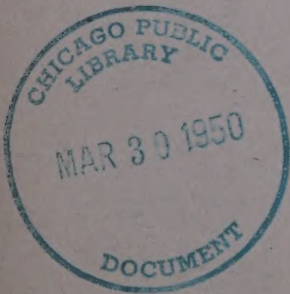


The **LABOUR GAZETTE**

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MARCH, 1950



CANADA

IN THIS ISSUE

Technical Aid to Underdeveloped Countries

International Commission on Trade Union
Rights

Increase in Number of Labour-Management
Production Committees

Wage Rates, Hours and Working Conditions
in the Clothing Industry, October, 1948

THE LABOUR GAZETTE

The Official Journal of the Department of Labour of Canada

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THE LABOUR GAZETTE

PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister

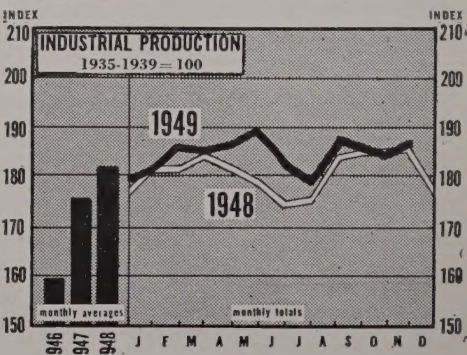
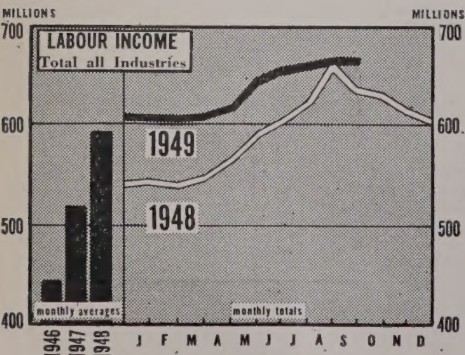
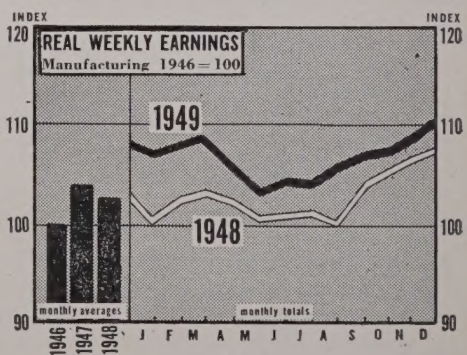
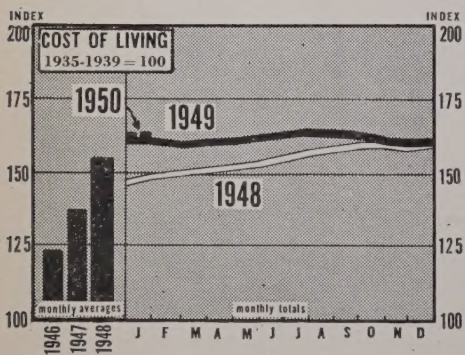
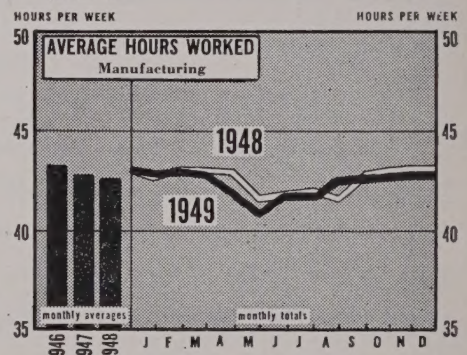
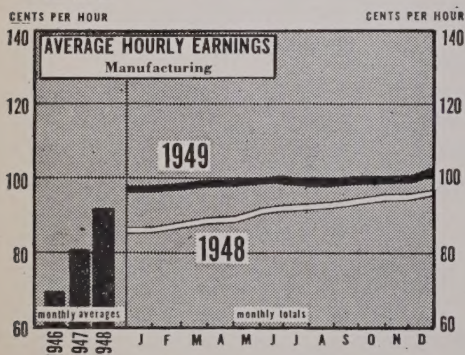
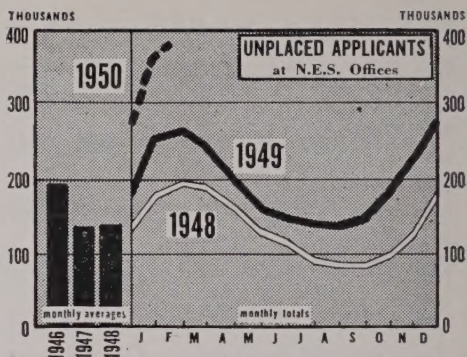
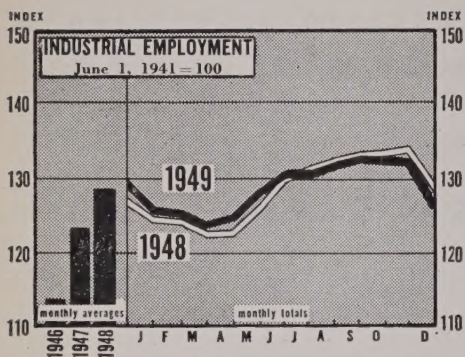
Arthur MacNamara, C.M.G., LL.D., Deputy Minister

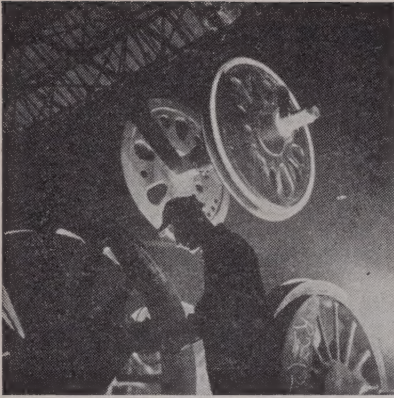
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CURRENT LABOUR CONDITIONS

• • • • •

This article summarizes the latest employment and labour information available at March 10, as the LABOUR GAZETTE went to press. It was prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour.

BY THE beginning of March, the employment situation was showing signs of improvement throughout most of the country. At March 3, there were 375,900 job seekers registered at National Employment Service offices, as compared with 380,900 at February 9. These figures do not provide an exact count of the number unemployed, since they include some persons who have found jobs and have not so notified the National Employment Service, and exclude others who are unemployed and not registered. They do reflect changes in the employment situation, however.

At first, the decline in the number of registered job seekers was most marked in the Pacific region; as the unusual snow conditions disappeared, loggers, sawmill and construction workers returned to their jobs in large numbers. By February 23, a drop in the number of registered job seekers was evident in almost all provinces, and most local National Employment Service offices were reporting similar trends in their areas. During the next week, the number of registered job seekers increased slightly in all regions except the Pacific, as workers began to apply for supplementary unemployment insurance benefits.

The relatively heavy unemployment this winter has emphasized the problem of seasonal displacement of workers in Canada, where employment in logging, construction, transportation and agriculture is so dependent on the weather. In the war and early postwar years, these workers were quickly re-employed in other industries where the need for labour was great. This winter, although employment levels generally have remained high, labour requirements have not been large, and jobs have been harder to find.

In recognition of the special seasonal unemployment problem in Canada, Parliament has amended the Unemployment Insurance Act to provide benefits for many more of those out of work in the winter. Briefly, unemployment insurance is to cover the highly seasonal logging industry in eastern Canada, and supplementary benefits are to be paid to certain classes during the period January 1 to March 31. The supplementary benefits will amount to 80 per cent of normal benefits, and will

be payable on application to those who have exhausted their benefit rights, and to those who have built up benefit rights by working a minimum of 90 days in the previous 12 months.

Although official figures on registered job seekers may show a temporary rise during March as a result of amendments to the Act, job openings over the next month or two will increase, as farmers, contractors and other employers prepare for their spring and summer work. Continuing high levels of investment are expected to result in a heavy program of house building, construction of roads, and public utilities. Employment in the construction industry is expected to match last year's record level.

Another factor supporting employment is the continuing strong consumer demand, based in part on a total labour income which has been consistently above that of 1948. This reflects the fact that in the great majority of Canadian industries, average weekly salaries and wages were increasing during 1949. For the eight leading industries, average weekly salaries and wages for 1949 were \$45.03, as compared with \$40.11 for 1948. Average hourly earnings, particularly in manufacturing, show a similar upward trend, though increases during 1949 were in many cases not as great as in the previous year.

This consistently upward movement of earnings is in contrast to the uneven employment trends. Employment increases in industries such as automobiles and clothing have almost balanced declines in others like shipbuilding and agricultural implements, to give an average employment in manufacturing just slightly below that of the record level of 1948.

Trends in hours worked per week also show a considerable variation about the average. Although for all manufacturing industries average hours worked have remained almost stable since the decrease from 1945 to 1946, this stability is the result of increases in some industries and declines in others. Almost half of the manufacturing groups reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics show a decline in hours of work during 1949.

No large scale Canadian strikes have disrupted employment in Canadian industry this last month. The recent coal strike in the United States resulted in curtailment of some railway services. The layoff of 3,500 workers in the Chrysler Corporation plant in Windsor was due to a material shortage resulting from the prolonged work stoppage in the parent company in the United States.

An event of importance to labour during February was the decision of an Ontario conciliation board in favour of a \$55 per month pension for automobile workers: the union had requested a \$100 monthly pension. The Ontario government has introduced a proposed new labour code to replace the one passed in 1948.

IN BRIEF . . .

Average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose above \$1 for the first time in Canada's history. . . . Unemployment in the United States reached a nine-year peak of 4,684,000 in February, 1950 according to the U.S. Census Bureau. . . . Canada entered the year 1950 with an estimated population of 13,728,000, an increase of 149,000 in the six months from July 1, 1949. . . . Increases in food prices caused a rise in the cost-of-living index at February 1, the first since August, 1949. At 161.6 the index remains below the August peak of 162.8.

CURRENT LABOUR STATISTICS

(Latest available statistics as of March 10, 1950)

Principal Items	Date	Amount	Percentage Change from	
			Previous Month	Same Date Previous Year
Manpower—				
Total civilian labour force (a).....	Nov. 1	5,200,000	—	+ 2.5 (c)
Persons with jobs (a).....	Nov. 1	5,053,000	—	+ 2.0 (c)
Persons without jobs and seeking work (a).....	Nov. 1	147,000	—	+25.5 (c)
Registered for work, N.E.S. (b)—				
Atlantic Region.....	Mar. 2	59,784	+ 2.6	+96.5
Quebec Region.....	Mar. 2	112,509	+ 2.1	+48.0
Ontario Region.....	Mar. 2	89,520	+ 0.8	+41.2
Prairie Region.....	Mar. 2	54,498	+ 0.5	+37.7
Pacific Region.....	Mar. 2	59,563	— 5.6	+12.8
Total, all regions.....	Mar. 2	375,874	+ 0.4	+43.4
Ordinary claims for Unemployment Insurance benefits.....	Feb.	297,238	+33.9	+50.4
Amount of benefit payments.....	Jan.	\$11,781,142	+64.1	+75.1
Index of employment (June, 1941 = 100) (Eight leading industries).....	Jan. 1	127.2	— 3.8	— 0.9
Immigration.....	Jan.	3,710	—28.2	—50.2
Industrial Relations—				
Strikes and lockouts—days lost.....	Jan.	39,488	—	—
Number of workers involved.....	Jan.	2,456	—	—
Number of strikes.....	Jan.	9	—	—
Earnings and Income—				
Average weekly salaries and wages (eight leading industries).....	Jan. 1	\$42.38	— 1.6	+ 4.9
Average hourly earnings (manufacturing).....	Jan. 1	\$1.01	+ 1.2	+ 4.1
Average hours per week (manufacturing).....	Jan. 1	40.0	— 6.8	— 1.5
Average weekly earnings (manufacturing).....	Jan. 1	\$40.48	— 5.7	+ 2.6
Cost-of-living index (av. 1935-39 = 100).....	Feb. 1	161.6	+ 0.4	+ 1.3
Real weekly earnings (mfg. Av. 1946 = 100)....	Jan. 1	110.2	+ 1.5	+ 2.4 (d)
Total labour income.....	Nov.	\$661,000,000	— 0.3	— 4.6
Industrial Production—				
Total (Average 1935-39 = 100).....	Dec.	186.8	+ 1.2	+ 0.5
Manufacturing.....	Dec.	197.1	+ 1.4	— 0.1
Non-durables.....	Dec.	183.2	— 0.3	+ 1.7
Durables.....	Dec.	221.1	+ 3.9	— 2.3
Trade—				
Retail trade.....	Jan.	\$501,757,000	—36.6	+ 1.7 (e)
Exports.....	Jan.	\$221,180,000	—22.6	— 6.7
Imports.....	Jan.	\$211,900,000	— 0.7	—5.3 (e)

(a) Estimated on basis of sample labour force survey. Only those who did not do any work in the survey week are here classified as persons without jobs.

(b) Some of these "unplaced applicants" registered at the National Employment Service Offices are persons with a job who are seeking other work. On the other hand, there are persons without jobs and seeking work who do not come to the N.E.S. offices.

(c) These percentages calculated on basis of 1949 figures excluding Newfoundland.

(d) Real weekly earnings adjusted for holidays.

(e) Preliminary figures.

Data in this table are preliminary figures from regular reports compiled by various government agencies, including Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Unemployment Insurance Commission, the Immigration Branch, Department of Mines and Resources, and the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour. Detailed information can be found in the statistical appendix of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

NOTES OF CURRENT INTEREST

Scope of unemployment insurance to be widened

ing reference was made to the employment situation in Canada and to unemployment insurance:—

"Employment and prosperity remain at a high level in Canada. The prospects are good for continued private investment in construction and capital development throughout the present year. The demand for consumer goods of all kinds continues to be strong. However, seasonal and local factors have given rise to a significant amount of temporary regional unemployment during the past few months and the security provisions established under unemployment insurance legislation have been called upon to meet the first important test since they were brought into effect.

"Although a high proportion of persons temporarily unemployed are actually in receipt of unemployment insurance benefits, you will be asked to give consideration to a bill to widen the scope and extend the benefits of unemployment insurance."

Deputy Minister speaks on industrial relations in retrospect

In the Speech from the Throne, read at the opening of the Second Session of the Twenty-First Parliament by the Governor General, Viscount Alexander, on February 16, the follow-

In an address to the Kiwanis Club of Montreal on January 19, 1950, Dr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour, spoke on industrial relations in retrospect over the past fifty years.

"I know of nothing," he said, "that has a greater impact on our national economy and national well-being than the maintenance of good labour-management relations and a high standard of living across the board."

Fifty years ago, he pointed out, the question of industrial relations did not loom so large in the Canadian economy. "In an economy emerging from our rugged pioneer setting, it is not surprising to find labour unions in a comparatively minor position to bargain for better living standards. . . . The population of Canada was around five million, included in which total were approximately 10,000 organized workers in the Trades and Labour Congress, under the presidency of Ralph Smith." Workers and employers dealt with one another for the most part on an individual basis.

"But the whole basis of employer-employee relationship was soon to be changed by two factors as Canada experienced its industrial growing pains. These were (1) the disappearance of the direct personal relationship between the owner and his workers; (2) the advent of mechanized industry and the assembly line. To which might be added (somewhat later) a third factor—the mushrooming of the big industrial unions."

Referring to the development of existing federal labour relations legislation, Dr. MacNamara said:—

"This Federal legislation requires employers and employees alike to undertake collective bargaining in good faith. It does not say what the bargain shall be; it leaves that to the parties. It does list what are prohibited unfair labour practices and applies restrictions to both employers and employees.

"I am aware that the legislation, or Federal Labour Code, does not completely satisfy either organized labour or management. I doubt if there will ever be complete unanimity on any legislation touching industrial relations. Our function, in the Department, is to hold the balance evenly to prevent giving either party an undue advantage.

"I am happy to say that one result is that collective bargaining is becoming a humanized process, with labour and management taking their places as equals around the conference table in recognition of their rights and tacit partnership in industry.

"The Federal legislation—which you had a lot to do with framing, because you were all consulted through your associations, has become the pattern for provincial laws. We now have pretty nearly uniformity across Canada."

Supreme Court upholds validity of rent control

1949. The question put to the Supreme Court "for hearing and consideration" was:—

Are The Wartime Leasehold Regulations *ultra vires* in whole or in part and if so in what particulars or to what extent?

The question of the validity of Federal control over rentals was referred by the Governor in Council to the Supreme Court of Canada by an Order in Council (P.C. 5840) of November 16,

The hearings began before seven Supreme Court justices, with Chief Justice Rinfret presiding, on Monday, January 30, and concluded on February 3.

The Chief Justice made it clear at the beginning of the hearing that the Court's responsibility was to decide solely whether or not the Parliament of Canada had constitutional power to pass and extend rentals regulations.

Supporting the validity of Federal rent controls were Mr. F. P. Varcoe, Deputy Minister of Justice, speaking for the Federal Government; Hon. Dana Porter, Attorney-General of Ontario; Mr. J. J. Robinette, representing tenants; Mr. Maurice Wright, counsel for the Canadian Congress of Labour; and Mr. O. F. Howe for the Canadian Legion.

Contending that Federal rent controls are *ultra vires*, Mr. L. Emery Beaulieu represented the Province of Quebec and Mr. R. M. Willes Chitty presented the case of the Property Owners' Association of Canada.

On March 1 the Supreme Court ruled unanimously that the Wartime Leasehold Regulations were not *ultra vires* either in whole or in part. The seven justices issued separate opinions, which were in agreement on the basic point at issue.

Chief Justice Rinfret said in part: "This court may not doubt that Parliament may competently maintain the regulations it has adopted to meet the emergency and its continuance. . . . Parliament is entitled and empowered to maintain such control as it finds necessary to ensure the orderly transition from war to peace."

(A statement by the Minister of Finance setting forth Government policy with respect to rent control was published in the December, 1949, LABOUR GAZETTE, page 1529.)

Annual meeting of Canadian Construction Association

Approximately 1,000 delegates, representing the construction industry in every province of the Dominion, attended the thirty-second annual general meeting of the Canadian Construction

Association in Montreal, January 16 to 18, 1950.

Speaking at the Annual Dinner of the Association, the Prime Minister, Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, discussed the role of the construction industry in maintaining a high level of employment throughout the country. "It would be wrong to assume," he said, "that the construction industry alone can be an adequate instrument to stabilize the whole economy," although "there is no question that the maintenance

of a high level of construction will greatly help to keep up the general level of employment." In general terms, however, "the level of employment and income depends upon the level of our export trade, upon the demand at home for consumer goods, upon private investment in capital goods, and only to a limited degree upon public investment and government construction," the Prime Minister said. He asserted that notwithstanding that "the prospects for private construction in 1950 are bright," the Government intended "to go on maintaining a backlog of postponable public projects to be available as a 'floor' whenever it may be required."

In a statement of wage policy for 1950, the Association urged that "to avoid any further inflationary trend . . . wage rates should remain stationary for the year 1950," and that "labour and management should work together to produce more, thereby reducing construction costs."

Among many matters included in a formal statement of policy approved by the meeting were a re-affirmation of a belief that "free enterprise, founded on liberty of the individual, will operate to the greatest advantage and best interests of our country;" and advocacy of the fullest possible co-operation among management, labour and government to improve efficiency and reduce costs through increasing productivity.

The Association also called for increased apprenticeship and immigration programs; and suggested co-operation among federal, provincial and municipal governments in providing housing for low-income families, through the establishment of a national long-term, low-rental housing program.

Authorization for training agreement with Newfoundland Hon. Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, announced in January that an Order in Council had been passed authorizing the Dominion to enter into an agreement with Newfoundland to provide financial assistance to Canada's tenth province for vocational training at the secondary school level.

The Minister explained that the Order gave authorization for an agreement similar to those now in existence with the other provinces.

The agreement with Newfoundland will provide:—

- (a) An annual allotment of \$10,000, not matched by the province, commencing with the present fiscal year starting April 1, 1949, and continuing for each fiscal year up to and including the year ending March 31, 1955;

- (b) An annual allotment of \$55,800, to be matched by provincial expenditures of equal amount commencing with the present fiscal year and continuing for each year up to and including the fiscal year ending March 31, 1955;
- (c) An amount of \$292,250, to be matched by provincial contributions of equal amount for capital expenditures for vocational school buildings and vocational school equipment. At least 25 per cent of this is to be used for purchase of equipment. For this allotment to be used, projects must be approved by the Minister of Labour prior to March 31, 1952, and expenditures must be incurred prior to March 31, 1955.

The Minister explained that the annual grants, mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b), could be used by the province to pay expenditures for administrative and supervisory vocational staff, vocational instruction and vocational guidance, salaries of vocational teachers, training vocational school teachers, maintenance and repair of equipment, preparation of vocational correspondence courses, machinery, equipment, hand tools, supplies and materials, and bursaries for students attending vocational schools.

The Minister stated that it would be difficult to gauge precisely the beneficial effects of this assistance, but experience had shown that the fact that Dominion funds had been available had encouraged other provinces and municipalities to make large expenditures themselves. It had provided a real stimulus to the development of vocational training which, due to its expensive nature, could normally be made available to a comparatively small proportion of the population. Mr. Mitchell said that many new vocational wings or departments had been constructed or were under construction as additions to existing schools in the larger towns of Canada and a real attempt was being made in all provinces to bring good vocational training to a larger proportion of the population.

Immigration to Canada in 1949 Immigration to Canada totalled 95,217 during the year 1949, as compared with 125,414 in 1948, a decrease of 24.1 per cent.

The number of immigrants from the British Isles totalled 22,201, a decrease of 51.8 per cent. There were 12,233 Polish immigrants, a decrease of 1,566. Other major categories were as follows (1948 figures in parentheses): Dutch 7,782 (10,169); United States 7,744 (7,381); Italian 7,742 (3,202); Ukrainian 6,570 (10,011); German

5,988 (3,051); Hebrew 4,499 (9,386); Estonian 2,945 (1,903); Lettish 2,847 (3,073); Lithuanian 2,248 (4,336); Czechoslovakian 2,076 (1,433); Magyar 1,633 (1,130); French 1,021 (1,074).

Occupational categories of the immigrants were as follows: farming class 32,849; unskilled workers 15,745; trading class 6,979; mining class 1,355; female domestic servants 4,551; and other classes 22,440.

Ontario received 48,607 of the newcomers, more than all the other provinces combined. Quebec took 18,005, the Prairies 17,904, British Columbia 7,874, the Maritimes 2,777, and the Yukon and Northwest Territories 50.

Displaced persons help solve domestic help problems

As of January 14, 1950, 10,282 persons from European displaced persons camps had been admitted to Canada for domestic employment. Of this number, 1,180 were married and 200 were widows accompanied by 207 children; 1,131 were placed in rural homes and 9,151 in urban homes. Although these figures might appear to indicate that the domestic employment situation in Canada had been met, the Department of Labour had still some 1,200 unfilled approved applications for domestic workers in mid-January.

Before their admission to Canada for employment as domestic workers, displaced persons agreed to work for a term of one year in such employment. Upon the satisfactory completion of this requirement, each displaced person receives a certificate signed by Dr. A. MacNamara, Deputy Minister of Labour and Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Immigration-Labour Committee. These certificates provide displaced persons with an honourable discharge from their one-year obligation and gives them freedom to seek the employment of their choice.

In most instances, the presentation of certificates is made to groups of displaced persons at more or less formal ceremonies arranged by local citizens' committees in the larger cities. The Chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee, or his representative, is usually present to extend to the recipients official commendation for having faithfully fulfilled their contracts and to explain the rights, privileges and duties of Canadian citizenship. If circumstances make it impossible to make group presentations, the certificates are mailed to those who have earned them.

**Foreign
trade at
high level
in 1949**

Canada's foreign commodity trade was maintained at high levels during 1949. Trade returns for the 12 months show total exports down only slightly in value from the all-time peak established in 1948, while imports into Canada reached a new record value.

Total exports—domestic and foreign—to all countries were valued at \$3,022,500,000 as compared with the record value of \$3,110,000,000 in 1948, the moderate decline in the total being due mainly to a reduction in the aggregate value of exports to dollar-short European countries. Total merchandise imports were valued at \$2,761,200,000, up \$124,300,000 or 4.7 per cent over the previous peak of \$2,636,900,000 for 1948. Most of the rise in imports was in the earlier part of the year. During the latter months there were appreciable declines in the volume of imports as well as some declines in value.

Total exports to the United States last year also set a new record at \$1,524,100,000, up slightly from \$1,522,200,000 in 1948, when the value increased nearly 50 per cent over the previous year, the movement of goods across the border being particularly buoyant in the last two months of the year. Imports from the United States increased \$146,100,000 from \$1,805,800,000 in 1948 to \$1,951,900,000, but at the latter level were still short of the exceptionally high total of \$1,974,700,000 in 1947 when prices were lower.

Increases in purchases from the United States over the previous year were largest in the first seven months of 1949 and tapered off from August to October. In November and December there were decreases, indicating a decline in volume since the values were in terms of devalued Canadian dollars.

In trade with the United Kingdom, both exports and imports were higher in value last year than in 1948. Total shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at \$709,300,000 as against \$688,700,000 the previous year, and imports from the United Kingdom at \$307,400,000 as compared with \$299,500,000. Values of imports from the United Kingdom were generally higher during the first eight months of the year, and lower in the last four. Volume of imports in the closing months of the year, however, was greater than the value figures indicate because of the effect of the devaluation of sterling on the Canadian dollar value.

Canada's overall credit balance on commodity account, due to the rise in imports,

declined last year to \$261,200,000 as compared with \$473,100,000 in 1948, but was above the credit balance of \$237,800,000 in 1947. Most of the decline in the export balance from the previous year occurred in the earlier months of the year. November and December saw large export balances, totalling \$130,800,000, or approximately one-half the year's total balance.

Due to the greater increase in imports than exports, Canada's debit balance with the United States increased in 1949 to \$427,800,000 from \$283,600,000 the previous year—accounting for about two-thirds of the decrease in the overall credit balance—but was less than half the adverse balance of \$918,100,000 in 1947. There were adverse balances with the United States during each of the first 10 months last year, but this trend was reversed in November, when Canada had an export surplus of \$10,900,000, which was followed by a further credit balance of \$10,700,000 in December.

As a result of the greater rise in exports than imports, the favourable trade balance with the United Kingdom increased slightly last year to \$401,800,000 as compared with \$389,200,000 in 1948. These compare with the 1947 balance of \$564,300,000.

**Report of
Industrial
Health
Division's
Activities,
1948-49**

Improving the health and working environment of Canada's expanding industrial population is an objective of the Industrial Health Division, whose various activities have been described in the Annual

Report of the Department of National Health and Welfare for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1949.

Established in 1938, the division serves in a consultative and advisory capacity to agencies which operate in the interests of public health. Through its own medical, laboratory and information services it has supplemented the industrial health activities of governmental and voluntary health agencies as well as industrial and labour organizations with which it works in continued liaison.

Throughout the year, medical and nursing consulting services were provided to improve and promote plant medical programs and to appraise industrial health problems. Because sickness and absenteeism represent an estimated annual loss of \$600,000,000 to industry, the division's medical staff carried out a continual educational campaign to inform industry of the benefits of a plant medical service. Over the year, numerous smaller firms showed interest in the division's suggestion

that medical services and facilities can be shared between a group of plants in one area.

Following requests by provincial departments of health, the division conducted further health surveys in such industries as foundries, coal mines, fertilizer plants, machine shops and quarries, in order to study new or changed occupational exposures. Special attention was paid to the silicosis hazard, which is common to industries that employ dust-producing processes. Where hazards were found to exist, control measures were recommended.

In answer to many requests from governmental and industrial sources the division also provided technical assistance and information. Provincial health departments and industries submitted numerous problems including the disposal of fluorescent lamps, control of dermatitis, use of explosives in wells, occupational diseases in the petroleum industry and control measures required in the use of various toxic substances.

The division continued its practice of providing information on industrial health practices to management and labour and to professional personnel concerned with the health of workers. The division's monthly *Industrial Health Bulletin*, containing articles on aspects of industrial health was supplied to all Canadian establishments having more than fifteen employees, to 2,000 trade union bodies and to governmental and professional agencies. Started in 1948, the new semi-annual periodical *Industrial Health Review* is designed to meet the need for a more thorough knowledge of technical information on industrial medicine and hygiene. To date 4,000 physicians have requested the *Review* indicating a wide interest in this new publication.

The division's laboratory service devoted the year to discovering further technical solutions to health problems originating in the working environment. The laboratory's Geiger-counter X-ray spectrometer was standardized for estimation of silicosis-producing properties in industrial dusts and manufacturing materials. Of the more than 800 samples of mine and foundry dust analysed, many were found to contain high percentages of free silica. This information enabled provincial authorities to work out protective measures based on authentic knowledge of environment conditions. Successful trials were given to a device for testing factory air for methyl bromide.

The facilities of the division were also extended to the Civil Service Health Divi-

sion. Among the services offered were a survey of lighting in railway mail cars and information on hazards associated with the handling of pesticides.

Registration of apprentices in Canada

At the end of 1949 a total of 10,517 apprentices were registered in the seven provinces with which the Department of Labour has Apprenticeship Agreements. Of these apprentices, 5,247 were in the building trades.

These totals show an increase since the end of 1946, when there were 7,470 apprentices, including 4,783 in the building trades. However they are below the peaks reached subsequently. The peak of registration of apprentices in all trades was 11,902, at March 31, 1948. In the building trades a peak of 6,405 was reached at December 31, 1947.

The totals for all trades in the various provinces (with the totals for the building trades in parentheses) are as follows: Ontario, 5,105 (2,406); Alberta, 1,869 (965); British Columbia, 1,482 (638); Manitoba, 811 (528); Saskatchewan, 491 (244); New Brunswick, 397 (263); Nova Scotia, 362 (203).

(An historical and descriptive article on apprenticeship in Canada appeared in the February, 1949, issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, pp. 146-52.)

Convention of Industrial Accident Prevention Associations

It has been announced that the Annual Meeting and Convention of the Industrial Accident Prevention Associations will be held in the Royal York hotel, Toronto, on April 24 and 25, 1950.

The annual meetings of the ten class Associations, representing 17 classes of industry under workmen's compensation will be held on the first day of the convention. About 3,300 delegates are expected to attend.

Report on taxation statistics, 1949

The Department of National Revenue has issued *Taxation Statistics 1949*, the fourth annual report of the Taxation Division. Detailed information concerning the amount of taxes collected by the Dominion Government from corporations and individuals from 1917 to 1949 is contained in this comprehensive report.

A table classifying taxpayers by occupation reveals that the legal profession was the highest-paid, 3,886 lawyers receiving an

average income of \$7,822. Some of the groups classified are included in the following table:—

Occupation	Number	Average Income
Lawyers	3,886	\$7,822
Medical doctors and surgeons	7,442	7,666
Engineers and architects...	1,114	7,452
Dentists	3,557	5,713
Osteopaths and chiropractors	480	4,348
Business partners	44,026	4,267
Investors	52,859	4,197
Sole business proprietors...	96,971	3,891
Salesmen	20,800	3,847
Forestry operators	1,329	3,771

The "employee" class of taxpayers who totalled 2,060,946 had a total income of approximately \$4,404 million and an average income of \$2,137. They contributed \$402,700,000 in taxes or 64·7 per cent of the total.

The "employee" class is subdivided into a number of groups, some of which are as follows:—

	Number	Average Income
Armed Services	19,430	\$2,171
Municipal Governments.	52,040	2,157
Business Enterprises ...	1,737,898	2,156
Provincial Governments.	46,401	2,132
Dominion Government...	93,686	2,093
Educational Institutions.	60,540	2,075

Mothers' allowances in Canada

With the coming into force of legislation in Newfoundland on January 31, all provinces in Canada now have in operation legislation

making statutory provision for the payment of mothers' allowances.

In 1948, a total of \$12,804,057 was paid out in mothers' allowances benefits in nine provinces of Canada, the Department of National Health and Welfare reports in the January issue of *Canada's Health and Welfare*. Altogether, 32,669 families and 87,013 children were assisted. This is an increase over the previous year, during which payments totalling \$11,009,889 were paid out in respect of 29,540 families and 75,138 children.

Mothers' allowances are paid to needy mothers, subject to means test and residence requirements, to enable them to remain at home to care for their dependent children. This form of social assistance is a provincial responsibility and the total cost is paid out of provincial treasury funds, except in Alberta where the municipalities contribute 20 per cent. The legislation is administered by public welfare authorities.

In addition to providing monthly allowances for a mother and her dependent children, several provinces allow an additional amount for a disabled father at home. Some provinces also make supplementary grants in the form of assistance

for rent, fuel and winter clothing, and for extraordinary expenditures such as needed repairs to the home. Additional allowances are also made in case of inability to work caused by sickness.

Some form of medical care and hospitalization is provided by most provinces in addition to cash payments. British Columbia, Alberta and Saskatchewan provide complete medical, surgical, dental, pharmaceutical and hospitalization services for recipients and their dependents.

Potential supply of engineers in balance with demand

The report of the Bureau of Technical Personnel for the quarter ending December 31 presents an analysis of the annual statement of the Engineering Institute of Canada on the registration in engineering at Canadian universities and its relation to the long-term supply of engineers.

It is indicated that the registration of war veterans in engineering courses fell sharply from 1946 to 1949. Of the 4,643 veteran students enrolled in all years in 1949, slightly more than one-half were in the graduating year and only 150 were in the freshman year. It is anticipated that by 1954 "graduating classes may be expected to assume an entirely civilian character." Taking the ordinary enrolment direct from the secondary schools for the years 1947, 1948, 1949, it was concluded that "we are thus approaching a point where we may expect to see about 1,200 graduates per annum from our engineering colleges."

The annual graduations over a period of 30 years indicate that the growth in membership has been fairly regular and gives a further measure of validity to the estimate of "about 1,200 graduates per annum" in the foreseeable future.

Concerning the actual and potential demand for engineering graduates, it is stated that "the general picture is that employers, as a group, are not contemplating any abrupt cessation of recruiting." Based on current industrial activity, as well as past experience, a number of employers have submitted tentative estimates as far ahead as 1954. An examination of these and other relevant factors, indicates that "it now appears quite possible that the cumulative supply of new graduates, which caught up to the apparent cumulative demand in 1949, may remain somewhat above it for a short period." But "it seems equally possible that the sharp drop in the size of graduating classes by 1954 will result in a close balance at that time, and it would not be surprising if some shortages

of supply began to appear." Thus, while the students who will graduate during the next three or four years may not have the wide choice of initial opportunities enjoyed by graduates in recent years, "their prospects on a slightly longer term basis, appear to be at least equally favourable."

Platform of Chamber of Commerce submitted to Cabinet

The *Platform of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce* for 1950, to which reference has already been made in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* (Feb., 1950, p. 164), was presented to the Prime Minister and some members of his Cabinet on January 6 by officials of the Chamber.

The *Platform* includes a statement of policy on employer-employee relations.

Study of labour relations in Canada

Labour Relations and Precedents in Canada is the title of a book compiled by Mr. A. C. Crysler, B.A., LL.B., and published in 1949 by the Carswell Company of

Toronto. The purpose of the book is "to digest the great development in labour relations in Canada which occurred at the national level during the second world war and post-war period down to the enactment of the Dominion Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act in 1948, and to link this material to the Act."

The author points out that with the enactment of the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations (P.C. 1003) of February 17, 1944, compulsory collective bargaining became established in Canada and has since become "a national institution of great size and power".

The author observes that the National Wartime Labour Relations Board which was set up to administer P.C. 1003 had to interpret the Regulations on many occasions in cases before it. As a result, the work of the Board under the Regulations has developed an extensive labour relations jurisprudence on the procedures of collective bargaining. This body of decisions forms a valuable background of precedent and practice for operation under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act.

Chapter I traces the historical development of labour laws and practices in Canada, discussing briefly the division of legislative power between the Dominion and the Provinces and citing the principal cases in which courts have determined whether or not particular subject matters are within the legislative competence of the Dominion or of a Province.

Chapter II classifies under appropriate headings decisions of the National War Labour Board under the Wartime Wages Control Orders, with particular reference to those which have a continuing value in wage negotiations and in the work of conciliation boards and arbitrators' in wage disputes.

Chapters III and IV set out the decisions of the National Wartime Labour Relations Board and recommendations of Boards of Conciliation appointed under the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations to deal with the conciliation of disputes.

These four chapters set out what is required by law or what was decided or recommended by the administering boards. In order to show actual practice, Chapter IV also contains a chart of prevailing clauses in some 90 collective agreements in force during the last half of the year 1947.

The text of P.C. 1003, and of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are set out as appendices. Appendix C shows the legislation and regulations by which Ontario has applied the provisions of Part I of the Dominion Act in the provincial labour relations field. A table of court cases may be conveniently consulted.

The author's source for this material, with the exception of the section on collective agreements, is the *LABOUR GAZETTE*. In organizing and classifying this already published material, Mr. Crysler has made it more easily available and his book should be a useful source of reference.

Trade union membership in United Kingdom, 1948

For the third year in succession, trade union membership in the United Kingdom reached a new high level. A total membership of 9,301,000 at the end of 1948 is reported by the Ministry of Labour and National Service. This is an increase over the previous year of 1.7 per cent. The female membership totalled 1,669,000.

At the same time, the number of separate unions fell to 706 from the 1947 figure of 733, thus continuing the trend towards amalgamation that has persisted throughout the present century.

Seventeen unions had a membership of 100,000 or more, and accounted for two-thirds of the total membership. More than half of the unions (406) had a membership of less than 1,000—most of them with fewer than 500 members, but together they represented only slightly more than one per cent of the total.

The group of unions with the largest membership, both male and female, was that of road, dock and transport workers and general labour, which had 2,140,560 members. The metal trades, engineering, shipbuilding and electrical goods group was next, with a membership of 1,666,860. Coal mining was third, with 784,730 members. These three groups together represented almost one-half of the aggregate membership of all unions.

**TUC
wages policy
endorsed
by small
majority**

The British Trades Union Congress General Council's recommendations for wage stabilization was endorsed by a majority of 657,000 at a special conference of trade union executives on January

12. On a card vote, the poll was 4,263,000 for, and 3,606,000 against the proposal.

The General Council's plan provided for the suspension of all wage claims and sliding-scale agreements, except for claims for very low-paid workers, until January 1, 1951, unless the retail prices index should rise to 118 (L.G., Jan., 1950, p. 16).

Criticism of the policy centered mainly on the question of the lower-paid workers, and the urgency of reducing profits and prices. Acceptance of the General Council's policy, some delegates declared, was conditional on government action in bringing down prices and profits.

**British WEA
report on
activities,
1948-49**

Workers' Educational Association classes reached a high record in 1948-49, according to the report presented to the annual conference of the WEA, held

in London on October 22-23. Classes numbered 6,380, with a total enrolment of students of 111,351, as compared with 5,767 classes and 103,757 students in 1947-48.

Social Study courses included such subjects as economics, political and social science, current affairs, town and country planning, agriculture and nutrition. Other courses were provided in philosophy and religion, science, and literature and arts.

A two-weeks' summer school for colonial students, for the study of adult education, was organized at the invitation of the Colonial Office.

The steady increase of the past few years in the number of affiliated societies continued. In the year under review there were 2,927 organizations affiliated with the WEA. Both branch and district membership, however, showed a decline. At the end of the year the actual paid-up membership was 39,632, as compared with 43,364

in 1947-48—a decrease of 3,732. The falling-off in branch membership is attributed to the increased membership fee imposed by the 1947 annual conference.

In addition to the publication of *The Highway*, the WEA's official monthly journal, and a number of pamphlets in the two series "Topics" and "Study Outlines", the Association, early in the year, inaugurated on an experimental basis a monthly service of syndicated articles, dealing with subjects of special interest to trade union members, and to editors of trade union journals, for free publication.

One of the most significant developments during the year was the increased activity of the Association in the international field of workers' education, the president stated in his address. "The International Federation of Workers' Educational Associations, of which our General Secretary, Mr. Green, is the President, and our new Deputy Secretary, Mr. Harry Nutt, is the Secretary, is now officially recognized by UNESCO as a non-governmental agency for consultative purposes."

**Accident
prevention
in Britain**

The Factory Department of the British Ministry of Labour and National Service has resumed the quarterly publication of a series

of illustrated pamphlets entitled *Accidents: How They Happen and How to Prevent Them*. Volume I (October, 1949) in the new series describes the cause and prevention of accidents which occur in factories, at docks, and on building operations and works of engineering construction in connection with lifting and suspension ropes, hoists and lifts, processing and lifting machinery, building and structural work, wood-working machinery, chemicals, the wearing of jewellery by women workers and sitting on machines.

Similar pamphlets were issued quarterly before the war under the title, *How Factory Accidents Happen*, but regular publication was discontinued after September, 1939. A subsequent issue in 1941 dealt with types of accidents most common in war time (L.G., 1942, p. 701).

A *Short Guide to The Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948* has been issued in a 16-page pamphlet by the British Ministry of Labour and National Service.

The pamphlet does not purport to cover all the requirements of the Acts or of the numerous Regulations, Rules and Orders made under them which prescribe special precautions for particular kinds of work or plants. It merely summarizes, briefly, the main provisions in the Factories Act of

1937, as amended in 1948, for the safety, health and welfare of workers in factories and the legal restrictions imposed by the Acts on the hours of women and young persons in such workplaces.

**Safety
in use of
derrick
cranes**

An illustrated pamphlet entitled *The Use of Derrick Cranes* which was recently issued by the Factory Department of the British Ministry of Labour and National Service as Safety Pamphlet No. 15 (Third Edition), recommends safety measures to be observed principally in the use of Scotch and Guy Derrick cranes, but the points dealt with in the pamphlet are applicable also to other types of jib crane.

It is pointed out in the pamphlet that many of the crane accidents which occur through the improper use, careless handling or failure on the part of users to carry out necessary maintenance work could be prevented by periodic, thorough examinations with replacement of defective parts and by proper use. Such examinations and some of the other recommendations in the pamphlet are already required by law in factories, warehouses, at docks, in shipbuilding yards and on building operations.

Useful information is given for the guidance of purchasers of new and second-hand cranes, the purchase of the latter requiring much more care than that of new cranes.

Safe practices in the use at different times of jibs of different lengths, for the erection of a crane and its testing after erection, and for ensuring the stability of a crane by means of adequate methods of anchorage are recommended.

Crane users are cautioned against overloading, a condition which is generally unknown to the driver. Each crane, it is suggested, should therefore be equipped with suitable, automatic safe load indicators by which the driver can see when the safe load is being approached. Sound signals, it is pointed out, are intended primarily to warn persons other than the driver when the crane is overloaded and should seldom be used, and then only momentarily.

Methods of preventing accidents which result from falling jibs, fractures of parts of cranes and faulty wire ropes used for the hoisting and derricking motions of cranes, are described.

The pamphlet emphasizes the necessity for guarding all dangerous parts of the crane machinery as required under the Factories Acts and Regulations. Such dangerous parts include flywheels, gear

wheels, couplings, belt and chain drives, revolving shafts, keys, set screws, etc.

Other sections deal briefly with the effective control of reversing mechanism, fire hazards in crane cabins, the crane driver's qualifications, the employment of signallers, the avoidance of shock loads, the provision of safe platforms for drivers, operators or signallers, the construction of the driver's cabin, and stress the importance of frequent inspections with repairs or replacements of defective parts.

Specific references to cranes in the Factories Acts and Regulations and to the Factories Act Forms required for use in the inspection, testing and examination of cranes, are listed in an Appendix to the pamphlet.

**President
Truman's
State of
the Union
and economic
reports**

In his State of the Union address to the United States Congress on January 4, President Truman predicted that the year 2000 A.D. would see the average U.S. family receiving a real income of three times the amount it receives today. If the country's productive power continues to increase at the same rate that it has in the past 50 years, total national production at the turn of the century will be nearly four times greater, Mr. Truman said.

These gains can not be made, he continued, unless business men maintain their present spirit of initiative and enterprise, workers and unions increase productivity and secure a fair share of economic benefits for labour, agriculture achieves stability and prosperity, and government and private enterprise develop the country's natural resources in the interest of the public.

Given a proper environment, hundreds of thousands of new and independent businesses will appear as national production grows, Mr. Truman said. If this does not occur, the constantly expanding economy will come under the control of a few dominant groups. The danger of monopoly must be curbed, he said, so that independent business may compete in a system of free enterprise. He recommended that Congress complete action during the session on a bill "to close the loopholes in the Clayton Act which now permits monopolistic mergers".

On January 6, in his annual economic report, President Truman told Congress that the 1949 period of recession had been successfully combated. Within five years, he predicted, the country will have raised

its annual total production from \$259 billion to \$300 billion. At the same time as boosting the average family income by \$1,000 this rise in output would provide employment opportunities for about 64,000,000 workers.

Total civilian employment in 1949, he stated, averaged 58,700,000 which, compared with the average figure of 59,400,000 in 1948, reflects the recession that occurred during the first half of 1949. Unemployment was at its worst in July, 1949 when 4,100,000 were out of work. By December, this number had been reduced to 3,500,000 which was 1,600,000 more, however, than the total unemployed in the same month of 1948.

While total production of goods and services amounted to 259 billion dollars, this was considered to be 10 to 13 billion dollars short of maximum production. Industrial production suffered most with a drop of nine per cent below 1948, while agriculture declined about one per cent.

Consumer prices dropped two per cent from the 1948 level and a smaller number of workers received wage increases than in earlier post-war years. The number of strikes was about the same as in 1948, but the strikes in the major coal and steel industries involved a 50 per cent increase in the loss of man-days.

During the course of his speeches the President asked Congress for a repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, which he maintained was inconsistent with true collective bargaining. He also requested a revision in the tax system in order to secure a moderate increase in revenue. He advocated mandatory price supports for farm commodities which are not yet covered by legislation. Turning to the housing situation, he recommended that rent control be retained another year and that Congress pass legislation to enable co-operatives and other non-profit groups build houses for the lower and middle-income groups.

Other legislation which he requested concerned an increase in the benefits and extension in coverage of old age and survivors' insurance; strengthening of the unemployment compensation law; remedying the shortage of doctors and nurses; establishment of a system of medical insurance available to all Americans; provision of Federal assistance to the states for the maintenance of adequate schools and the passage of the civil rights bill which has been under Congress' consideration since February, 1948.

Industrial Relations Research Association

Three publications of the recently established Industrial Relations Research Association have been received in the Department of Labour.

The Association was founded in 1947 as a learned society in the field of industrial relations. Its membership, which includes a number of Canadians, consists of university economists, members of industrial relations institutes, government employees, union officials and research workers, business executives and personnel directors, arbitrators, attorneys, and labour relations consultants.

Its purposes are:—

"1. the encouragement of research in all aspects of the field of labour—social, political, legal, economic, and psychological relations, personnel administration, social security, and labour legislation;

"2. the promotion of full discussion and exchange of ideas regarding the planning and conduct of research in this field;

"3. the dissemination of the significant results of such research; and

"4. the improvement of the materials and methods of instruction in the field of labour."

According to its constitution, the Association "will take no partisan attitude on questions of policy in the field of labour, nor will it commit its members to any position on such questions."

The first annual meeting of the Association was held in Cleveland, Ohio, December 29-30, 1948, and its proceedings have been published. They comprise a series of papers and discussions of such subjects as collective bargaining, wages and the price level; disputes that create a public emergency; developments in social security; and collective bargaining and management rights.

The Association has also published a Membership Directory, dated October, 1949; and the proceedings of a meeting held in Denver, Colorado, September, 1949, on the Psychology of Labour-Management Relations.

North American unions join metalworkers federation

The Canadian Edition of the *United Automobile Worker* for January, 1950, states that three important unions having membership in the United States and Canada, have affiliated with the International Metalworkers' Federation.

The three unions are the United Automobile Workers (CIO), the United Steelworkers (CIO), and the International Association of Machinists (independent in the United States but affiliated with the TLC in Canada).

The Metalworkers' Federation is one of seventeen international trade secretariats, composed of groups of trade unions covering the same industries in different countries (L.G., Feb., 1950, p. 176).

The *United Automobile Worker* states that the Federation has six million members in 15 countries. UAW affiliation was formally accomplished by President Walter Reuther during his recent visit to Europe as a delegate to the first congress of the new International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

According to the article, "UAW affiliation was formalized at the Zurich, Switzerland, meeting of the IMF Central Committee, of which President Reuther is now a member. Elected unanimously by the conference as President of the Automobile Division of IMF, Reuther is now laying the groundwork for the first international conference of union representatives from all automobile plants in the free world. In this connection, President Reuther during his brief trip to Europe visited and made a study of wages and working conditions in auto plants and met with auto union groups in Great Britain, France and Germany.

"Addressing the IMF governing body for the first time, Reuther pledged aggressive support by the UAW of the IMF program to improve and equalize auto worker wage and working standards in all countries, to provide a channel for mutual aid in strikes and lockouts, and to act as a clearing house for information of benefit to metalworkers in member nations.

"IMF is directly represented in the new ICFTU, to which the UAW is also affiliated through membership in the CIO. Thus the UAW is represented in the World Confederation on two levels. The Trade Secretariats of which IMF is now the largest and most influential, will be the main props and working arms of the over-all Confederation."

AFL seeks international reduction of working hours

The American Federation of Labour has asked the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations to place on its agenda the item, *International Reduction of*

Working Hours as Consequence of Rising Labour Productivity.

In a memorandum supporting its proposal for international action to reduce working hours, the AFL notes that the ILO, at its general conference in 1935, adopted a Convention approving "the principle of the forty-hour week applied in such a manner that the standard of living is not reduced in consequence." The memorandum points out that this Convention was considered to be "in substance a proclamation of future policy," but adds that fifteen years later "the advocated change is still far from being translated into effective action."

The memorandum argues that technological changes and rising productivity provide the basis for greater amounts of leisure time which in turn permit nations to consume the greater output made possible by advanced technology. It asserts that when hours are reduced, management as well as labour gain from the resulting higher output per man-hour.

The memorandum concludes as follows:—

"Labour today is in no way opposed to the introduction of modern machinery and modern production methods. However, they have the legitimate desire to share in the benefits which human and technical progress bestow on humanity. They want to share in the form of improved welfare; in other words, in the form of improved income (necessary purchasing power for the increased production); of reduction of working hours with the result of increased leisure time, so that they may participate in the enjoyment of the arts and sciences and not be excluded from the benefits of advancing culture.

"Thus the moment has been reached when the 40-hour Convention of the International Labour Organization of 1935 should cease to be a proclamation of future policy. It should become the goal to be realized in the present. To what extent a further reduction of the working hours can be proclaimed as the goal for the International Labour Organization policy, ought to be examined.

"The American Federation of Labour believes in the improvement of the standard of the working men and women by the efforts of genuinely free trade unions and by collective bargaining. However, in our closely knit modern world they are also aware of the necessity for internationalization of human progress and of agreement reached for the purpose of securing the continuation of improvements reached by trade union efforts.

"The American Federation of Labour therefore respectfully suggests that the Economic and Social Council decide:—

- (a) To have the necessary measures prepared for the gradual establishment of the 40-hour week;
- (b) To begin a study on the question of an agreement for a further reduction of working hours, especially in the economically more advanced countries with the goal of a 30-hour week.

"Both tasks to be undertaken in co-operation with the International Labour Organization."

Celebrate centenary of birth of Samuel Gompers

Samuel Gompers, one of the founders, and for 41 years President, of the American Federation of Labour, was born in London, England, on January 27, 1850. His parents had emigrated from Amsterdam and settled in the east end of London a few years earlier, where his father followed the trade of a cigar-maker. The future labour leader received four years of formal education in a small east London school and at the age of ten was apprenticed to the trade of shoe-making. He found this work not to his liking and after a short time became a cigar-maker's apprentice.

Three years later, in 1863, the Gompers family emigrated to New York where young Gompers completed his apprenticeship and became a member of the English-speaking cigar-makers' union in New York City. He was keenly interested in union activities, especially their humanitarian projects, and quickly gained prominence successively in his local union, in city-wide labour projects, and then in the International Union of Cigar Makers. As a leader in his own International, he took an active part in forming a federation of craft unions, which culminated in the founding of the American Federation of Labour in 1882. He was made President of the newly organized Federation, and with the exception of one year, 1895, he held that position until his death in 1924.

Although opposed to war, Mr. Gompers resisted pacifist tendencies in his unions, when the United States entered the first world war in 1917. It was said to be largely due to his influence that labour stood unitedly behind the war effort. He represented the AFL at the Peace Conference in Paris in 1918-19 and was elected Chairman of the Peace Conference Committee on Labour Legislation whose deliberations brought about the formation of the International Labour Organization. He took an active part in organizing the Pan-

American Federation of Labour of which he was elected President shortly before his death in December, 1924.

"The Gompers' Centennial year" is being marked by a series of year-long, nationwide activities by the American Federation of Labour. The celebrations opened with a dinner in New York early in January, at which President Truman, Vice-President Barkley and other high government and labour officials paid tribute to Mr. Gompers as a citizen, humanitarian, and labour leader.

The AFL leaders re-dedicated the 8,000,000-member organization to Mr. Gompers' principles and his drive to "agitate, educate and organize." The Federation has set an objective of 1,000,000 new members in 1950. A series of labour rallies has been arranged to work for the election of a "liberal Congress" in November, for the specific purpose of securing the repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act and the Government of the United States issued a special three-cent Gompers' postage stamp in January.

Mr. Ching emphasizes progress in industrial relations

A suggestion that statistics of industrial disputes fail to give a balanced picture of the progress of industrial relations was made recently by Cyrus S. Ching, Director of the U.S. Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

"The number of strikes in any given period of time or the number of man-days lost to national production by reason of stoppages is no reliable indication of improvement or deterioration of such relations," said Mr. Ching, as quoted in the *New York Times*.

"There are too many economic and political factors beyond the control of employers or unions to warrant reliance upon such a crude standard of measurement.

"A high incidence of strikes in one year may mean that the industrial atmosphere is being cleared of troublesome issues and give promise of pacific relations once they are removed."

Mr. Ching cited the strike in the U.S. steel industry last fall as an example of a case in which the settlement "resolved that issue, it is believed for a substantial period of time."

Instead of looking at the number of strikes and the man-hours lost, Mr. Ching suggested comparing the conduct of the steel companies and the employees in the 1949 strike with the Homestead steel strike killings in 1892 and the violence of the Nineteen Thirties.

The 1949 steel dispute, he said, "was carried on with economic weapons exclusively; both sides refrained from using physical force in any form and from indulging in provocative acts which might result in violence. As a result the relations developed in recent years between employer and the union were unimpaired; there is every reason to believe that such relations will continue, in the future, to be further cultivated, enriched and improved by both sides."

Mr. Ching pointed out that "there appear to be many people, particularly during a period of strikes in important industries, who view the future of industrial relations in our country with foreboding.

"The editorials they write, the speeches they make, the letters they send, express apprehension and a conviction that industrial relations are deteriorating rather than improving. These people do not see the present clearly and either have forgotten the past or never knew it.

"It is understandable that the press should give prominence in news reports to labour disputes featuring dramatic episodes. The tens of thousands of agreements which result from the realistic collective bargaining of intelligent and co-operative management representatives and trade union leaders and which do not result in strikes, have little news value.

"There appears to be nothing particularly newsworthy in the tens of thousands of settlements of grievances achieved every year through the processes of collective bargaining or voluntary arbitration under the terms of management-labour agreements.

"Contrary to an impression held by many, industrial relations in this nation, generally, are not governed by existing statutory regulations or by board or court orders. Industrial relations, rather, are carried on through negotiation and a system of voluntary jurisprudence by representatives of the parties who have learned to respect each other's good faith and intelligence and who are willing to accommodate the needs and desires of their constituents and principles to the common good."

Further case study of successful labour relations

A twelve-year labour-management relationship that handled 30,000 grievances without a strike is analysed in a case study made by the National Planning Association, of Washington, D.C. The Association's findings are available in a published report.

For the sixth in the series of studies into the causes of industrial peace under collec-

tive bargaining (L.G., June, 1949, pp. 703-8), the National Planning Association selected the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, at Burbank, Calif., and Lodge 727 of the International Association of Machinists. The experience of Lockheed and the IAM "demonstrates how a collective bargaining system can be faced by enormously difficult and complicated problems and emerge, though by a narrow margin, without any resort to force," the report states.

The relationship is described as a changing one, developing since 1937 through five clearly delineated periods.

Changed conditions and new problems brought about by the war, the report states, transformed the harmonious relationship which had existed between a small company and a small union at a time when other companies in the area were openly and vigorously opposing unionism. The company expanded enormously and "became largely staffed by green supervisors." The union "grew into a mass movement with mostly untried leaders." Aggressive day-to-day bargaining which the union undertook as a means of selling itself to new and inexperienced industrial workers was countered by the company's becoming protective about managerial rights.

In the immediate post-war year good will re-entered the relationship. When industry was slashing payrolls the company maintained its employment at a higher level than competing companies, and led the industry in making a 15 per cent increase in wages.

By 1947, however, the business prospects on which the good feeling was partly founded had deteriorated gravely and the company feared for its survival. The surpassing of 1947 and 1948 wage settlements by other companies and unions in the industry subjected the IAM to criticism by its members and by its major rival union. Internal dissension developed. A union election resulted in a new leadership pledged to bargain more aggressively.

In 1949, the parties entered negotiations with deteriorated relations, but the basic situation was changed. Business conditions showed a decided improvement. Eventually the parties concluded an agreement viewed as satisfactory by the union. Wages were raised considerably more than by the rest of the Southern Californian airframe industry.

Throughout its relations with the company the union was perpetually faced with the problem of rival unionism.

"The preservation of peace between Lockheed and the International Association of Machinists has been, in the light of all the difficulties, a substantial achievement," the report declares.

In this analysis, it is pointed out, the central question has been: "How have these parties been able to resolve their many problems without resort to force, when others quite similarly situated have not been so fortunate?"

The main answers, it is stated, "lie clearly in the leaders and policies of the company and the union." In its relations with the union the company has been generally "progressive and flexible," and the two sides have "developed an unusual measure of joint participation," as in the safety program, the joint discussion of welfare provisions, and the development of the internal wage structure.

The findings in the Lockheed-IAM study, it is pointed out, reveal "significant parallels" to some of those in the earlier reports of the series:—

There is full acceptance by management of the collective bargaining process and of the union as an institution. The company considers a strong union an asset to management.

The union fully accepts private ownership and operation of the industry; it recognizes that the welfare of its members depends upon the successful operation of the business.

The union is strong, responsible, and democratic.

The company stays out of the union's internal affairs; it does not seek to alienate the workers' allegiance to the union.

Mutual trust and confidence exist between the parties. There have been no serious ideological incompatibilities.

Neither party has adopted a legalistic approach to the solution of problems in the relationship.

Negotiations are "problem centered"—more time is spent on day-to-day problems than on defining abstract principles.

There is widespread union-management consultation and highly developed information-sharing.

Record housing construction in U.S.A.

An all-time record of 1,019,000 new non-farm dwelling units started was set in 1949, the U.S. Labour Department's Bureau of Labour Statistics reported recently in releasing preliminary totals for the year. This total is almost 9 per cent above the previous high mark of 937,000 units established in 1925. The over-a-million mark was achieved because housing activity, which reached a peak in September with 102,900 starts, maintained a record breaking pace throughout the fall and winter months. The preliminary December figure of 79,000 units was the highest on record for the month since 1939, and 34 per cent greater than the previous December high set in 1947.

The 983,700 privately financed units started in 1949 (96 per cent of the total)

represent a rise of about 8 per cent from 1948. Public housing, financed largely by State and local agencies, almost doubled between 1948 and 1949; 17,800 public units were begun in 1948 compared with 35,300 in 1949.

The average construction cost of all privately financed 1-family houses started during the third and peak quarter of last year (the latest period for which data are available) was \$7,625, \$400 below the figure for the same months in 1948. This decline reflects a drop in costs as well as construction of somewhat less expensive dwellings.

Problem of low-income families studied in U.S.A.

Because low-income families "have been left behind in the economic progress of America," and since their low purchasing power "retards the future rate of economic progress of the nation," their circumstances and the effects thereof have recently formed the subject of a study undertaken by a sub-committee to the Joint Committee on the Economic Report of the United States Congress, entitled *Low-Income Families and Economic Stability*.

"Some low-income families live at levels below even the most conservative estimate of the minimum necessary for health and decency," the report states. "These families would buy a larger quantity of the goods produced by the economic capacity of the nation, if their needs were backed by ability to buy."

The report concentrates attention on the numbers and circumstances of urban families having less than \$2,000 of money income and of farm families having less than \$1,000 of money income. The Bureau of Census estimates that in 1948 there were 38.5 million families and about eight million "single individuals not in families." Almost 10 million or one-fourth of the families received total cash incomes of less than \$2,000 in that year. About 3.3 million lived on farms, and 6.3 million in urban centres.

Among the factors which were found to contribute to low incomes among non-farm families was that of the age of the family head. From the survey, it was learned that almost 30 per cent (1.8 million) of all these families were headed by persons who were under 21 years old or 65 years and over.

Another factor contributing to low incomes is the sex and colour of the family head who, as a general rule, is the principal earner. Families headed either by a woman or a non-white male between 21 and 64

comprised about 40 per cent of all non-farm families with incomes under \$2,000. Broken families, headed by women because of widowhood, desertion or divorce, constituted about 1.5 million of the low-income families.

Family income is largely determined by the occupation of the family head and the survey showed that among families with incomes over \$3,000, the occupational skills of the chief earners were much higher than among those families with low incomes.

Education and training also influence the earning power of heads of low-income families. Among families with incomes less than \$2,000, only 38 per cent of the heads had advanced beyond elementary school in their education, while 60 per cent of heads of families in the \$3,000 bracket had received more than elementary school. If education can influence income the reverse is also true, the report states. "Educational opportunity in the United States, at least above the grammar school level, still depends upon income status in marked degree."

People handicapped by permanent disability are nearly always in the low-income group. The report estimates that about 1,500,000 disabled persons in the United States are in need of rehabilitation services. Under the 1948 Federal-State program 53,000 disabled persons were rehabilitated. At the time of application, the average earnings for the entire group were \$320 a year. After rehabilitation, 47,000 of the 53,000 persons were in jobs with average earnings of \$1,830 per year.

Furthermore, the report states, "there will always remain in our form of society a sizable group of individuals who for one reason or another cannot be made producing members. These non-earners, however, are still consumers and their consumption is maintained, at least partially, through social insurance and public assistance programs."

The 138-page report contains considerable statistical and descriptive material concerning low-income groups.

Consumer income, saving and spending in the U.S., 1945-49

Some of the broad changes in consumer income, spending and saving in the United States since the end of the Second World War are discussed in an article entitled "Consumer Income and Saving, 1945-49" in the December, 1949 issue of the U.S. *Monthly Labor Review*.

The importance of consumer spending for a high level of employment is demonstrated by the fact that expenditures for personal consumption approach 70 per cent

of the gross national product. "Falling off in consumer buying is soon reflected in reduced production and employment in consumer goods and service industries," the article states.

The article cites statistics to show that consumer income declined slightly for a few months after V-J day following the decrease in aggregate wages and salaries as manufacturing industries reverted to peacetime production and government payroll expenditures declined. The durable group of industries, which were directly affected by reductions in the armaments programs, was the manufacturing area in which the decline in employment and earnings was concentrated.

Immediately after V-J day, many wartime controls were removed bringing about a rapid conversion of the economy to the production of consumer goods. Consumer demand for all types of commodities was backed by strong purchasing power in the form of liquid saving accumulated during wartime, a high level of current income and a high potential volume of consumer credit. A period of "free spending" resulted, with the sellers' market in full swing. Consumer expenditures rose from an annual rate of 121 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1945, to a rate of 130 billion dollars in the last quarter of the year. Personal savings decreased from an annual rate of 33 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1945 to an annual rate of 19 billion dollars in the last quarter.

The sellers' market for most consumer goods and services lasted for the next three years. With slight exceptions, the statistics of income and expenditure show a continuous and sometimes rapid growth. For the three years 1946 through 1948, personal consumption expenditures rose from an annual rate of 138 to 181 million dollars. The increase from 169 billion dollars, annual rate, in the first quarter of 1946 to 217 million in the last quarter of 1948—a rise of 48 billion dollars—was due to the uninterrupted increase in aggregate wages and salaries and the rise in earnings from business and investment.

Reaching a post-war low rate in the last quarter of 1947 of 0.7 billion dollars, personal savings rose to an annual rate of 15 billion dollars in the last quarter of 1948, for several reasons. The backlog of consumer demand had largely been met by peacetime production, rising prices discouraged some sales and purchasing power had diminished.

The decline in personal income during the economic downturn commencing in early 1949, has been relatively slight, according

to the article. In the last quarter of 1948, personal income reached the post-war peak of 217 billion dollars and declined to 213 billion dollars in the second quarter of 1949. Although unemployment rose sharply and the number of hours worked showed a reduction, aggregate wages and salaries decreased by little more than two per cent in the first half of 1949.

During the same period the upward trend in expenditures for consumer durable goods was halted, and expenditures for such articles declined in relation to disposable income to about the level of the second half of 1946.

There was a slight increase again in personal saving as the relative decline in consumption expenditures exceeded the decline in income. With the exception of wartime and the immediate post-war period, consumers were saving a larger share of their income in the first part of 1949 than at any other time.

Unemployment among the teen-aged in the U.S., 1947-49

Young persons require aid and guidance when they first enter the labour market if their early experiences there are to "enable them to make the best of themselves as individuals and as workers," according to an

article on the teen-aged unemployed in the December issue of the U.S. *Monthly Labor Review*. Even in times of high-level employment for adults, youth unemployment is a large and serious problem, as shown in studies made by the Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Labour's Bureau of Labour Standards.

The Census Bureau estimates that adolescents 16 through 19 years old constitute about seven per cent of the labour force in the United States during school months and about nine per cent during vacation months. In April, 1949, there were 8,201,000 young persons 16 through 19 and 4,141,000 of 14 or 15, totalling 12,342,000 as compared with 14,740,000 in April, 1940. The lower birth rate of the 1930's accounts for the 2.4 million decrease in nine years.

Nonetheless, the number of adolescents who entered the labour market—that is, in employment or looking for work—increased from 4,300,000 to 4,556,000 between April, 1940 and April, 1949. Approximately half of the 16-through-19-year old group was in the labour market. In April, 1940, young people in the 14-through-17-year old group who were employed full or part time totalled 1,060,000. In the same month of 1949, the number of adolescents of the same age in the labour market was 1,971,000,

roughly twice as many as in 1940. Recorded in the number employed during April were young people working outside school hours as well as those not attending school.

Unemployment for both adults and the teen-aged increased seriously in the spring and early summer months of 1949. In August and September, however, the more-than-seasonal increase in employment in the manufacturing industries brought a moderate reversal of the unemployment trend.

The number of employment certificates issued to adolescents going to work gives an indication of the drop in work opportunities for minors during the spring and early summer of 1949. The figures represent persons newly hired, not the total number of young people at work at a specified time, and refers to non-agricultural industries since certificates are not usually required for agricultural work. Certificates issued in April, May and June of 1949 for minors 16 and 17 years of age decreased by 26 per cent, 34 per cent and 36 per cent respectively as compared with the number issued in the corresponding months of 1948.

Garment Workers establish "labour college"

The first "labour college" in the United States to provide "new leadership for the labour movement" has been established by the International Ladies Garment Workers' Union (AFL), reports the *New York Times*. The Training Institute, which is scheduled to open on May 1, is offering a free one-year course in labour relations to qualified persons who wish to make a career in the labour movement.

Labour legislation, economics, history, collective bargaining and arbitration procedures are courses which will be covered in the curriculum.

Arthur A. Elder, director of the institute, announced that over 300 applications from young men and women in all parts of the United States were received up to December 31 of last year. His statement, as reported on January 15 in *Justice*, the ILGWU newspaper, revealed that approximately 150 applicants are either union members or have union associations of one type or another. An equal number are college or university graduates who have specialized in economics or labour relations. Only those students interested in employment in the ILGWU with a view to making it their life work are being enrolled.

The initial training session of three months in New York City will be followed by a three-month period of union work in

the field. A second three-month training period will be followed by two months in the field, concluding with a final month at the institute.

Sick benefits of \$10-\$26 a week for workers in N.Y. State

New York State's new Disability Benefits law, passed in March, 1949, came into effect on January 1 of this year. Approximately 175,000 employers and 6 million workers come within its scope, it is estimated.

For the first six months, until June 30, workers will contribute at the rate of one-tenth of one per cent of their weekly pay, and employers will match this amount, up to a total contribution of 12 cents a week for each worker. These temporary contributions will go into a special fund which will provide benefits for disability during unemployment. Thereafter this fund will be maintained by certain fines and penalties and, if necessary to maintain a specified balance, by an assessment against all carriers.

From July 1, employees will contribute one-half of one per cent of their wages, up to a limit of 30 cents a week, and the employer will pay the entire excess of the cost to finance benefits for non-occupational illness during employment. The employer may provide for payment of benefits by insuring with the state insurance fund, with a private insurance company, or through approved self-insurance. Under the law, benefits will range from \$10 to \$26 a week for thirteen weeks in a consecutive period of fifty-two weeks. The amounts and duration of benefits for disability during employment and unemployment are the same, but eligibility requirements differ.

Labour clauses in Constitution of India

Described by the London *Times* as "the most elaborate declaration of human rights yet framed by any state" and as influenced by "the ideals for which Gandhi

lived and died," the Constitution of India, adopted on January 26, contains a number of labour clauses.

These clauses set forth the objectives of state policy in regard to labour. Embodied in Articles 31 to 34 of Part IV of the Constitution, they are as follows:—

31: Certain principles of policy to be followed by the State:

The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

(i) that the citizens, men and women equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(ii) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;

(iii) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;

(iv) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;

(v) that the strength and health of workers, men and women and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;

(vi) that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

32: Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases:

The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work.

33: Provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief:

The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

34: Living wage, etc. for workers:

The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full employment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities.

Speaking on the role of labour under the new Constitution, India's Labour Minister Mr. Jagjivan Ram said: "The history of labour legislation in India during the past two years is enough to show that we are not oblivious of our duties and responsibilities towards our workers. We now have a Factories' Act which will stand comparison with factories' acts of most advanced industrial countries of the world."

He added that the Government was taking steps to modernize the Indian Mines' Act and to fix wages in sweated industries and in agriculture. In its Employees' State Insurance Scheme, the Government was moving towards a system of social security. In plantations and mines, he said, tripartite negotiations have effected improvements in conditions of employment which are a credit to both employers and workers.

Finland regulates domestic employment conditions

Hours of work, weekly and public holidays, and contracts of employment for domestic workers in Finland are now subject to regulation by law. An act governing conditions of employment for domestic workers was passed early in 1949 and came into force later in the year.

The act specifies that the normal working day may not exceed 10 hours, inclusive of meal times. In case of sickness in the employer's home a worker can be required to work during off-duty time. Provision is made for compensation for overtime, which may be either in the form of time off or in cash. When in excess of 24 hours, it must be paid for at double rates. In case of sickness of a worker the employer must provide the necessary care for the first two weeks. (*Industry and Labour*, International Labour Office, July, 1949.)

Eire's proposed social security plan

One comprehensive scheme of social security, to replace all existing schemes, is proposed by the Minister of Social Welfare for Ireland.

Details of the plan are contained in a White Paper entitled *Social Security*, recently published by the Irish Department of Social Welfare. It is expected that the enabling legislation will be introduced in the Dail during the present year.

The proposed scheme will be compulsory for every person over the age of 16, with the exception of such classes as civil servants and certain municipal employees, regarding which no decision had been taken. Agricultural and forestry workers, and private domestic servants, not covered under existing schemes, will be brought within its scope.

Benefits under the scheme will be payable to contributors without any means test.

The benefits proposed include:—

Disability Benefit, payable during sickness at a basic weekly rate for adults over 18 years of age of 24s. for a single person, with an additional 12s. for a married man with a dependent wife, and 7s. for each of two children up to the age of 16.

Unemployment Benefit, at the same rates as for Disability Benefit but at a lower scale of payments for those whose wages do not exceed £3 10s. a week.

Retirement Pension of 24s. a week at age 65 for a man and 60 for a woman, with an additional 12s. for a dependent wife or husband.

Widow's Pension of 24s. a week, together with 7s. a week for each of two children.

Orphan's Benefit of 10s. a week, payable to the guardian, in respect of an orphan both of whose parents are dead.

Maternity Benefit, for an insured woman a lump sum grant of £5 and a weekly payment of 24s. during the six weeks before and the six weeks following confinement; for the wife of an insured man, a lump sum

grant of £5 and a weekly benefit of £1 during the four weeks following confinement.

Death Grants, payable on death of a contributor or a member of his family, varying from £6 for a child under three years of age to £20 for a person over 18.

Additional non-cash benefits as at present available through the National Health Insurance Society, including part payment of dental treatment, free hospital treatment, part payment of cost of medical and surgical appliances, optical treatment, and specialized medical and surgical treatment.

The weekly rate of contribution will be 3s. 6d. for men and 2s. 2d. for women, with equal amounts being paid by the employer. Those in the low wage group (earning less than £3 10s. a week) will pay 1s. less but the employer's contribution will remain at the normal rate of 3s. 6d. and 2s. 2d. respectively.

The cost of the new scheme is estimated at £10,500,000 for the first year, rising to £12,600,000 by the fifth year. The State's annual share will be £4,000,000. During the early years, it is explained, there will be an excess of income over expenditure, but when the number of beneficiaries under the Retirement Pension and Widows' Pension plans increases, there will be a deficit. This, it is proposed, the State will meet from year to year as it arises, with a review of this method of financing after the five-year period.

Bank training program enters second year

The training program of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was resumed for its second successive year in Washington on January 16. Eight persons were selected from as many countries for this year's training. They come from Ecuador, India, Iran, Italy, Lebanon, Norway, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The training program is designed partly to help recruit and train persons from the Bank's 48 member countries for junior, professional and administrative jobs; and also to acquaint young men and women interested in international finance with the purposes and organization of the Bank so that upon return to their native countries they will have a more thorough knowledge of world financial problems.

The trainees undergo the year's training at the Bank's headquarters in Washington, with time being devoted to classroom study and to practical work in the various departments. At the end of this time, they are considered for appropriate positions on the Bank's staff.

TECHNICAL AID TO UNDERDEVELOPED COUNTRIES

The United Nations is instituting a program to provide technical assistance to countries in need of economic development.

Canada has approved the principle of this program. To the extent that it raises standards of living in underdeveloped countries, it may stimulate world trade and thus help to provide jobs for Canadians.

At an international conference which is to meet shortly, a program aimed at raising the standard of living and furthering the social and economic progress of two-thirds of the world's population living in economically underdeveloped areas will be set in motion.

To be operated through the United Nations and its specialized agencies, the program is designed, broadly, to benefit countries in Asia, Africa, and Latin-America where large proportions of the inhabitants live at a bare subsistence level. It will consist of a variety of special projects, for which the United Nations will supply advice, expert assistance, and aid in training workers.

The program does not, in its present form, provide for actual capital investment to the countries concerned. The recipient country will be responsible for providing the capital; the United Nations will supply advice and technical assistance.

However it is expected that the assistance program will serve to create in underdeveloped countries a suitable investment climate, thus lending encouragement to private capital. Some of the capital needed may also be supplied through governmental loans, and through the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

The intention of the technical assistance program is to help underdeveloped countries to help themselves, by making available to them the techniques and knowledge of Western civilization. Each project will be initiated by the recipient country, which will have full responsibility and control. The United Nations will participate only at the request and invitation of the country concerned.

Need for the Program

Desire for a technical assistance program has been repeatedly expressed by delegates from underdeveloped countries at meetings of the United Nations and its agencies.

Although conditions vary in the different countries concerned—some combining a quite high degree of industrial development in certain localities with low standards in other, more widespread sections—the prevailing need for technical assistance, expressed in general terms, has been well described in a publication of the United States Department of State, entitled *Point Four*.*

Noting that two-thirds of the world's population live in so-called underdeveloped areas, this publication points out that the average annual income of the people in these areas has been less than one-tenth of that of the people in the more highly developed areas. "The economic situation of most of the people of the underdeveloped areas is far from good," the report continues. "The situation of many is dire.

"Primitive agricultural conditions and inadequate transportation so limit the growth and distribution of food that the average food intake for people in these areas is only 2,000 calories per day—barely enough to support life—and the diet is usually lacking in food elements essential to health. As a result, malnutrition is general and starvation frequent. Lack of basic public health programs, of doctors and nurses skilled in modern medical science, and of hospitals and drugs, leaves many large sections of the human family prey to preventable or curable diseases. Their ability to produce the necessities of life is consequently reduced. Their life expectancies are no more than 30 years—far short of the span of which the human body is capable and of the more than 60 years which modern medicine makes possible in advanced areas. The vocational skills of many of them are limited to handicrafts

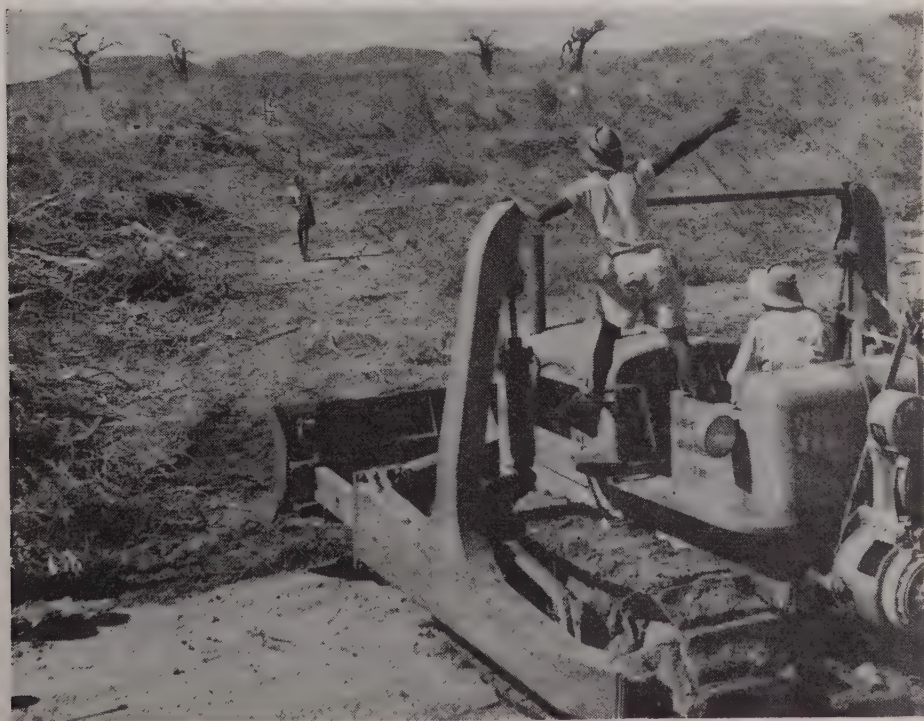
* The title, *Point Four*, has reference to the fact that President Truman, in his Inaugural Address, outlined four courses of action to be emphasized by the United States in its international relations, of which "point four" was a program of aid to areas needing development.



Above: A typical Bengal farmer

Poverty, and lack of technical "know-how" and facilities, are joined in a self-perpetuating vicious circle in many underdeveloped countries. The technical aid program aims to break this circle and help bring about higher standards of living and wider horizons of knowledge and opportunity.

Below: A survey team clearing bush for mechanized farm production



assisted by primitive implements. The skills which others have are made unproductive by lack of modern equipment.

"The peoples of such areas are unable to produce the raw materials and finished goods which their physical well-being requires, which are needed by people in other countries, and which they would be capable of producing if assisted by great technical knowledge and capital equipment. For most of these people the horizon of knowledge is limited to their own small community, and their opportunity for material advancement is no greater than its elementary and meagre resources."

Following this description of the conditions of people in the underdeveloped areas, the U.S. State Department report goes on to stress that these people in recent years "have been stirred by a growing awareness of the possibilities of human advancement. They are seeking a fuller life and striving to realize their full capabilities. They aspire toward a higher standard of living, better health and physical well-being. Under present circumstances their poverty is not merely a handicap to themselves. By leaving them unable to fulfil their reasonable aspirations, their misery makes them fertile ground for any ideology which will hold out to them promise, however false, of means toward a better life.

"The United States and other free nations of the world," the report continues, "have a common concern for the material progress of these people, both as a humanitarian end in itself and because such progress will further the advance of human freedom, the secure growth of democratic ways of life, the expansion of mutually beneficial commerce and the development of international understanding and good will. The material progress of these people can best be promoted by the co-operative endeavour of all interested nations to help them meet their deficiencies. It is in the interest of the United States as well as in the common interest that such co-operative endeavour be undertaken at once and in sufficient magnitude to be effective.

"As the situation now stands, poverty and lack of the knowledge and facilities needed for production are joined in a self-perpetuating vicious circle. It is possible to break this circle by assisting the people of underdeveloped countries in their efforts to bring about economic development which will lead to higher standards of living and wider horizons of knowledge and opportunity."

Canadian Participation in the Program

Canada's support for the technical assistance program was expressed by the Canadian Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly.

The extent and nature of Canada's financial contribution to the program will probably be announced at the Technical Assistance Conference when the size and scope of the program as a whole will be determined. Expenditures of the order of \$15-\$25 million for the program's first year of operation have been tentatively proposed by United States and British representatives. Contributions made during the first year may, however, be committed for expenditure over a period of three years.

When the program is initiated, the procedure will be for a country desiring assistance to approach the appropriate United Nations agency, which will take the necessary steps to provide the services required and to approach various member countries for such expert help as they may be specially fitted to supply.

Thus, Canada may be called upon to assist underdeveloped countries in such ways as:—

- (a) Sending members of missions to survey the country and to recommend how its natural resources can best be developed and utilized;
- (b) Giving technical training in Canada to personnel from the underdeveloped countries;
- (c) Assisting in the creation of teaching facilities and, where necessary, of technical services in the underdeveloped countries;
- (d) Assisting in the erection and operation of pilot projects in the underdeveloped countries.

The United Nations agencies which are to participate in the technical assistance program are: the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), and the International Civil Aviation Association (ICAO). Technical aid activities which are not the special responsibility of any of these agencies will be undertaken by the United Nations itself through its Economic section.

In Canada, various Government departments and private industry and the universities may be called on by one or other of these agencies to render assistance.

The interest of the Department of Labour in the technical assistance program will be directed mainly to projects undertaken by the International Labour Organization.

The ILO and the Technical Assistance Program

Recognizing that a major objective of the technical assistance program is to raise industrial productivity in underdeveloped areas, the ILO is prepared to give expert help in dealing with the wide range of labour problems that are necessarily involved.

The need for skilled workers to man new industries implies training programs.

It also implies the recruitment of labour, and the matching of men to jobs—and thus the development of employment service organization.

If the program is to redound to the advantage of the working populations, legislation will probably be needed covering such matters as minimum wages, maximum hours, and protection from unsafe working conditions. There must also be administrative machinery on a scale that is adequate to take such legislation out of the realm of pious aspiration and make it genuinely effective.

As the program develops, the countries concerned will find they have a need for conciliation services to aid in the settling of labour disputes; and for procedures to provide for the recognition of trade unions, which, it is hoped, will develop as free and democratic institutions rather than as state-controlled or Communist-dominated organizations.

The ILO drafted its proposals for participation in the United Nations Technical Assistance Program at its most recent General Conference, held at Geneva in June and July, 1949.

In the past, the primary function of the ILO has not been in the "operational" field. The ILO has instead devoted most of its effort to the creation of draft international labour standards, in the form of Conventions and Recommendations, and to research and publications.

However, the ILO has always had as one of its functions the sending of missions and advisors to countries which wished for help in building up their labour legislation. Canada has received such assistance itself on occasion. During recent months, even before the announcement of the technical assistance idea, the ILO has embarked on an expanded manpower program, aimed partly at aiding Asian and Latin-American countries in the recruitment and training of labour. As part of this project, an Asian Manpower Committee and an Asian Field Office on Technical Training have been established.

However the United Nations technical assistance program is something on a much broader scale than anything the ILO has as yet undertaken in the operational field.

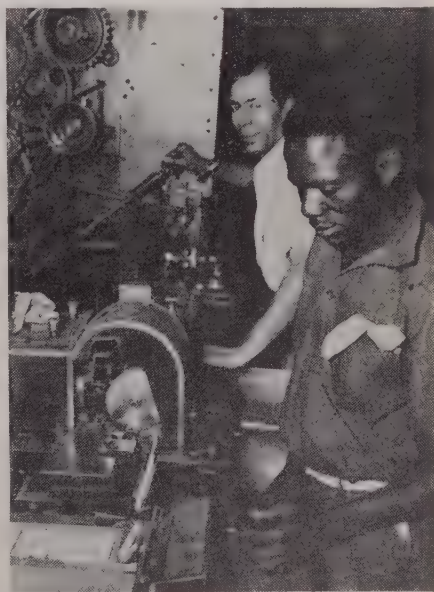
During the discussions at the Geneva Conference, the ILO developed a scheme of priorities in regard to the various types of assistance that it is specially equipped to render.

The Conference considered particularly that high priority should be given to two items, training, and employment service organization.

It was also felt that "the improvement of labour standards, including the enforcement of labour legislation and the framing and application of suitable wage policies, designed to assure improved levels of consumption" would require attention from the early stages of the program.

In view of the rural character of the economies of the less developed countries, technical assistance concerned with the development of co-operatives and handicrafts, and of working conditions in agriculture, was considered important.

A lesser priority was given to labour statistics, industrial safety, occupational health, social security and industrial relations—the principal other matters falling within the ILO's sphere.



Establishment of new industries means that skilled workers must be trained to man the machines. The photo shows a cigarette-making machine in operation in the Belgian Congo.

In order to carry out its share of the technical assistance program, the ILO contemplates increasing its staff of experts, calling on persons with experience in government, business, unions, and education circles. (The Director-General has estimated that during the program's first year it will be necessary to recruit and utilize the equivalent of 127 man-years of services of technicians, and 159 man-years of assistants.)

Teams of experts would be available on request, to aid the governments concerned in the organization of training programs, and in the development of administrative facilities for other labour policies.

The supervisory training programs, such as were developed during wartime in Canada and the United States for use in war industry and government employment, have been cited as one means whereby ILO experts can aid in providing workers with the necessary skills.

As part of the program, the ILO also contemplates channelling experts on loan from industrialized countries to underdeveloped regions. As a corresponding measure, industrialized countries may be expected to accept trainees from underdeveloped areas.

Organization of local training, preparation of instructional materials and operational manuals, and assistance in the early stages of actual operations, are also mentioned as part of the ILO contribution.

The voluntary character of the assistance has been repeatedly emphasized. Experts from the ILO will participate only on request from the governments concerned; and will operate primarily in an advisory capacity. They may suggest the administrative lines along which a particular project might be developed, and the principles that might be considered; but the actual decisions remain always with the recipient government.

This is in line with the basic philosophy of the program as a means of helping underdeveloped countries to help themselves.

In its approach to the program the ILO is stressing the broad objectives of steady employment and rising income to the mass of the people. In line with its own tripartite structure, the ILO cites the advantages of co-operation with employers' and workers' groups in the development of the program. The ILO has emphasized that the assistance given should correspond with the needs and resources of the countries concerned, and should not result in developments which the countries would be unable to maintain when the assistance comes to an end.

The Geneva ILO Conference authorized the Governing Body of the ILO to take such action as was necessary to initiate the technical assistance program, once it had been formally set in motion by the UN.

A few weeks later Director-General David Morse presented the ILO proposals to the Economic and Social Council. At this time the representatives of the other specialized agencies also made their submissions.

The ILO proposals were debated by the Council, and in general were favourably received. A number of suggestions were made, and the Director-General made a further speech of clarification of the ILO proposals.

ECOSOC did not pass judgment on the specific proposals of the specialized agencies. Instead, it took decisions as to the broad administrative framework within which the technical assistance program would operate, and as to the tentative allocation of funds to the various specialized agencies. (The ILO will probably receive 11 per cent.)

ECOSOC's decisions were debated and approved, with minor changes, by the UN Second Committee and General Assembly.

In accordance with the authority granted it by the ILO Conference, the ILO Governing Body, which met at Mysore, India, December, 1949-January, 1950, reviewed the action taken by ECOSOC and the UN, and voted to inform the United Nations that the ILO is willing to participate in the technical assistance program under the conditions set forth by the UN General Assembly.

Thus the ILO has taken the necessary decisions in preparation for the commencement of operations as soon as the technical assistance program is finally formally launched.

Technical Assistance Conference

The Technical Assistance Conference, to be held soon, and which is to set the technical assistance program in motion, has two basic functions:—

To ascertain the total amount of contributions available from participating governments for the execution of the program during the first period of its operation.

To give final consent to the proportionate shares of the total contributions to be allotted to the various participating organizations.

There are several cogent reasons for Canadian support of the technical assistance program. While in its early stages the program will involve the expenditure of Canadian funds, Canada will benefit in the long run in that the improvement of the economic and social conditions of

recipient countries will enable them to participate more effectively in world trade—a factor which will help to assure more jobs for Canadians. It is hoped also that, in raising the standards of living, education and culture of the peoples of underdeveloped areas, the program will also encourage their political growth along democratic rather than totalitarian lines.

But beyond any mere weighing of debits and credits is the growing awareness that this program can in some measure help to realize the idealistic purposes for which the United Nations was founded—that in its broad imaginative scope it can foster closer ties and better understanding among those peoples of the world who sincerely wish for international co-operation and peace.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR ORGANIZATION

International Commission on Trade Union Rights

The ILO Governing Body has authorized the appointment of a nine-man international commission which will have power to examine complaints alleging violation of trade union rights.

Procedures for establishing an international fact-finding and conciliation commission on freedom of association were approved by the ILO Governing Body, at its 110th Session in Mysore, India, in January.

Canada was represented at the Governing Body meeting by the Hon. R. W. Mayhew, Minister of Fisheries, Paul Bridle, First Secretary of the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada in India, and A. H. Sager, secretary to Mr. Mayhew.

Selection of members of the nine-man commission to examine infringements of trade union rights was scheduled for the 111th Session of the Governing Body, to be held at Geneva in March.

Members are to be chosen for their personal qualifications, and will be "expected to discharge their duties with complete independence."

Establishment of such a commission was approved in principle by the Governing Body last June (L.G., Sept., 1949, p. 1091.)

Last August, the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations requested the ILO to proceed with the commission's establishment on behalf of the United Nations as well as on behalf of the ILO.

The Governing Body at its Mysore meeting established the commission on the ILO's behalf, and at the same time agreed that the new body should also act on behalf of the United Nations.

The terms of reference and procedure of the commission, as fixed by the Governing

Body, define the commission as "essentially a fact-finding body," but it also will be authorized to discuss situations with the government concerned "with a view to securing the adjustment of difficulties by agreement."

Under the commission's procedure, complaints alleging the violation of trade union rights can be referred to the commission either by the Governing Body or the general Conference of the ILO.

Any government against which a complaint is made may also ask the commission to investigate.

In addition, proposals for the reference of cases to the commission may be made by trade unions and by organizations of employers, but these proposals and those of Governments must first be examined by the

Ratifications of ILO Conventions

The number of ratifications of International Labour Conventions by member countries of the ILO increased recently to 1,085. During recent weeks Finland ratified six Conventions, Bulgaria 33, and Australia and Syria one each.

On January 1, 1949, the number of ratifications was 1,004.

officers of the Governing Body who will decide whether or not to circulate them to the Governing Body as a whole.

When the proposals are circulated any member of the Governing Body may request that the Governing Body refer them to the commission.

After long discussion it was decided that complaints could not be referred to the commission for investigation and conciliation without the consent of the government concerned.

In cases where this consent is refused by a government, the Governing Body will consider appropriate alternative action to safeguard the rights involved in the case, including measures to publicize it.

Agenda of Next Session of International Labour Conference

The Thirty-third Session of the International Labour Conference will be held at Geneva, Switzerland, opening on June 7, 1950.

The agenda consists of eight items, as follows:—

- I. The Director-General's Report.
- II. Financial and budgetary questions.
- III. Information and reports on the application of Conventions and Recommendations.
- IV. Industrial Relations, comprising Collective Agreements, Conciliation and Arbitration, and Co-operation between Public Authorities and Employers' and Workers' Organizations.

ILO Announces Program of Fellowships and Study Grants

The International Labour Organization has announced a program of fellowships and grants for study limited to \$75,000 during the year 1950.

The program was approved by the Governing Body at its recent meeting in Mysore, India.

Under Director-General David A. Morse's proposals, the fellowships would be offered for study in the fields of employment organization, vocational training and guid-

The commission will report to the Governing Body, which will then consider what further action should be taken in each case.

The Governing Body also approved suggestions for the procedure for making the commission's services available to the United Nations with respect to those member countries of the United Nations which are not members of the ILO. According to these proposals, it would be open to the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council to refer complaints to the commission through the Governing Body.

The Polish Government delegate opposed the decisions on terms of reference and procedure.

- V. Equal remuneration for men and women workers for equal work of equal value (first discussion).
- VI. Agricultural labour: General Report.
- VII. Minimum wage regulation in agriculture (first discussion).
- VIII. Vocational training of adults, including disabled persons (single discussion).

Reports on most of these items, prepared by the International Labour Office as a basis for discussion at the Conference, have been received in the Department of Labour. The Report on Item V was summarized in last month's *LABOUR GAZETTE* (p. 183); and summaries of reports on some of the other items will be printed in forthcoming issues.

ance, social security administration, industrial relations, labour inspection, and industrial health, safety and welfare.

The fellowships would be awarded for three to six months in a country different from that of the applicant and restricted in number to a total of 18, one to a country.

Under the grants for study of the ILO, a maximum of 12 persons would be chosen to work in Geneva for periods up to two months each.

Third Session of Metal Trades Committee

Proposals for the simplification of job classifications in the metal trades, and for better organized training of workers, were made by the ILO Metal Trades Committee at its third session.

Problems of wage calculation and vocational training for the metal trades were the main items on the agenda of the third session of the Metal Trades Committee of the International Labour Organization, which met during November, 1949, in Geneva, Switzerland.

The Committee recommended that job classification should be simplified and minimum rates established for each classification, with clearly understood rules for bonus and piece rates and for wage payments, to minimize employer-worker friction on these matters.

Another important recommendation urged more aid from member countries to the Program for Technical Assistance for Economic Development of Underdeveloped Countries, including the vocational training of skilled mechanics from such countries.

The meeting was attended by Government, worker and employer representatives of Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Finland, France, India, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, South Africa, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States. Australia and Czechoslovakia are also members of the Committee, but did not send delegations.

The Chairman was H. Altman of the Polish Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare.

The Government delegates from Canada to the Metal Trades Committee Session were J. E. Matthews, M.P., of Brandon, Manitoba, and F. J. Ainsborough, Industrial Relations Officer of the Federal Department of Labour. The Workers' delegates were G. P. Schollie of the International Association of Machinists, and L. Lavallee of the Montreal Machine Shop Workers Union. The Employers' delegates were A. R. Lawrason of the Eureka Foundry and Manufacturing Company, Woodstock, Ontario, and S. C. Evans of Taylor Forbes Ltd., Guelph, Ontario.

Mr. Ainsborough was elected Chairman and Reporter of the Wage Calculation Subcommittee.

Agenda

The Committee considered a General Report prepared by the International Labour Office, which outlined action taken in the various countries in the light of the conclusions of the Second Session, and

developments and social trends in the metal trades during the last few years, based on information received from member countries.

In addition, the delegates discussed at some length the subjects of wage calculation and vocational training and promotion in the metal trades, both of which are felt to be of increasing interest and importance to all metal workers.

Systems of Wage Calculation

The discussions of this subcommittee, of which Mr. Ainsborough was Chairman, and on which Messrs. Lawrason and Schollie were substitute members, was based on a report prepared by the International Labour Office. Delegates representing Governments, employers and workers agreed on the general principle that simplification in wage calculation was necessary, although some workers' delegates thought that a guaranteed minimum wage was a more pressing question at the present time. The Canadian Employers' delegate felt that numerous differences in wage calculation in the metal trades of different countries presented a serious obstacle to adoption of any universal system; but the Workers' delegates pointed out that although conditions differed greatly from country to country it should be possible to formulate some general principles on the subject.

Discussion followed on possible methods of simplification. The members agreed that an important first step was the classification of all jobs in the industry, on a national, regional and local basis, by agreement between the employers' and workers' organizations concerned. The matter of having single minimum and maximum time rates for each category of worker and the related question of cost-of-living bonuses, revealed many differences of opinion. In general the members were unanimous in favouring a reduction in the number of supplementary bonuses paid, except extra payments for night-work, dirty work or dangerous work. It was felt that as many existing bonuses as possible should be absorbed in the basic wage rate. Another point on which representatives of employers and workers concurred was the need for adoption of simpler systems of payment by results. Finally, unanimous agreement was given to the recommendation that payslips

received by workers should give all the information necessary to enable the individual worker to understand how his wages are calculated.

The Subcommittee embodied its conclusions in a resolution which was later adopted by the Committee in plenary session. The operative clauses of the resolution are as follows:—

1. The Governing Body of the International Labour Office is invited to request the Governments of States Members of the International Labour Organization to draw the attention of employers' and workers' organizations in the metal trades to the following principles:—

- (a) a classification of jobs in each branch of the metal trades should in each case where it is possible be made and these jobs should be placed in a limited number of separate wage-rate categories on a plant-to-plant basis by agreement between employers and workers concerned, and on a regional or national basis by agreement between organizations of employers and workers;
- (b) a minimum rate should be established and secured for each category;
- (c) the variety of bonuses should be limited as much as possible, on condition that any reduction in their number does not result in the elimination of social benefits provided by legislation or by agreement;
- (d) simpler systems of payment by results in the metal trades should be studied;
- (e) all guaranteed minimum rates for piece and bonus workers should be fixed on the basis of the minimum rates mentioned in paragraph (b) above;
- (f) all piece and bonus rates should be set on the basis of rules agreed by the employers and workers concerned in the case of bargaining on a plant-to-plant basis and by the employers' and workers' organizations concerned in the case of bargaining on a regional or national basis;
- (g) (i) the payslips which workers receive should be as simple as possible consistent with the inclusion of all the information necessary to enable workers readily to understand how their wages are calculated; and
(ii) more particularly, at the time of engagement, the method of calculation of wages should be explained by the manager of the undertaking or his deputy to the workers concerned in such a manner as to avoid subsequent friction between employers and workers.

2. The Governing Body is requested to convene, at a date which would enable a report to be presented to the next session of the Committee, a meeting of technical experts chosen from the metal trades to examine the problems of systems of payment by results in the metal trades with special reference to the desirability of simplifying such systems to the greatest extent compatible with equity and efficiency.

Vocational Training and Promotion

This Subcommittee based its deliberations on a Report of the International Labour Office outlining conditions in the member countries dealing with vocational guidance and selection, general principles of training, apprenticeship, training of adult workers, training of supervisors, methods and programs of training, promotion, and international co-operation. Reference was also made to the 1949 ILO Recommendation on Vocational Guidance, and the two Recommendations on Vocational Training and Apprenticeship.

In the discussion on Vocational Training, emphasis was given to the great importance of such training as a means of building up a force of adequately trained workers and supervisors on systematic lines specially adapted to the characteristics and problems of the metal trades. In addition, the situation in less-developed countries differs greatly from that in highly industrialized countries, for in the former there is a serious shortage of skilled labour which hampers industrial development; the Asian Regional Conference in September, 1949 discussed this problem at some length.

Considerable discussion took place on the co-operation of employers' and workers' organizations in vocational training, and their relations with the public authorities. It was generally agreed that the public authorities should limit themselves to general supervisory functions in this field except for the organization and operation of technical schools giving vocational courses. With regard to in-plant training, all delegates concurred in the desirability of close co-operation between employers' and workers' organizations to avoid any misunderstanding or friction. Generally, it was felt the ideal was a balanced program of theoretical and practical training during apprenticeship, consisting partly of technical school courses and partly of in-plant training.

The discussion on apprenticeship also brought out the importance of working toward an international classification of trades and occupations in the metal trades, to reduce the confusion caused by differences both internationally and often within individual countries. The first step, it was suggested, was for each country to prepare a simplified classification defining and indicating the various trades and the jobs within each; this is a task on which the ILO is already working. Another important need was for each country to have uniform rules for various crafts and occupations in the metal trades concerning such matters as

the contract of apprenticeship, the duration and supervision of apprenticeship courses, the organization of examinations and the issuance of certificates. On the last subject, the issuance of certificates, there was considerable difference of opinion as to whether this was a matter for a tripartite body, for the employers only, or for government authorities.

The other matters briefly discussed by the Subcommittee were: training of adults, training of supervisors and instructors, training methods and programs, promotions, and international co-operation. It was recognized that supervisors and instructors should, in addition to technical competence, have special training in the techniques of supervision and instruction. Concerning promotion, consideration was given to the extent to which employers and workers should co-operate in drawing up rules and procedures while safeguarding the employers' responsibility for ensuring the efficiency of their undertakings. On the international level, the Subcommittee concurred in recommending the promotion of facilities for the training in advanced countries of officials and instructors from underdeveloped countries, under the co-ordination of the ILO.

A Resolution embodying these views was adopted by the Subcommittee and later by the Committee.

Other Resolutions

Three other Resolutions were adopted by the Committee, after some discussion:—

- (1) Asking the International Labour Office to approach the Governments of countries represented on the Metal Trades Committees which are highly industrialized to provide technical

assistance for underdeveloped countries which will increase both production and employment in such countries;

- (2) Suggesting that the International Labour Office in its technical assistance to underdeveloped countries should pay particular attention to the vocational training of mechanics skilled in general mechanical maintenance work;
- (3) Recommending that the International Labour Office study measures to abolish the dangers in the use of sand-blasting and to develop better alternative methods.

The Committee also decided to transmit to the ILO's Governing Body a proposal adopted by the workers' members of the Committee which invited the Governing Body to re-examine the question of the relationship of the ILO with international non-governmental organizations.

Four such organizations now have a consultative relationship with the ILO. They are the World Federation of Trade Unions, the Inter-American Confederation of Labour, the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions, and the International Co-operative Alliance.

Under the terms of this relationship, the WFTU was represented at the meeting by H. Jourdain, secretary of the WFTU's international secretariat for the metal and mechanical industries. During the session, an effort was made on behalf of a majority of the workers' delegates to exclude Mr. Jourdain from the Committee. It was ruled by the chairman, however, that the question lay within the competence of the Governing Body. The worker delegates subsequently adopted the resolution which the full Committee today decided to transmit to the Governing Body.

Draft Agreements on Conditions of Rhine Boatmen

At a tripartite meeting held at Geneva last December under ILO auspices, two draft agreements were reached concerning the conditions of Rhine boatmen.

A proposed agreement on social security provides for a measure of co-ordination among the systems of the countries bordering the Rhine. It would mean that Rhine boatmen will no longer be liable to social security taxation by more than one country. Instead each employee would be covered by the laws of the country in which the employing company has its head office.

The agreement would provide benefits in the event of sickness, maternity, death, invalidity, old age, employment injury, and

unemployment. It would also establish family allowances.

The second proposed agreement concerns working conditions. It would require the parties to it to assure to Rhine boatmen minimum employment standards covering rest at night, hours of work in port and at loading and unloading places, overtime pay, holidays, weekly rest day, annual holidays with pay, and special allowances.

The conclusions of the meeting are being transmitted by the ILO to the interested governments. A further conference is expected to be held by these governments, with a view to approving the agreements in final form.

INCREASE IN NUMBER OF LABOUR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES

The Labour-Management Co-operation Service reports continued progress in fostering the development of joint consultation in Canadian industry. . . .

Labour-Management Production Committees continue to show an increase in Canadian industry as a result of the efforts of the Labour-Management Co-operation Service of the Industrial Relations Branch.

These committees—composed of representatives of management and representatives of labour—are formed in plants for the purpose of improving production efficiency by means of joint consultation. They also make recommendations on product quality, safety, tool conservation, plant housekeeping, employee welfare and many other items.

As of September 30, 1949, the Service had on record a total of 631 committees. This compares with a total of 250 at the end of 1944, when a record of committees was first maintained, and of 346 at the end of the war.

Distribution by provinces was: Prince Edward Island, 2; Nova Scotia, 40; New Brunswick, 19; Quebec, 128; Ontario, 295; Manitoba, 52; Saskatchewan, 30; Alberta, 19; British Columbia, 46. A breakdown by industries and trade unions is given in the accompanying tables.

A new booklet was recently distributed by the Service under the title, "Joint Consultation in Service Industries." This publication details the accomplishments of LMPC's in service industries such as transportation and communication companies,

hospitals, restaurants, hotels, newspapers and laundries. It also outlines the methods of establishing and carrying on committees in such industries.

Evidence of the widespread interest in the publications of the Service was recently indicated in a request from the Central Labour College of Japan, Tokyo, for permission to translate and publish all its booklets and pamphlets. These had been recommended to the College by the Economic and Scientific Section, GHQ, SCAP.

A new series of posters and pay envelope stuffers presenting various phases of committee activities and based on the theme, "Co-operate with Your LMPC" has been prepared. Distribution of the initial set will commence shortly.

Work is well advanced on a new 16 mm. animated film being produced for the Service by the National Film Board. It is entitled, "Teamwork—Today and Yesterday" and traces the history of industrial advance through co-operation from pre-historic times to the present era.

The assistance of field representatives of the Service in a number of the Dominion's principal industrial centres is available to both managements and trade unions in setting up labour-management production committees and in helping them after they become established.

. . . Since the Service was established in 1944, the number of registered production committees has increased as follows. . . .

1944	250
1945 (end of war)	346
1949 (September 30)	631



**TABLE I.—LABOUR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES
BY INDUSTRIES**

September 30, 1949

	No. of Committees	No. of Workers
Mining	42	28,522
Manufacturing	381	153,253
Construction	4	9,179
Transportation	128	60,459
Communications	41	10,692
Trade—Retail and Wholesale	7	912
Finance	1	176
Service	27	15,353
Total	631	278,546

**TABLE II.—LABOUR-MANAGEMENT PRODUCTION COMMITTEES
BY UNION AFFILIATION**

September 30, 1949

	No. of Committees	No. of Employees
Trades and Labour Congress of Canada.....	270	138,305
Canadian Congress of Labour.....	254	98,617
Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labour.....	39	10,473
Others	68	31,151
Total	631	278,546

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL LABOUR ORGANIZATIONS

During recent weeks the Ontario Provincial Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada held its annual Convention, and submitted proposals to the Commission which has been inquiring into workmen's compensation legislation in Ontario. Affiliates of the TLC in Alberta and British Columbia made submissions to their provincial Governments, the brief of the B.C. organization being devoted entirely to suggested changes in the Conciliation and Arbitration Act.

Fourth Annual Convention of Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC)

The Fourth Annual Convention of the Ontario Provincial Federation of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada was held in the Royal York Hotel, Toronto, January 13 to 15, 1950. There were 425 delegates in attendance representing a total of 230 organizations affiliated with the Federation having a combined membership of 45,318, an increase of 4,436 during 1949.

In his presidential address at the opening session of the convention, A. F. MacArthur criticized provinces which blocked federal legislation for improved social security measures. He warned that labour faces the prospect of a growing resistance against

wage increases and declared that it was essential that workers organize solidly to protect gains made and, where possible, improve them.

Secretary-Treasurer Hugh Sedgwick presented a review of the activities of the Executive Board during 1949. These included representations to the Ontario Government with respect to legislation of interest to labour (L.G., May, 1949, p. 571). A special representation was made to the enquiry Commissioner, Hon. Justice W. D. Roach, concerning the Workmen's Compensation Act (see this issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, p. 325).

More than 100 resolutions were presented to the convention by the Resolutions Committee, the more important relating to housing, labour-management relations, taxation, unemployment, education, the control and management of Ontario forests and provincial working conditions.

Gordon G. Cushing, Secretary-Treasurer of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, addressed the Federation. He stressed the "serious unemployment problem" confronting Canadian workers and urged all local unions to assist their unemployed members. "Let the labour movement look after the interests of the unemployed worker," he said. "We don't need any other organization, possibly inspired by those with ulterior motives, to care for the unemployed worker—we will do it ourselves," he asserted.

Resolutions Approved

Apprenticeship.—Resulting from complaints that the administration of the Apprenticeship Act in Ontario was unsatisfactory, the Convention approved of a resolution asking that the Ontario government through the Minister of Labour, be petitioned "to enforce and police the Apprenticeship Act to a standard that will provide the greatest benefit to the apprentice." The re-introduction of the Assessment Regulations of 1928-32 was urged "as a means of restoring individual employer responsibility to the apprentice for on-site job training" during the life of apprenticeship contracts. Resolutions were also passed urging the government to retain the present ratio of one apprentice-in-training to every five journeymen.

Unemployment.—Asserting that "growing unemployment in many industries is having an adverse influence on conditions of employment," the Convention demanded "a maximum 40-hour week or less if need be, to maintain full employment with no reduction in take-home pay and at wages adequate to maintain comfort and decency." The government was asked also to undertake immediately a public works program designed to provide jobs at wages established by the trade union movement.

Housing.—Declaring that "the lack of adequate housing in Canada has become a tremendous problem" and that the Dominion government's action in permitting landlords "to increase rents by another 18 to 22 per cent" has added to the housing crisis, the federation went on record "to adopt means of demanding that the three

levels of government shoulder their responsibilities on the question of adequate low-rental housing," and unite to subsidize low-rental housing "to enable workers to purchase their homes with interest free money." It was urged further that the proposed increases in rents be rescinded by the federal government, or that the provincial government take action to ban all rent increases.

Labour-Management Relations.—Claiming that the cost of individual arbitration cases has risen in recent years to such an extent as to be, in many instances, "beyond the financial resources of many locals" and that, in any case, arbitration proceedings should be handled by those who have gained full familiarity with the subject, the Convention asked that "a permanent panel of arbitrators be established." It was urged that chairmen for arbitration boards be drawn from this panel, instead of from members of the judiciary "whose approach to industrial relations is along the pathway of legal technicality rather than through human relationship."

Education and Taxation.—The Federation urged the provincial government to make public immediately the report of the Royal Commission on Education and also to implement the promise that, it was claimed, was made in 1943, that the provincial government would assume at least 50 per cent of school taxes charged against real estate as a relief to municipalities.

Forest Management.—Strong criticism of the administration of Ontario's natural resources was presented. It was alleged that "all of our accessible resources on public crown land have been gradually alienated into the hands of a few large corporations who despoil these resources," giving in return dues and taxes that were too small to pay costs of administration. The Convention passed a resolution which, among other suggestions, recommended the appointment of a forestry commission, the chief function of which would be to make sure that the forests of Ontario would be harvested in such a manner as to provide adequate supplies of timber in perpetuity.

Officers Re-elected

President A. F. MacArthur and Secretary-Treasurer Hugh Sedgwick were re-elected by acclamation and H. J. Green of Toronto and A. W. Godfrey and Bruce A. Magnuson of Fort William were elected Vice-Presidents.

Ontario Provincial Federation of Labour (TLC) Presents Views on Workmen's Compensation

At a hearing held by Inquiry Commissioner, Hon. Justice W. D. Roach, late in December, the Ontario Federation of Labour (TLC) presented a brief setting forth the Federation's views on workmen's compensation legislation in Ontario.*

The brief admitted that, broadly speaking, the Workmen's Compensation Act had been fairly satisfactory and that the Board had administered the law in a commendable manner. It was held, however, that "it had been found in practice that certain gaps were evident in the scope of the Act" which, if closed, "would make the Act an even better and more useful measure."

Included among the amendments suggested by the Federation were the following:—

(1) that compensation benefits be paid at the rate of 100 per cent of the highest prevailing wage for the injured workman's occupation in the period from the time of his accident or disability to the time of final settlement;

(2) that blanket coverage be provided for all occupational diseases, or diseases attributable to the nature of the employment;

(3) that the waiting period be abolished and compensation paid from the date of injury or disability;

(4) that supervision of accident or disability preventive measures be placed under the Workmen's Compensation Board;

(5) that uniform coverage be provided for all occupations and the diseases or injuries peculiar to such occupations;

(6) that measures be taken to prevent undue delays in the filing of claims;

(7) that temporary increases be allowed in payments of compensation to widows, invalid husbands and orphans, and that the cases of widows and orphans already receiving pensions be reviewed with a view to eliminating cases of hardship;

(8) that the maximum compensation payable be increased from \$3,000 to \$3,600 and that the scale of payment for burial expenses be increased from \$125 to \$175;

(9) that assessments be paid on the full payrolls of all employers, "so that a full income will be obtained to provide for those who need the benefits most;"

(10) that provision be made to check the proneness of some examiners to refer convalescent workers to "light work," which, it was claimed, frequently aggravated initial injuries; and also, that convalescent workmen receive, not only financial compensation for wages lost, but an adequate time allowance for the satisfactory healing of an injury or disability;

(11) that the Workmen's Compensation Board provide more medical examiners to take care of cases of a more serious nature in unorganized territories in Northern Ontario, and that "a workman's choice of medical examiner should be optional in cases of injury or disability, apart from the services provided directly by the Workmen's Compensation Board."

The Federation placed itself on record as endorsing the following fundamental principles of the Workmen's Compensation Act:—

(1) that it is not damages but compensation that is provided for the injured workman and his dependents;

(2) that the Act should be considered as providing for injured workmen rather than as penalizing employers;

(3) that it should not be necessary to prove, either that the employer was guilty of negligence, or that the workman was at fault;

(4) that the Workmen's Compensation Act provides a relatively simple and inexpensive method of dealing with compensation cases and avoids the expense, delays and annoyances inherent in the old Employers' Liability Act;

(5) that the collective liability system followed in Ontario for raising funds to defray costs of compensation is the most economical method for providing such funds;

(6) "that it must be forever kept in mind that the Workmen's Compensation Act was adopted to expedite the humane handling of cases which are worthy of compensation;" and

(7) that "a workman would infinitely prefer to work for wages at his usual occupation rather than incur an accident for the sake of receiving compensation."

* Views of the Ontario Federation of Labour (CCL) were summarized on page 39 of the January LABOUR GAZETTE.

Alberta Federation of Labour (TLC) Presents Legislative Proposals to Government

Legislative proposals approved by the convention of the Alberta Federation of Labour (TLC) in October, 1949 (L.G., Feb., 1950, p. 197), were formally presented to the government of the province by the Executive of the Federation early in January.

While expressing a large measure of approval of existing labour legislation in Alberta, and commending the government for amendments that it proposed to make in the Alberta Labour Act at the next session of the legislature, the Federation was of the opinion that other changes were essential, among them the following:—

Union Security.—It was recommended that provision be made in the Act for the taking of a vote at an employer's place of business by the Board of Industrial Relations, when requested by a Trade Union, to ascertain the wishes of the bargaining unit in regard to union security. If 66 per cent voted in favour of union security, then union shop conditions should become part of the signed agreement.

Hours of Work.—The Government was again urged to adopt regulations to reduce the work week in the province to forty hours. It was pointed out that this had already been accomplished in the building trades and that certain municipalities were operating on a five-day work week. Special reference was also made to female workers in hospitals and nursing homes, who were excluded from the Female Minimum Wage Order and were compelled to work long hours.

Pensions.—The Federation held that old age pensions were inadequate and requested that the Dominion government be approached with a view to securing legislation to provide old age pensions of \$60 per month, payable at age 60, without the means test. In addition, it was urged that (a) "adequate pensions" be provided for the blind, or otherwise totally disabled, regardless of age; (b) that "free hospitalization" be granted for those in receipt of old age or disability pensions; and (c) that in cases of employees who have worked for 20 years in an industry and are found to be unfit to continue their customary employment, the responsibility for maintaining them, "either with a decent pension or suitable employment" should be placed on the industry concerned.

Unemployment Insurance.—It was requested that temporary employees in the provincial civil service be brought under the terms of the Unemployment Insurance Act.

Workmen's Compensation.—The Alberta Federation was of the opinion that the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act "is second to none on the North American continent." However, it was requested that in view of the higher cost of living, the government review compensation paid to injured workmen and their dependents. Attention was drawn to annual increases in the number of industrial accidents since 1945 and an official inquiry was urged to disclose the causes and the best methods of prevention. It was also asked that the number of inspectors be increased.

Fire Fighters' Legislation.—The Federation claimed that, as organized fire fighters in the province were not permitted to go on strike, the Labour Act should be amended so that arbitration awards concerning fire fighters should be binding on both parties involved in a dispute.

Industrial Relations.—While conceding that the Board of Industrial Relations had been fair in its dealings with labour and management, the Federation was of the opinion that there were too many delays in the appointment of conciliators and/or the taking of votes. This was attributed to a shortage of staff and the request was made that the Board's staff be enlarged and the salaries of its employees increased.

Other Recommendations.—Among other questions raised by the Federation were (1) that the payment for overtime in the provincial civil service be set at a rate of time and one-half; (2) that the export of natural gas from the province be prohibited until sufficient reserves have been developed to provide adequate supplies for the citizens of Alberta; (3) that all vehicles should be required to carry flares or other safety devices to be used when stopping on the highways, and that chauffeurs should be required to undergo competency tests and health examinations; (4) that regulations covering split shifts be tightened up; (5) that holidays-with-pay regulations be made applicable to all provincial public service employees; (6) that all steam boilers of 20 h.p. or over, irrespective of pressure, should be under the supervision of certified engineers; (7) that the whole field of industrial health and welfare in the province be made the subject of official inquiry, with a view to the prevention of much of the physical and mental ill-health of workers and their families.

B.C. Executive (TLC) Urges Changes in Conciliation and Arbitration Act

Suggested amendments to the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act were presented to Hon. J. H. Cates, Minister of Labour, British Columbia, by the Provincial Executive of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada on January 4, 1950.

It was requested that the Act be broadened to cover all workers, specifically, municipal and provincial government employees. The only exclusion, it was asserted, should be a person having authority to hire and fire, or one who acts regularly in a confidential capacity for the employer. "Conflicting legislation should be amended accordingly," it was urged.

The Executive took objection to the certification of company unions as bargaining agencies which, it was claimed, was permitted under the Act. It was asked that "only *bona fide* Trade Unions should be certified."

It was held that there should be provision in the Act which would prohibit an employer from dismissing any employee from service following the granting of certification to a trade union, until the procedure for a collective agreement had been carried out and the conciliation Board had submitted its report, except in cases where there was mutual agreement to the dismissal.

It was requested, further, that the definition of a bargaining unit be amended to read:—

for the purpose of this Act, a unit means a group of employees the majority of which are members of a Trade Union. Appropriate for "collective bargaining" with reference to a unit means appropriate for such purposes, whether the unit is an employer unit, craft unit, professional unit, plant unit, or a subdivision of a plant unit or any other unit, and whether or not the employees therein are employed by one or more employers.

The Executive recommended that the Act should be amended to provide that "no employees bound by a collective agree-

ment, . . . shall strike during the term of the collective agreement, and no person shall declare or authorize a strike of such employees, except where the agreement has been violated."

Inasmuch as the constitutions of "the vast majority of affiliated organizations" make provision for taking strike ballots, the Executive felt that there was no need for Government-supervised strike votes as required by the Act. It was asserted that such Government supervision was an interference with "the constitutional rights of citizens and the operation of legitimate Trade Unions. At no time should employees who are not members of the Union be permitted to vote on the strike question." Neither should employers be permitted a scrutineer at such ballot, and all such votes should be taken in a neutral place, rather than on the employer's premises.

It was recommended that provision be made in the Act for the inclusion of the following union security clause in a collective bargaining agreement, if requested by the Trade Union representing a majority of the employees in the bargaining unit:—

Every employee who is now or hereafter becomes a member of the union shall maintain his membership in the union as a condition of his employment; and every new employee whose employment commences hereafter shall, within thirty days after the commencement of his employment, apply for and maintain membership in the union as a condition of his employment.

The Executive claimed that the time lapse between the breakdown of collective bargaining and the taking of final action, such as a strike vote, was too long, thus permitting "stalling tactics". It was suggested that this time could be shortened by adding a section to the Act "permitting the by-passing of the conciliation officer, upon the request of either party," and secondly, by cutting down the times specified in the Act.

CORRECTION . . .

On page 1353 of the November, 1949, issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the statement that prevailing rate employees of the Federal Government had been granted

"nine statutory holidays with pay per year with two additional statutory holidays at the option of the Minister of the Department concerned," should read: "seven statutory holidays . . .", etc.

INDUSTRY AND LABOUR IN BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NOVA SCOTIA

Annual Report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia

Improved labour conditions is the keynote of the British Columbia Department of Labour's Annual Report for 1948 which describes the administration of labour laws throughout the Province. The Report discusses welfare, health and safety conditions in factories, and makes certain recommendations.

The Annual Report of the Department of Labour of British Columbia for 1948 records a year of industrial prosperity as well as considerable improvement in labour conditions. The Report stated that it was the best year in the history of the Province. Earnings, payrolls and employment figures continued to climb while the number of working hours decreased slightly.

Earnings increased in every one of the industrial groups covered by the Report. An all-time high of \$47.30 was established in the average weekly wage for all male industrial workers, an increase of \$3.81 over the 1947 figure. The largest increase was in the coal mining industry where average weekly earnings in 1948 went up to \$54.40, \$8.86 more than in 1947. Clerical workers' average earnings also increased in most cases. Male clerical employees in all industries were paid an average weekly wage of \$48.39 in 1948 compared to \$44.85 in 1947, and female clerical workers were paid an average weekly wage of \$30, an increase of \$2.17 over 1947. Out of the 25 industrial groups covered, 20 reported that a decreasing number of their employees were to be found in the lower wage brackets.

The Provincial payroll total for 1948 reached a new peak and 23 of the 25 industrial groups covered showed an increase in their payrolls. The only major decrease was in the ship and boat-building industry which has continued to decline since the war. The greatest increases were noted in the lumber industries (up \$20,000,000 over the 1947 payroll figures), construction (up \$9,500,000) and metal industries (up \$5,000,000). Continued demand for goods and services and the greater availability of labour and supplies were responsible for the increased productive capacity noted in most industries.

While there were some decreases in employment, the over-all employment figures in British Columbia in 1948 con-

tinued to rise, increases being noted in the lumber industry, the construction industries, building materials, metal trades, pulp and paper manufacturing and smelting and concentrating. The highest monthly figure for employment was in August, 1948 with a total of 160,002 employees as compared to the 1947 high in the same month of 153,994.

The Report also pointed out that the average weekly working hours of all wage-earners declined fractionally from 42.24 hours per week in 1947 to 42.21 in 1948. Figures show that only 18.41 per cent of the 165,411 wage-earners reported on in the Province work more than 44 hours a week, while 81.59 per cent work 44 hours or less.

Legislation

Except for amendments to the laws relating to apprenticeship and municipal employees' pensions, few laws affecting labour were passed at the 1949 Session of the Legislature. A review of this legislation appeared in the LABOUR GAZETTE for May, 1949, p. 611.

Board of Industrial Relations

In its fifteenth annual report, the Board of Industrial Relations summarizes its work for the year. This includes revising minimum wage orders, granting overtime and learners' permits and approving special arrangements of hours of work under the Hours of Work Act.

The Board held 95 sessions during the year. Public hearings were held in connection with the occupation of first-aid attendants and the plumbing and pipe-fitting industry. Four new minimum wage Orders were issued for the automotive repair and gasoline service-station industry, for radio technicians, for radio broadcast technicians and for the sheet metal trade and five Orders were revised to improve wage rates and working conditions in the

transportation industry, manufacturing, offices, first-aid attendants, and amusement places. All but two of these nine Orders apply to both men and women workers. The Board made minor changes in six other Orders. Regulations permitting or continuing exceptions from the eight and 44-hour limits set by the Hours of Work Act were made during the year governing engineers, operators, firemen and oilers or greasers, the baking industry, the construction industry on certain highways, bartenders, waiters and utility men, and the mercantile industry.

Women and Girl Employees.—The Report presents a comparative statement, over a five-year period, of the employment, earnings and hours of work of female workers in those occupations and businesses covered by Board Orders. Domestic workers, farm labourers and fruit pickers are not covered by the Minimum Wage Act and federal workers and bank employees are also excluded from Provincial legislation of this kind.

During 1948, 7,984 employers reported a total of 61,528 female employees, the highest employment figure for women workers recorded in the history of the Department of Labour. The comparative figure for 1947 was 61,442 and for 1946, 55,332. Offices continue to employ a larger number of women workers (15,721) than any other group included in the survey.

In each of the 11 industries or occupations for which statistics are set out, an increase is noted in the average weekly earnings of women workers. The highest average weekly wages were paid in the fishing industry (\$30.30), the fruit and vegetable industry (\$29.52) and in offices (\$29.34). The lowest wages were paid in public places of amusement (for part-time work), in hotels and catering and in laundries, \$14.97, \$21.81 and \$22.01, respectively. The greatest increases in wages were noted in manufacturing (up \$3.24 a week over the 1947 figure of \$24.12) and in the transportation industry (an increase of \$4.95 over \$19.27 in 1947). The average weekly earnings in all occupations was \$25.98 (compared to \$23.52 in 1947) a figure well above the statutory minimum wages for females which range from \$17 to \$20.16 a week. These tables show that there has been a slight rise in the average number of hours worked in a week: 38.61 hours in 1948 as compared to the low figure of 38.33 hours established in 1947.

Male Employees.—The Board reported that since separate statistics for all occupations covered by Male Minimum Wage Orders were not available, the tables on

wages and employment of male workers served only to indicate the general trend in some of the more important occupations covered. Employment figures for male wage-earners declined in seven of the ten occupations listed; the biggest drops being noted in the fruit and vegetable industry and in logging. However, substantial increases in numbers employed are shown in the construction industry and in sawmills. Wages increased in every occupation covered and fractional decreases in hours worked per week were noted in six of the ten groups.

Inspections and Wage Adjustments.—The Board reported that the amount of arrears of wages and holiday pay collected on behalf of employees in 1948 was \$109,389.55 as compared to \$84,907.36 in 1947. The large amount of wage collections made, 10 times that of the figure for 1946, resulted from the prevailing high level of employment and from the increased number of investigations made, since several new inspectors were added to the inspection staff; (18,699 investigations were carried out in 1948 as compared to 13,912 in 1947). There were 64 court cases brought under the Annual Holidays with Pay Act, the Male and Female Minimum Wage Acts, the Hours of Work Act, the Semi-Monthly Payment of Wages Act and the Factories Act when employers failed to co-operate with the Department in its job of enforcing the legislative provisions. The main offences under these Acts were failure to pay wages semi-monthly, failure to pay the minimum wage, failure to keep true and correct records, failure to post Orders and to notify employees of schedules of hours and rest periods, and the operation of a factory before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m.

The Board granted only 427 licences in 1948 (compared to 1,067 in 1947) permitting a graduated scale of wages during the learning period for inexperienced workers until, usually after six months, they are qualified to receive the minimum wage. Of these, 190 licences were for the manufacturing industry.

Employment of Children

Under the Control of Employment of Children Act, 1944, unless permission has been granted to the employer by the Minister of Labour, children under 15 may not be employed in certain industries and occupations. The Report stated that a total of 328 permits (301 for boys and 27 for girls) were in effect at the end of the year. Of these, 35 were for employment in factories, 14 for catering, 26 for amuse-

ment places, 243 for the mercantile industry, 6 for service stations, 3 for transportation and 1 for construction. In commenting on child employment, the Chief Inspector of Factories reported that except in a few cases, permits were being issued only during the summer school holidays.

Labour Disputes and Conciliation

The first annual report of the Labour Relations Board of British Columbia appointed on January 13, 1948, under the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, 1947, describes the year's activities in the labour relations field.

In keeping with the Board's policy of promoting industrial peace, every opportunity was made to give delegations a hearing by the full Board or by its committees. It was arranged that a Vancouver Committee of two members of the Board and a Victoria Committee of two members and the chairman should hold meetings in order to expedite the work of the Board. It was noted that 639 delegations were heard during 1948; the majority being separately representative of both management and employees. The Board considered that these conferences have helped to avert strikes on many occasions by dissipating the friction and misunderstanding existing between the two parties.

The Board was pleased to report only 10 disputes in 1948 in British Columbia, eight strikes and two lockouts. This is a record unequalled in the past seven years. Of the ten disputes affecting 3,216 employees and involving a time-loss in working days of 106,230, the coal mining strike accounted for 2,087 employees and 90,128 man-days. A strike in the Okanagan fruit-packing industry at harvest time was narrowly averted by the Board's intervention in time to save thousands of dollars daily to producers and wage-earners. In addition, the Board intervened with success in the lumber, boat-yard, biscuit and confectionery, welding and wire-fabricating industries.

The Board dealt with a total of 1,266 cases during 1948, 61 cases more than in 1947. Of the 864 applications made for certification, 670 were granted, 126 were rejected and 68 withdrawn. There were 109 others being dealt with at the close of the year.

Thirty-three representative votes were conducted during the year, 212 Conciliation Officers appointed, 90 Conciliation Boards established, 24 prosecutions instituted, 34 strike votes supervised, 4 grievance procedures instituted, 2 Industrial Inquiry Commissions established and 3 referees appointed.

Employers' and Employees' Organizations

Membership in organized labour ranks in British Columbia in 1948 increased 5.7 per cent over the previous year. The increase was not as large as the 13.5 per cent rise in 1947. There has been a gain of over 300 per cent in the reported membership since December 31, 1939, when the membership stood at 44,867 compared to 142,989 at the end of 1948. This is the highest figure for labour organization ever recorded in British Columbia and it constitutes 31.85 per cent of the total provincial labour force.

The largest organized group, "wood and wood products," contains 21.54 per cent of the total number of trade unionists in the Province. The "services" group is next with 20.99 per cent. This group includes municipal and Provincial employees such as firemen, policemen and letter carriers, Provincial Government employees and teachers. Other large trade union groups are the construction group, the mining and quarrying group, the steam railway transportation group and the metals group.

Employers' organizations have numbered 37 since 1945.

Factory Inspection

The work of the Factory Inspection Branch includes the inspection of passenger and freight elevators and cleaning establishments, as well as of factories. During 1948, 2,214 inspections of factories were made.

Welfare.—In commenting on the increasing welfare measures being taken for workers in factories, the Chief Inspector of Factories stated,

Not only has the safety and health, and even comfort, of the workers attained greater significance, but there is a more general realization that they are very closely related to efficiency and production.

The Report went on to contrast the modern factory, constructed and designed for the manufacture of a particular product, and provided with the most advanced devices for improving working conditions which science, engineering and the industrial psychologist can suggest, with the old factory premises with their small rooms, narrow stairways, poor, restricted natural lighting and obsolete sanitary arrangements. Managers and executives, as well as workers, are appreciating the value and need of factories with welfare facilities and superior amenities.

Special mention was made of measures for increasing employees' welfare, such as morning and afternoon rest periods (which are now general practice throughout many industries), the installation of the

most modern sanitary conveniences, facilities for drying clothes for employees who work in unsheltered occupations, dining and reading rooms, and well-equipped industrial lockers. In addition to the many new and modern premises required, the Chief Inspector considered that the prime need, apart from matters of safety and health, was a general spring tidying-up, repairing and refitting to bring factories up to post-war standards.

Safety and Health.—Methods of preventing accidents in factories were reviewed. These include the instruction and supervision of new, inexperienced employees, the use of the safety devices provided, the use of personal protective equipment such as safety shoes, goggles and proper work clothing, the marking of clear passage ways in brightly coloured floor lines and the coloured marking of machinery to indicate hazards.

The Chief Factory Inspector commended the co-operation of the employer and employees' safety committees with the Factory Inspectors in eliminating hazards and promoting safety consciousness.

In discussing the need for ample light as an essential for a safe, healthy and comfortable place in which to work, the Report points out that the standard type of tubular fluorescent units is being increasingly used. However, the hazard in the disposal of the fluorescent tubes was emphasized. In order to prevent inhalation of the dangerous dust of beryllium compound, the tubes should be broken up under water to prevent the dust from escaping into the air. The fragments of glass should then be gathered in a mesh basket and buried in waste ground.

The Report discusses the need for adequate ventilation, removal of dust and fumes, proper temperatures and a proper standard of cleanliness in factories. Regulation of women workers in regard to lifting, stacking and protective clothing is also being enforced by the Factory Inspectors.

Industrial Homework.—During 1948, 10 employers and 25 workers were granted home-work permits, a slight increase over the 1947 figures of seven and 22, respectively.

The Factory Inspectors, in their home investigations, have found that the homes were generally very clean, the workers healthy and that there were no signs of contagious disease.

Elevators.—In order to safeguard the thousands of people using elevators daily, elevator equipment in the Province is subjected to a rigid safety inspection. There were 1,601 inspections of freight and passenger elevators in 1948. A fatal accident was reported, the first in a number of years. The accident occurred when a 17

year-old boy was attempting to operate a modern freight elevator. The Chief Inspector stated that if landing doors, interlocks and car-gate contacts were maintained in proper working order, fatal elevator accidents would be virtually eliminated. Further, injuries occurring at landings would decrease if the operator would make sure that the doors are closed or locked before he or she leaves the floor.

During the year, 15 elevators were suspended from future use as elevators or until such time as they conform to the rules governing installation, operation and maintenance of passenger and freight elevators.

Cleaning Establishments.—The Factory Inspection Branch found that a large cleaning establishment was operating before 7 a.m. and after 7 p.m. without permission from the Chief Inspector in writing. The establishment was fined accordingly.

Apprenticeship

In its annual report, the Apprenticeship Branch stated that there were 1,677 apprenticeship contracts in existence on December 31, 1948. Out of a total of 2,404 workers who have completed their apprenticeship training, 676 were in the building and construction trade, 652 in the metal trades, and 1,076 in miscellaneous trades.

It was reported that the educational standard of the new apprentices was improving. This may be due to the better commencing wage and the greater opportunities for rapid advancement in the basic trades. Training facilities are being increased by the opening of new vocational schools. The regular attendance of the majority of apprentices at night school set an all-time record for the Province. It was considered that the over-all opportunities are now for fully qualified workers rather than for the specialist and semi-skilled.

The Report spoke of the value of the trade advisory committees set up under the Apprenticeship Act in accordance with the Dominion-Provincial Apprenticeship Agreement. A great deal has been accomplished in the up-grading of war-time semi-skilled mechanics of the improver and helper class, and if this continues, the Director of Apprenticeship stated that the industry will have nothing to fear for its future labour supply.

Safety Branch

According to the annual report of the Safety Branch, there was a decrease in the number of fatal accidents in logging and in the saw-mill industry, 92 in 1948 as compared to 98 in 1947. It is encouraging to note that accidents in the logging and lumbering industries are gradually decreasing.

Annual Report of the Department of Labour of Nova Scotia

An increase in the average weekly wage in industries other than agriculture, good labour relations, fewer industrial accidents and greater attention to safety in factories were highlights of the Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour for 1948.

The Annual Report of the Nova Scotia Department of Labour for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1948, contains a general report by the Minister of Labour, followed by a summary of the activities of the various Branches of the Department. Reports are made on the work done during the year with respect to Statistics, Minimum Wage Board, Labour Relations, Factories Inspection, University Students Loan Fund, Industrial Apprentice Training and Canadian Vocational Training. Much information is given which has not hitherto been included in annual reports of the Department.

The Minister of Labour reviewed changes made in labour legislation during the 1948 session of the Legislative Assembly. He noted eight new schedules of wages and hours of labour approved under the Industrial Standards Act which now applies to the construction industry in Sydney as well as in Halifax and Dartmouth. The rates of wages fixed by these schedules for construction workers in Halifax and Dartmouth now include .03 cents per hour in lieu of vacation with pay for the regular work week. This vacation pay, however, is not counted when calculating overtime rates. The Minister recounted the results of three check-off votes taken on application of the union local concerned under the provisions of the Trade Union Act, 1947. The form of the ballot used is included. The Minister reported also the number of plants registered (278) and operators' certificates (169) issued under the Engine Operators' Act; gave, statistical and other information regarding youth training classes in Glace Bay, Sydney and North Sydney; and noted that stenography, typewriting and book-keeping had in 1948 been designated as trades under the Trade Schools Regulation Act.

Legislation

An important feature of the 1948 labour legislation was the amendment to the Trade Union Act bringing it more in line with the federal Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act. Among the

chief changes was the reduction from 14 to seven days in the "cooling-off period" before a strike vote may be taken. Amendments were also made in the laws relating to workmen's compensation and apprenticeship. The LABOUR GAZETTE for November, 1948 (p. 1264), reviewed this legislation.

Employment and Earnings

The index of employment in industry in Nova Scotia rose moderately from 120.0 in 1947 to 122.7 in 1948, with the greatest demand for workers in the construction industry. Employment in manufacturing was slightly lower. Unemployment resulting from seasonal work and strikes was less than in 1947. The number of unemployed was 2,077 less than the previous year, representing an overall figure of 3.5 per cent of the labour force. The comparative figure of unemployed for the whole of Canada was 2.5.

Payrolls and average weekly earnings (a table with comparative figures from 1945 to 1948 is given) rose more rapidly than employment. The average weekly wage of workers in industries other than agriculture showed a decided rise, reaching \$37.15, as compared with \$33.47 in 1947.

Statistics

The Statistics Branch reported that an annual industrial survey of the Province was made in 1947 and 1948. One concrete result of the survey is a directory of products manufactured in Nova Scotia.

In order to promote the establishment of a contributory pension scheme for coal miners in the Province, the Department of Labour and the Nova Scotia Research Foundation undertook to make a study of the problem, and submitted estimates of the cost of various pension plans to the coal companies and the union. In addition, the Government offered to contribute part of its annual receipts from coal royalties as a financial contribution to such a scheme.

Strikes

During the year 1948 the record shows exceptionally good labour relations with

only 10,761 man-working days lost compared with 1,284,782 in 1947. An analysis of the strikes by industry, duration, number of workers involved and time loss is given in the Report. Of the 15 strikes which occurred during the year, seven were in the coal mines.

The Minimum Wage Board

In Nova Scotia, minimum wage orders apply only to women. Tables setting out the minimum rates for experienced workers (\$15, \$14, and \$13 in Zones I, II and III, respectively), currently in effect are appended to the report of the Minimum Wage Board. Also set out in tabular form are the average weekly wages and hours of women in industries covered by minimum wage orders. Figures covering the years 1944 to 1948 make a comparison possible.

There was an increase in all minimum wage rates for women, effective from the first of the year. In a number of cases, inspections by the Minimum Wage Board resulted in adjustments and payment of back wages. The Board reports that a number of new businesses, mainly in connection with seasonal trades, are being set up outside of the cities and the incorporated towns of the Province, and are therefore exempt from the Minimum Wage Orders. In this connection the Board may recommend to the Government an extension of the Orders to protect the workers in all such industries.

Progress and stability were reported in the textile trades and the fish industry, the average earnings in the latter being about \$18 a week and from \$81 to \$86 a month. The apple industry had an unfavourable year. The average daily wage paid was \$3 for 10 hours and the weekly wage from \$18 to \$26.

The average weekly wage in all 10 classes of industries covered by Board Orders was higher than that for 1947 and in one case shorter hours are noted. Average weekly hours of women range from 43 to 50. Textile employees and telephone operators received the highest average weekly wage: \$19.56 and \$19.93 respectively (in 1947 these wages were \$18.98 and \$15.04). Considerable increases are noted in the average weekly wages paid to women working at laundering and dry cleaning (\$16.43 compared to \$13.15 in 1947), and to women employed in restaurants, hotels and similar places (\$13.37 compared to \$10.82 in 1947). Beauty parlour operators worked an average of 50 hours a week, two hours less than in 1947. Women in offices worked an average of 43 hours a week, one hour more than in 1947.

Labour Relations

During the year ending November 30, 1948, the Labour Relations Board reported that 50 applications were received under the Trade Union Act. Of these, 42 were granted and eight rejected. Thirty-one unions were certified as bargaining agents; grievance procedure was established in eight cases and in one case certification was revoked by the Board.

The Board reported a heavy demand for the Conciliation Service. Fifteen collective bargaining agreements were successfully negotiated with the assistance of the Department of Labour, and five were concluded by Conciliation Boards under the Trade Union Act.

Factories Inspection

Five hundred inspections were made during the year, covering the conditions of work of approximately 25,000 employees.

In step with the safety promotion activities of the Department, many plants have adopted measures such as improved lighting, guarding of machinery, fire protection and colour dynamics. A fully guarded automatic slab saw, a power-driven log-loading machine and a device for safely unloading logs were developed by an employer in the woodworking industry, illustrating the field for fuller co-operation of employers in accident prevention work. It is pointed out that, although guards are being put on each piece of new equipment by the manufacturers, these guards are only aimed to prevent specific accidents at the point of operation. The problem of maintaining the guards and instructing the employee in their use falls upon the employer.

Although there were two more fatal accidents in 1948 than in 1947 (9 as compared to 7), the total number of accidents reported during 1948 was less than in 1947. (923 to 1,110). A new feature of the report is the full description of the circumstances which led to these fatalities, and measures necessary to prevent similar accidents are indicated. The Department points out that if the same careful attention were given to "run of mine" or minor accidents as is given to fatal accidents, the cause of many of the fatalities would be discovered and corrected before fatal accidents could occur. The use of hard hats to prevent head damage from falling missiles is one of the important safety devices which should be used by all workers on reconstruction or similar jobs.

Only a few violations of the provisions of the Factories Act with respect to child labour were discovered and they were settled promptly without prosecution.

Twelve violations of the specified rates of pay and hours of labour under the Industrial Standards Act were investigated and settled.

Films, posters, well lighted bulletin boards for displays and a pamphlet entitled "Your Safety News" were methods used by the Department to promote its safety education program during the year. The aim of the Department is to make each individual worker more safety conscious by direct appeal.

Boiler Inspection

In Nova Scotia, new boilers are inspected twice before leaving the manufacturer and again after they are installed before being used. The number of internal, external and general inspections made on existing installations was greatly in excess of those made in previous years. There was only one serious boiler explosion resulting in a death and the demolishing of an entire saw mill; this boiler had been neither insured nor inspected as it had never been reported to the Boiler Inspection Branch.

Progress in the formulation of a uniform code of boiler laws for all the Canadian provinces was made at the Conference of Provincial Chief Boiler Inspectors in Montreal in December, 1948.

Apprenticeship and Vocational Training

The apprenticeship training program of the Province, begun in 1935, has been growing steadily and is now widely supported by employer groups and the public in most of the towns and cities. Apprenticeship enrolment on November 30, 1948, numbered 371. Apprenticeship training in the building trades in Halifax was particularly successful with 244 apprentices. The classification of all motor mechanics in the Province was completed. A total of 2,147 applications were received and 1,461 certificates granted.

In addition to the training of apprentices, provision for the training of unemployed men and women was made during the year. A new Vocational Training agreement between the Federal Government and the Province came into effect in April, 1948. The cost of training, including the living allowance, is shared equally by the two Governments except in the case of veterans' training where the Dominion pays the entire cost. Unemployed men and women over 16 (with preference to those over 18), previously gainfully employed, were offered training in nine different trades under the new scheme.

CREDIT UNIONS IN CANADA CONTINUE TO EXPAND

Credit unions continue to show consistent growth in Canada. During recent years they have become entrenched in every province, including Newfoundland. In 1948, their combined assets were more than a quarter-billion dollars, and membership was over 850,000.

The Annual Report on "Credit Unions in Canada, 1948", prepared and issued recently by the Economics Division of the Federal Department of Agriculture, includes an historical review of the growth and development of credit unions in Canada from 1900 to 1948.

The first credit union in North America was established in Quebec in 1900. For thirty years expansion of the movement was slow. Until 1922, the only Canadian credit unions were in Quebec province. In that year, however, legislation providing for their incorporation was passed in Ontario. After 1930 growth was more rapid following the

organization in Quebec of a federation designed to promote and organize credit unions throughout the province. In Nova Scotia, the idea was sponsored by the Extension Department of St. Francis Xavier University and was soon taken up in the other Maritime provinces. By 1939, credit unions had been organized in all provinces, and the total number had increased to 844 having a combined membership of 151,554 and assets of over \$20,000,000. In 1948 there were 2,608 credit unions chartered in Canada. These had total assets of more than \$253,000,000 and a combined membership of 850,608.

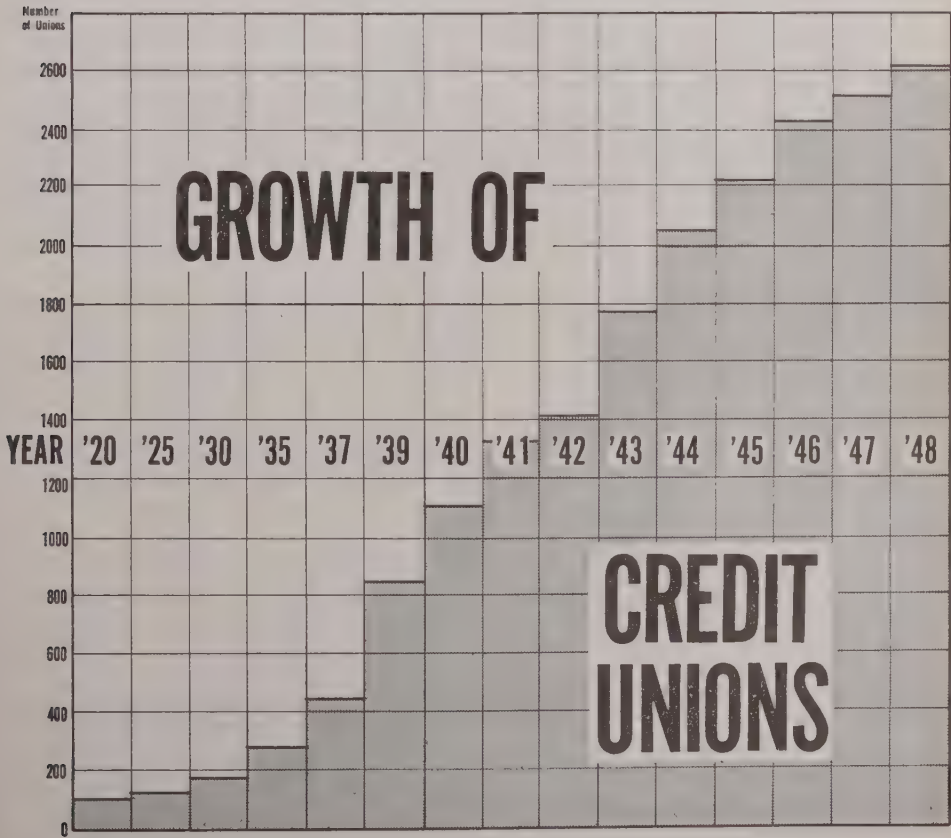
Work of Leagues and Federations.—The report states that “this record of growth and expansion has been due largely to the work of the credit union leagues and federations which are now in existence in every province.” These federations and leagues encourage and assist new credit unions to obtain charters; direct them in procedure, policy and accounting methods; aid them in the co-operative purchase of supplies; provide insurance protection for their savings and loans, as well as bonding insurance for credit union treasurers; sponsor local credit union chapters; and, in some of the provinces, publish credit union newspapers and magazines.

Official Inspection.—It is pointed out in the report that most of the provincial governments provide official government inspectors to insure adherence to legislation and to report annually on the operations of credit unions. In Quebec and Prince Edward Island, however, inspection is carried out by the federations aided by grants from the respective governments.

Central Credit Unions in 1948.—Every province in Canada has at least one central credit union; Quebec has eight such centrals

and Ontario has three. These central unions act as depositories for surplus and reserve funds of members from which loans may be made. Membership in these central unions is usually confined to local unions, but some provinces permit co-operative associations to become members, and at least one allows certain individual members of local credit unions to make loans from the central, the report states. The total assets of the central unions in 1948 amounted to \$30,595,011, almost 65 per cent of which was in the form of investments, and some 24 per cent in loans to members and mortgages. The other assets consisted of cash, accrued interest, fixed assets, etc.

Lending Operations, 1948.—A total of \$130,285,237 was loaned to members of reporting credit unions in 1948. Only five provinces and the Quebec Credit Union League reported the number of loans made. The average size of loan made by these six groups was stated to be \$233.75. Ontario reported the greatest number of loans and the largest total. Members in Saskatchewan borrowed a total of \$6,143,444, an average of \$408.34 per loan. This average was higher than the average in any of the



Combined Balance Sheet of Credit Unions in Canada, 1948

ASSETS			LIABILITIES		
	Dollars	Per Cent		Dollars	Per Cent
Cash	36,534,498	14.3	Shares	45,013,098	17.7
Loans	53,866,050	21.2	Deposits	194,348,317	76.2
Mortgages	75,395,697	29.6	Accounts Payable	3,287,835	1.3
Investments	84,693,773	33.2	Dividends Payable	293,382	.1
Real Estate	119,234	.0	Interest on Deposits	38,021	.0
Furniture and Fixtures..	2,730,679	1.1	Guaranty Fund	764,569	.3
Other Assets	1,677,262	.6	Educational Fund	114,903	.0
			Reserve Fund	703,550	.3
			Undivided Earnings	847,622	.3
			Other Liabilities	9,605,896	3.8
Total Assets	255,017,193	100.0	Total Liabilities	255,017,193	100.0

other provinces. The Quebec League reported the smallest average loan—\$110.80. The loans were made for many purposes, among them being: the purchase of farm machinery; making payments on land and mortgages; the construction and the improvement of buildings; the consolidation of debts; the purchase of furniture, clothing and livestock; and the payment of medical, dental and hospital expenses.

Recent Growth.—There was a net increase of 92 credit unions in the nine provinces in 1948. Membership increased by 71,409 and total assets increased by \$32,500,000 over 1947. Quebec maintained its lead in all departments of credit union activity. Of the 2,608 unions in the nine provinces in 1948, 1,078 were chartered in Quebec; Ontario was in second place with 371. The assets of Quebec credit unions amounted to \$205,644,398 in 1948, while the total for the other eight provinces stood at \$47,939,884.

Credit Unions in Newfoundland.—Inasmuch as Newfoundland did not enter Canadian confederation until April 1, 1949, returns for that province were not included in the report, "Credit Unions in Canada, 1948".

The following information was obtained from *The Co-operative Consumer* of January 13, 1950.

It is stated that "in 1938, Newfoundland had nine credit unions with 503 members and assets of \$5,833. In 1944, there were 50 credit unions with 4,255 members and \$205,105 in assets. In 1948, the 72 registered credit unions had a total of 5,140 members and assets of \$368,595. Only one credit union had assets exceeding \$25,000." Loans in good standing at the end of 1948 amounted to \$202,689, while overdue loans were \$44,924. It is pointed out that "many of these overdue loans may be regarded as withdrawal of capital, since overdue loan balances are more or less equal to the value of shares held by such borrowers."

This section covers proceedings under two federal statutes, the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act, involving the administrative services of the Minister of Labour, the Canada Labour Relations Board and the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND CONCILIATION

The Canada Labour Relations Board certified bargaining agents during January in respect of ground crew and other station personnel employed at Gander, Newfoundland, by six aviation companies and denied two similar applications for certification.

Introduction

Widespread interest attached to the proceedings during January before the Canada Labour Relations Board which resulted in the certification of the Association of Aviation Employees, Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL, at Gander, Nfld., as the bargaining agent for separate units of ground operations personnel of five non-Canadian airline companies operating into Gander Airport and one aircraft maintenance and servicing company located at the same field. At the same time the Board rejected applications for certification received from the same union affecting two other foreign airline companies for the reason that they were not supported by a majority of the employees in the proposed bargaining units.

Approximately 225 employees were involved in the six cases in which the Association of Aviation Employees was certified. They comprised flight dispatch personnel, crew chiefs, mechanics, fleet service and commissary personnel and other miscellaneous classifications. Various supervisory and confidential employees were excluded by the Board from the scope of the bargaining units.

The companies affected by the granting of certification were Compagnie Nationale Air France, British Overseas Airways Corporation, Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., American Overseas Airlines, Inc., Pan American World Airways, Inc., and the Allied Aviation Service Company (of Newfoundland), Limited. The companies in respect of which certification was denied

were the Scandinavian Airlines System, Inc., and K.L.M. Royal Dutch Airlines.

The decisions of the Board followed hearings which occupied much of the time of two days' sittings. An interesting feature of the cases was that a sizable number of the foreign nationals affected by the granting of certification belonged to trade unions in their native countries and were protected by the provisions of collective agreements between such unions and some of the employing companies. In this connection the Board decided that neither membership in a trade union other than the applicant nor the nationality of an employee should constitute grounds for exclusion from a bargaining unit.

* * *

A new application for certification received by the Canada Labour Relations Board during January also promised to attract considerable interest. It was made by the American Newspaper Guild on behalf of editorial employees employed within Canada by the Canadian Press. The application was contested by the Canadian Press and was set down for a hearing at the February sessions of the Board.

* * *

The two Conciliation Boards under the chairmanship of the Hon. Mr. Justice J. O. Wilson, of Vancouver, which met during January for preliminary hearings in connection with the current railway disputes and then adjourned until mid-February, postponed resumption of their hearings until the end of the month of February with the mutual consent of the interested parties.

The following statement concerns the scope and administration of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Conciliation services under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and under the Conciliation and Labour Act are provided by the Minister of Labour through

the Industrial Relations Branch. The Branch also acts as the administrative arm of the Canada Labour Relations Board under the former Act.

The Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act came into force on September 1, 1948. It revoked the Wartime Labour Relations Regulations, P.C. 1003, which became effective in March, 1944, and repealed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, which had been in force from 1907 until succeeded by the Wartime Regulations in 1944.

Proceedings begun under the Wartime Regulations are continued in so far as the services involved in such proceedings are authorized under the new Act. Likewise, decisions, orders and certifications given by the Minister of Labour and the Wartime Labour Relations Board are continued in force and effect by the new Act.

The Act applies to industries within Dominion jurisdiction, i.e., navigation, shipping, interprovincial railways, canals, telegraphs, interprovincial and international steamship lines and ferries, aerodromes and air transportation, radio broadcasting stations, and works declared by Parliament to be for the general advantage of Canada or two or more of its provinces. Additionally, the Act provides that provincial authorities, if they so desire, may enact similar legislation for application to industries within provincial jurisdiction and make mutually satisfactory arrangements with the Dominion Government for the administration of such legislation.

The Minister of Labour is charged with the administration of the Act and is directly responsible for the appointment of Conciliation Officers, Conciliation Boards, Industrial Inquiry Commissions, for the consideration of complaints that the Act has been violated or that a party has failed to bargain collectively, and of applications for consent to prosecute.

The Canada Labour Relations Board is established under the Act as successor to the Wartime Labour Relations Board to administer provisions concerning the certification of bargaining agents, the writing of provisions—for incorporation into collective agreements—fixing a procedure for the final settlement of disputes concerning the mean-

ing or violation of such agreements and the investigation of complaints referred to it by the Minister that a party has failed to bargain collectively and to make every reasonable effort to conclude a collective agreement.

Copies of the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act and the Rules of Procedure of the Canada Labour Relations Board are available upon request to the Department of Labour, Ottawa.

Conciliation services are also provided by the Industrial Relations Branch under the provisions of the Conciliation and Labour Act. This statute empowers the Minister of Labour to inquire into the causes and circumstances of a dispute, to take such steps as seem expedient for the purpose of bringing the parties together, and to appoint a conciliator or arbitrator when requested by the parties concerned.

Proceedings under the Industrial Relations and Disputes Investigation Act are reported below under two headings: (1) Certification and other Proceedings before the Canada Labour Relations Board, and (2) Conciliation and other Proceedings before the Minister of Labour. From time to time, as required, a third article under this section will cover Conciliation Proceedings under the Conciliation and Labour Act.

Industrial Relations Officers of the Department of Labour are stationed at Vancouver, Winnipeg, Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal, Fredericton and St. John's, Newfoundland. The territory of two officers resident in Vancouver comprises British Columbia and Alberta; two officers stationed in Winnipeg cover the provinces of Saskatchewan and Manitoba and Northwestern Ontario; three officers resident in Toronto confine their activities to Ontario; two officers in Montreal are assigned to the province of Quebec, and two officers resident in Fredericton and St. John's represent the Department in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The headquarters of the Industrial Relations Branch and the Director of Industrial Relations and staff are situated in Ottawa.

Certification and Other Proceedings Before The Canada Labour Relations Board

The Canada Labour Relations Board met for two days and held eight hearings during the month of January. The Board issued six certificates designating bargaining agents, rejected two applications for certification, and ordered one representation vote. During the month the Board received four applications for certification and one application for the prescription of a provision for the final settlement of differences concerning the meaning or violation of a collective agreement.

Applications for Certification Granted

1. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) for a unit of employees of Compagnie

Nationale Air France employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising fleet dispatch personnel, mechanics, traffic and ground operations personnel and fleet service and commissary personnel (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552).

2. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) for a unit of employees of the British Overseas Airways Corporation employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising flight control personnel, traffic and ground operations personnel, building maintenance and service personnel, mechanics, office personnel, Supplies Branch and Motor Transport Branch personnel, and fleet service and commissary personnel (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552).

3. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL)

for a unit of employees of Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc. (otherwise known as Trans World Airlines), employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising station administration personnel, flight dispatch personnel, food unit personnel and building maintenance and service personnel (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552).

4. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) for a unit of employees of American Overseas Airlines, Inc., employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising flight dispatch personnel, maintenance personnel, building maintenance and service personnel. The application had been received during the month of October, but was inadvertently omitted from the December, 1949 issue of the *LABOUR GAZETTE*.

5. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) for a unit of employees of Pan American World Airways, Inc., employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising employees in the departments of operations, traffic handling dispatch, and building maintenance (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552).

6. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) for a unit of employees of the Allied Aviation Service Company of Newfoundland, Limited, employed at Gander, Nfld., comprising the manager of commissary stores, equipment-auto maintenance supervisor, ticket counter supervisor, crew chiefs, mechanics, transportation agents, lead fleet servicemen, fleet service personnel, equipment-auto maintenance personnel, weight and balance personnel, ticket counter personnel, and storekeeper personnel (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552).

Applications for Certification Rejected

1. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL) and Scandinavian Airlines System, Inc., Gander, Nfld. (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552). The Board rejected the application for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected.

2. Association of Aviation Employees (Federal Labour Union No. 24609, AFL)

and K. L. M. Royal Dutch Airlines, Gander, Nfld. (L.G., Dec., 1949, p. 1552). The Board rejected the application for the reason that it was not supported by a majority of the employees affected.

Representation Vote Ordered

The Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company (District Accountant's Office, Montreal) (L.G., Feb., 1950, p. 202). Following an investigation of the application, the Board ordered a representation vote of the employees affected (Returning Officer: L. Pepin).

Applications for Certification Received

1. Local 1440, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, on behalf of certain employees of the Ottawa Hydro Electric Commission, Ottawa, Ont. (Investigating Officer: N. G. Price).

2. The American Newspaper Guild, on behalf of editorial employees of the Canadian Press employed in Canada (Investigating Officer: R. L. O'Neill).

3. Hotel and Restaurant Workers' Local 779, Hotel and Restaurant Employees' and Bartenders' International Union, on behalf of employees of the Canadian National Railways, employed in the Newfoundland Hotel, St. John's, Nfld. (Investigating Officer: J. R. Kinley).

4. Radio and Cables Department, Local No. 6, Canadian Communications Association, on behalf of clerical employees of the Pacific Cable Board (Investigating Officer: L. Pepin).

Application under Section 19 Received

During the month the Board received from the National Catholic Brotherhood of Quebec Transport Employees, Inc., an application for the prescription of a provision for the final settlement of all differences concerning the meaning or violation of the collective agreement between the Brotherhood and the Quebec Railway, Light and Power Company, Quebec, P.Q.

Conciliation and Other Proceedings Before the Minister of Labour

Conciliation Officer Appointed

On January 25, 1950, the Minister of Labour appointed a Conciliation Officer to deal with a dispute between De Luxe

Transportation Limited, North Bay, Ont., and the Canadian Brotherhood of Railway Employees and Other Transport Workers (Conciliation Officer: H. Perkins).

Settlement Facilitated by Conciliation Officer

On January 13, 1950, the Minister of Labour received a report from Raoul Trépanier, Conciliation Officer, indicating the settlement of matters in dispute between the Gatineau Bus Company, Limited, Hull, P.Q., and Division 591, Amalgamated Association of Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America (L.G., Feb., 1950, p. 202).

Conciliation Board Fully Constituted

The Board of Conciliation and Investigation appointed to deal with the dispute

between the National Harbours Board (General Maintenance Forces and Grain Elevator System, Quebec, P.Q.), and the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees (L.G., Jan., 1950, p. 67), was fully constituted on January 11, 1950, with the appointment of His Honour Judge Edouard Tellier, Montreal, as Chairman. Judge Tellier was appointed by the Minister of Labour in the absence of a joint recommendation from the other two members of the Board, Paul LeBel, Quebec, P.Q., and Marcel E. Franco, Montreal, who had previously been appointed on the nominations of the company and union, respectively.

COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS AND WAGE SCHEDULES

Recent Collective Agreements

A file of collective agreements is maintained in the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. These are obtained directly from the parties involved and from the Industrial Relations Branch of the Department. A number of those recently received are summarized below.

Agreements made obligatory under the Collective Agreement Act in Quebec are summarized in a separate article following this.

Logging

NORTHWESTERN ONTARIO.—CERTAIN PULP AND PAPER MANUFACTURERS AND OTHER PULPWOOD CUTTING OPERATORS AND THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA (LUMBER AND SAWMILL WORKERS' UNION).

Agreements negotiated jointly but signed by individual companies, to be in effect from the date of signature by each company to August 31, 1950, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. The union agrees to discourage union members from moving from camp to camp and from company to company. The company agrees to encourage its employees covered by this agreement to become members of the union.

Check-off: the company agrees to deduct union fees from the pay of all employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work: for day workers (except cooks, cookees, chore boys, watchmen, barn bosses, raftsmen, inland waters logmen) 8 per day, 6 days a week, a 48-hour week. Walking

distance up to one and one-half miles each way or riding time up to one-half hour each way shall not be included in the above hours. **Overtime:** any time worked in excess of 8 hours per day or 48 hours per week shall be paid for at the regular rate of pay. During the driving and the ice and snow hauling seasons men will work as many hours during the week as may be necessary to do the work in hand.

Vacations with pay: every employee covered by this agreement shall receive, in lieu of vacations with pay, vacation credits of 2 per cent of his gross earnings during his period of employment to be paid in the form of vacation with pay credit stamps, provided that the employee has worked a minimum of 75 days within a 4-month period with the same company during each vacation year, or from July 1 of one year to June 30 of the next year. This time limit shall not apply if work is discontinued or if the employee is laid off. Upon completion of 5 years of continuous service (one year to be not less than 250 days of work) all employees shall receive 2 weeks' vacation with pay effective September 1, 1949.

Wage rates for certain classes, per day—cookees \$5.75 to \$6.30, cooks \$7.70 to \$9.10, bull cooks or chore boys, general labourers \$7.15, watchmen \$6.25 and \$6.55, barn boss \$7.35 and \$7.70, loaders and unloaders, hand drillers, sorters, sluicers, jackladder feeders \$7.35, skidders and rollers \$7.45, teamsters \$7.35 to \$7.70, blacksmiths \$7.70 to \$9.10, handymen \$7.45 to \$8.45, mechanics \$7.70 to \$9.40, construction workers \$7.15 to \$8.25, tractor drivers, truck drivers \$7.40 to \$9.40, compressor operator \$8.30 to \$8.85, jackhammer drillers \$7.50, river drivers \$7.75 and \$8.05, raftsmen, inland waters logmen \$8.25, storage ground logmen \$7.75, tank men icing roads, pump men for water pump, men working on jammer \$7.40, top loaders on jammer \$7.65, saw filers \$7.40 to \$8.45, powder men

\$7.70. Cutting pulpwood, rate per single cord, spruce and balsam, rough, 50 inches \$4.95, 100 inches \$4.35, peeled, 50 inches \$7.45, 100 inches \$6.65; rough jackpine 50 inches \$4.35, 100 inches \$3.80; poplar, rough, 50 inches \$3.50, peeled, 50 inches \$5.25, 100 inches \$4.40. Cutting fuelwood (split), per cord: 4-foot poplar \$3.50, jackpine \$4.05, birch and tamarac \$4.60. In addition to above, strip roads are to be paid for at the rate of one cent per foot for 7-foot road, and 1½ cents per foot for 10-foot road. Strip width shall not exceed 66 feet. Rates per cord for loading and hauling and changing sleighs at spotting grounds, or where unloading is done by mechanical means: from 80 cents for peeled wood and 90 cents for rough wood for haul up to one-quarter mile, up to \$1.95 for peeled wood and \$2.20 for rough wood for haul of 3 miles. When wood is unloaded by hand add 16 cents per cord to above rates for rough wood and 13 cents per cord for peeled wood. The above daily rates are the same as were in effect previously. While the above rates for cutting wood are also the same, the previous agreement provided that "when a man has cut and piled 75 cords of rough pulpwood or 37 cords of peeled pulpwood in any one camp, he will be paid a bonus of 55 cents per cord"; this bonus has been discontinued under the present agreement. The rates for loading, hauling and unloading have been decreased by 10 cents per cord for the shorter hauls and left unchanged for the longer hauls.

Working conditions: all camps shall have single beds. Pieceworkers shall be provided with scale slips after each scale, the scaling to be done as expeditiously as possible. The charge for board and lodging shall be \$1.65 per calendar day. All tools will be made available by the company to pieceworkers and others.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure* and *seniority rights*.

Manufacturing

Textiles and Clothing

HAMILTON, ONT.—GLENDALE SPINNING MILLS LIMITED AND TEXTILE WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA, LOCAL 1070.

Agreement to be in effect from June 13, 1949, to June 12, 1950, and thereafter for a further period of one year, subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees.

Union security: all employees who are now or who become union members shall, as a condition of employment, remain members in good standing. New employees shall apply for membership at the time of their hiring. Both parties agree that they will not discriminate against, coerce, restrain or unlawfully influence any employee.

Check-off: the company agrees to deduct monthly union dues from the pay of all employees who so authorize and to remit same to the union.

Hours: first shift—8 per day Monday through Friday, 5 hours on Saturday, second shift—9 hours per day Monday through Friday, a 45-hour week in either case; third shift—7 hours per day, 6 days a week, a 42-hour week; engineers—8 hours per day, 6 days a week, a 48-hour week. **Overtime** at time and one-half the hourly rate in the case

of hourly rated employees and the average hourly earnings in the case of pieceworkers will be paid for all hours worked in excess of the regularly assigned hours per day or week: double time and one-half for work on 8 specified *paid holidays*.

Vacations with pay: the company shall grant all eligible employees with 3 or more months' continuous service a vacation period and may close the plant at a time between July 1 and August 31. Payment will be calculated on the following basis: after 3 months employees will receive 2 per cent of their earnings for the previous 12 months ending June 30; after 2 years 2½ per cent, after 3 years 3 per cent, after 4 years 3½ per cent, and after 5 years 4 per cent. **Rest periods:** both parties agree to the principle of organized rest periods and will endeavour to work out a schedule having regard to overall production in the various departments.

Health and Welfare: the company agrees to maintain for the duration of this agreement a *hospitalization and sick benefit plan* for its employees and to pay the full cost of same; the plan includes life insurance, accidental death and dismemberment, sickness and accident, hospitalization, and surgical benefits. The company also agrees to provide a *retirement income* for qualified permanent employees and to contribute to this plan an amount not less than that contributed by the employee.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure* and *seniority rights*.

GUELPH, ONT.—BILTMORE HATS LIMITED AND THE UNITED HATTERS, CAP AND MILLINERY WORKERS INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 82.

Agreement to be in effect from January 1, 1949, to December 31, 1950. The company recognizes the union as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination, interference, restraint, coercion or intimidation because of membership or non-membership in the union. The union agrees not to solicit or extend union membership to any new employee, who is not a member in good standing, until after 60 days' continuous employment with the company.

Check-off: both parties agree to a compulsory check-off upon all employees who have completed 60 days of continuous employment, except those who have worked for the company in a supervisory capacity. The check-off shall not include entrance fees or any special assessments and shall not exceed \$2 per month for employees between the ages of 17 and 65 years, or 75 cents for employees under 17 and over 65 years of age. It is subject to suspension if the union does not repudiate any work stoppage or fails to declare any picket line illegal and not binding on the employees.

Hours: 9 per day Monday through Friday, a 45-hour week, except for truck drivers and maintenance employees, whose working hours shall be as required by the company from time to time. **Overtime:** time and one-half for all work in excess of 45 hours per week and on 7 specified holidays in the case of maintenance employees and, in the case of all other employees, for work in excess of the regular daily hours and on the 7 holidays, provided, however, that the employees during the overtime hours produce work of a quantity and quality consistent with their usual

standard; otherwise they shall be paid at regular rates only. The agreement provides for 2 *paid holidays* in 1949 and 4 paid holidays in 1950.

Vacations with pay: after 5 years of continuous service two weeks; employees with less than 5 years' service shall be entitled to vacations with pay as provided by the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act. The agreement provides for the closing down of the plant for one week in May, 1949.

Wages: except in the case of new employees, rates which were in effect on December 31, 1949, shall apply. The company agrees to pay in addition to such rates and any new rates which may be established a cost-of-living bonus which will incorporate the amount paid under the 1948 agreement and a further amount, together totalling the following amount per hour: Pieceworkers, male—hand finishers 8 cents, all other operations—if average hourly earnings are \$1.04 or less 14 cents, if \$1.05 to \$1.15 12½ cents, if \$1.16 to \$1.24 11 cents and if \$1.25 and up 8 cents; female—all operations 10 cents. Timeworkers: (a) whose hourly rate was established prior to December 1, 1947—over 17 and under 65 years, male 16 cents, female 11 cents; under 17 and over 65 years 9 cents; (b) whose hourly rate was established between November 30, 1947, and December 1, 1948—over 17 and under 65 years, male 8 cents, female 5 cents; under 17 and over 65 4 cents. This bonus is not payable for any overtime. The Cost-of-Living Bonus shall vary with the Cost-of-Living Index (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) after the latter rises or falls 3 points from 158.9. For every rise of 1.3 points above 161.9 or every fall of 1.3 points below 155.9 an adjustment in the bonus of 1 cent per hour up or down shall be made. If the Cost-of-Living Index decreases below 146.8 or increases above 171.0 there shall be no further adjustment of wages during the period of the agreement. The Cost-of-Living Bonus shall not be payable to machine finishing operators and finish slickers or trimming room apprentices. The rate for new unskilled male employees shall not be less than 60 cents per hour. Any employee who works a full week on a night shift, except in the case of sickness or lack of work, shall be paid a *night shift differential* of 10 per cent of his regular earnings.

Every male employee shall, as a condition of employment, wear a hat while going to and from his work.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*, a *Labour-Management Committee* and *seniority rights*.

Wood Products

VANCOUVER, B.C.—PACIFIC LUMBER INSPECTION BUREAU, INC., AND THE LUMBER INSPECTORS' UNION, BRITISH COLUMBIA DIVISION, LOCAL 1 (CCL).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1949, to October 1, 1950, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 60 days' notice. The Bureau recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees in British Columbia.

Check-off: the Bureau agrees to deduct monthly from the pay of all inspectors, who so authorize, union dues and to remit same to the union.

Hours of work shall be in accordance with the "Hours of Work Act" as amended, and

any provincial statutes governing working hours, or as agreed upon between the two parties; the work week shall be 40 hours. *Overtime:* time and one-half shall be paid for time worked outside an inspector's regular shift (except that figuring time performed off the job, if not excessive, shall be paid at the prevailing rate), on Saturdays, Sundays and on legal holidays, provided, however, that an inspector who is absent from his job during the work week for any personal reason whatsoever shall not receive overtime for work performed on Saturday or Sunday.

Vacation with pay: 2 weeks after an inspector has completed one year's continuous service, provided he has served 5 years or more in the Lumber Industry of the Pacific Coast.

Wages, effective October 16, 1949, for steady inspectors \$1.55 per hour; for transient inspectors \$13.76 per day; the apprentice rate shall not exceed 5 cents per hour less than regular rate.

Travelling expenses: inspectors required to travel shall receive reasonable compensation for travelling; when it is necessary that they use their own car, they shall be allowed 8 cents per mile for car expenses.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure* and *seniority rights*.

Metal Products

GUELPH, ONT.—FEDERAL WIRE AND CABLE COMPANY AND UNITED STEELWORKERS OF AMERICA, LOCAL 3021.

Agreement to be in effect from September 1, 1949, to August 31, 1950, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice. The company recognizes the union as the sole collective bargaining agency for all eligible employees. There shall be no discrimination, intimidation or coercion because of membership or non-membership in the union.

Hours of work: 8 per day, a 48-hour week, except that all employees on the regular 8-hour day shift may work 8½ hours from Monday through Friday and 4½ hours on Saturday morning at straight time rates. *Overtime* to be paid at time and one-half for all work in excess of above hours and for work on 8 specified statutory holidays, 6 of which are *paid holidays* (an increase of one from the previous agreement).

Vacations with pay: one week for employees who have completed one year, 2 weeks for employees who have completed 5 years and 3 weeks for employees who have completed 15 years of continuous service as of June 30; employees with less than one year's service as of June 30 will receive 2 per cent of their earnings.

Hourly wage rates, effective August 1, 1949 (minimum and maximum): diemaker \$1.06 to \$1.36; drawing, tinning, stranding, enamel operators, heavy magnet operators, banbury or mill operator, extruding machine operator, rubber press operator, braider mechanics, wax and lacquer room, store keeper 96 cents to \$1.06; annealing, bunching, light magnet operator, extruding machine assistants, taper, locate and vulcanizer, braider operators, coiling, packing, shipping and receiving 96 cents to \$1.01; rewind and inspection (f), cotton wrapping (f), assembly and cord set (f), first aid attendant (f), lunch room attendant (f), youths and females 75 to 80 cents; harness lacquering, labourer, janitor 91 to 96

cents; machinists \$1.16 to \$1.36, maintenance 96 cents to \$1.16, welder \$1 to \$1.20, truck drivers 91 cents to \$1.01. Minimum hiring rates, male 81 cents, females and youths 64 cents; after 60 days the above schedule shall apply. The above rates are 7 or 8 cents per hour higher than the rates previously in effect. An *offshift bonus* of 5 cents per hour will be paid.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*, *seniority rights* and the *health and safety* of employees.

WINNIPEG, MAN.—MOTOR COACH INDUSTRIES LIMITED AND MOTOR COACH WORKERS UNION, FEDERAL LOCAL 147 (TLC).

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1949, to September 30, 1950, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 60 days' notice. No employee shall be discriminated against or discharged for any union activities.

Check-off: the company shall deduct from the pay of all union members, who so request, the amount covered by such request and remit same to the union.

Hours: 48 hours shall constitute a week's work for all employees. *Overtime* (hourly rated employees only) at time and one-half shall be paid for all work done after the regular weekly hours; double time for work on Sundays and on 7 specified holidays. *Paid holidays*: employees employed before May 1 in any year will be granted 2 paid statutory holidays in the first subsequent year, 4 in the second, and 7 in the third; if employed after May 1 but before September 1 they will be granted 1 paid holiday in the first subsequent year, 3 in the second, 5 in the third, and 7 in the fourth.

Vacations with pay: after one year's service one week, after 10 years' service two weeks.

Hourly wage rates: leading hand \$1.05; tradesmen, first class \$1, second class 95 cents, third class 90 cents; general helper, first class 85 cents, second class 80 cents; ordinary labourer 75 cents, leading storeman 90 cents; storeman, first class 85 cents, second class 80 cents; janitor and watchman \$135 (per month), truck driver \$160 (per month). Starting rate for ordinary labourers and storemen 60 cents, for boys under 18 years of age 45 cents, for janitors and watchmen \$125 (per month), for truck drivers \$140 (per month). The ratio of boys under 18 years of age employed is never to exceed that of 1 boy to 5 first class tradesmen.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure* and *seniority rights*.

Transportation and Public Utilities

Water Transport

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE B.C. TOWBOAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE CANADIAN MERCHANT SERVICE GUILD, INC.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1949, to September 30, 1951, except that at the request of either party wage rates may be reviewed one year from the effective date. The Guild is recognized as the collective bargaining agency of the masters and mates of the companies signing this agreement. Preference in hiring new employees will be given to members of the Guild in good standing or who have an application before the Guild, provided suitable men are available.

Hours: both parties subscribe to the principle of the 8-hour day in industry, but recognizing the impracticability of the 8-hour day in the B.C. towboat industry agree that equitable compensation for any time worked over and above 8 hours per day shall be made by time off. It is therefore agreed that the establishment of a working month of 20 days on and 10 days off shall go into effect on the following time schedule: from October 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949, the monthly work schedule shall be 23 days on, 7 days off; on and after January 1, 1950, 22 days on, 8 days off; on and after October 1, 1950, 21 days on, 9 days off; on and after September 30, 1951, 20 days on, 10 days off. This monthly leave shall be granted exclusive of annual vacation. In the case of employees on outside tugs the days off will be allowed within a 3-month period, at least 5 of them to be allowed consecutively. When necessary for harbour tugs to work over 12 consecutive hours in any one day in intermittent cases, additional time off will be allowed. Pay in lieu of leave shall not be tendered or accepted except in the case of temporary officers or as mutually agreed upon between the Guild and the company. When a towboat is tied up for repairs, overhaul or for other cause, watches shall be broken and mates assigned to day work on the basis of 8 hours per day. As a general rule, repair work will not be carried out on Saturday mornings during overhauls, except on the day of arrival and the day of departure. If a master or mate performs duties such as handling freight or boomchains, other than to other of the companies' vessels, he shall be paid at the rate of \$1.10 per hour for such work in addition to his regular pay. In compensation for statutory holidays worked each man shall be given 3 days with pay free from the ship, one of them Christmas Day, if possible.

Vacations with pay: after one year's continuous service 12 days, after two years' 14 days; after 60 days' continuous service an employee shall be granted annual leave proportionately on the above basis.

Basic monthly wage rates for masters and mates: Class 1 \$372.90 (masters) and \$261.03 (mates), Class 2 \$348.04 and \$237.30, Class 3 \$329.40 and \$231.65, Class 4 \$304.54 and \$220.35, Class 5 \$292.11 and \$209.05, Class 6 \$279.68 and \$197.75, Class 7 \$273.46 and \$186.45, Class 8 \$267.25 and \$186.45, Class 9 \$254.82 and \$186.45, Class 10 \$237.30 and \$186.45. If required to service the engine when no engineer is carried, \$20 per vessel per month shall be awarded for this service in addition to the above basic rates.

No towboat carrying a total crew of 3 men or less shall be dispatched on any job which will not permit its return to base port within 12 hours from the time the employees were required to report for work. On all other operations the minimum total crew shall be 4 men.

Provision is made for *grievance procedure*.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.—THE B.C. TOWBOAT OWNERS' ASSOCIATION AND THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MARINE ENGINEERS OF CANADA, INC.

Agreement to be in effect from October 1, 1949, to September 30, 1951, except that at the request of either party after due notice wage rates may be reviewed one year from the effective date. This agreement is similar to the one between the B.C. Towboat Owners'

Association and the Canadian Merchant Service Guild, Inc., summarized above, with the following differences:—

This agreement states that the time schedule as outlined in the above summary applies only to vessels operating on a two-watch system. On tugs operated on the 3-watch system engineers shall be allowed time off free from the ship on the basis of one day in 7 in lieu of time off as outlined in the time schedule. Days off so earned shall be cumulative and allowed within a 3-month period, at least 5 of them to be allowed consecutively.

Basic monthly wage rates for chief and second engineers: Class 1 \$348.04 (chief engineer) and \$261.03 (second engineer), Class 2 \$323.18 and \$237.30, Class 3 \$304.54 and \$231.65, Class 4 \$279.68 and \$220.35, Class 5 \$267.25 and \$209.05, Class 6 \$254.82 and \$197.75, Class 7 \$242.95 and \$186.45, Class 8 \$237.30 and \$186.45, Class 9 \$226 and \$186.45, Class 10 \$209.05 and \$186.45.

Service

Business and Personal

VANCOUVER, B.C.—CERTAIN HOTELS AND THE HOTEL AND RESTAURANT EMPLOYEES' INTERNATIONAL UNION, LOCAL 28.

Agreement to be in effect from September 29, 1949, to April 30, 1951, and thereafter from year to year, subject to 60 days' notice, provided that at any time after March 31, 1950, either party may require the other to enter into negotiations for a revision of wage rates. The employer agrees to recognize, and bargain collectively, exclusively with the union.

Union security: all employees who are now or who may later become members of the union shall, as a condition of employment, remain members in good standing. New employees must apply for membership within 30 days from date of employment. There shall be no discrimination against any employee for being a member or an officer of the union.

Hours of work: not more than 8 per day or 44 in any one week, except in case of an emergency. Where the employer has entered into an agreement with the union regarding hours of work, same having been approved by the provincial Department of Labour,

such hours shall remain in effect. **Overtime** at time and one-half shall be paid for work in excess of the regular hours and for work on 4 specified holidays.

Vacations with pay: one week for all employees with one year's continuous service, 2 weeks for those with 2 or more years' continuous service.

Any employee working 6 or more hours per day shall be allowed on his own time not less than one-half hour as a meal period, if possible between the fourth and fifth hours of work. Meals are supplied except to cashiers (front office), mail and information clerks.

All uniforms, smocks, etc., which the employee is required to wear shall be supplied and kept clean and in repair without cost to the employee.

Minimum hourly wage rates: room clerks 83 cents (any clerk receiving a rate in excess of 83 cents per hour, shall receive an increase of 5 cents per hour, and the lowest rate above the minimum rate paid by the employer hereunder shall be the basic wage rate for room clerks who have completed 6 months' service; and beginning clerks shall be increased up to such basic rate as their increasing experience and ability may warrant), switchboard operators 67½ cents, assistant and working housekeepers 71 cents, linen room assistants and seamstresses 66 cents, maids 62½ cents, cashiers 77½ cents, mail and information clerks 67½ cents, cooks 70 cents to \$1.05, assistant cooks 65 to 90 cents, butcher 96½ cents, assistant butcher 83½ cents, butcher's helper 65 cents, pastry chef \$1.05; head pantryman 90 cents, first assistant 80 cents, helper 65 cents; icemen and day porters 65 cents, night porters 70 cents, vegetable cleaners 65 cents; dishwashers, male 62 cents, female 60 cents, waiters 65 cents, waitresses 60 to 65 cents, bus boys (banquet floor) 60 cents, bus girls and bus boys (main floor) 57½ cents. Waiters regularly employed or steady bus boys or girls required to work as waiters or waitresses on a function shall be paid a bonus of 80 cents per function. Short shift employees (any shift less than 6 hours) shall be paid on an hourly basis with a minimum of 4 hours' pay at the above rates plus 5 cents per hour, except when otherwise agreed between the employer and the union.

Provision is made for *seniority rights* and *grievance procedure*.

Collective Agreement Act, Quebec

Recent proceedings under the Collective Agreement Act, Quebec,* include the extension of two new agreements and the amendment of eight others. These include, in addition to those summarized below, the amendment of the agreements for retail

stores at Granby, at Richmond and Mel-bourne and at Windsor and the extension of a new agreement for bakers, pastry-workers and salesmen at Granby, published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, issue of December 24.

* In Quebec, the Collective Agreement Act provides that where a collective agreement has been entered into by an organization of employees and one or more employers or associations of employers, either side may apply to the Provincial Minister of Labour to have the terms of the agreement which concern wages, hours of labour, apprenticeship, and certain other conditions made binding throughout the province or within a certain district on all employers and employees in the trade or industry covered by the agreement. Notice of such application is published and 30 days are allowed for the filing of

objections, after which an Order in Council may be passed granting the application, with or without changes as considered advisable by the Minister. The Order in Council may be amended or revoked in the same manner. Each agreement is administered and enforced by a joint committee of the parties. References to the summary of this Act and to amendments to it are given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, January, 1949, page 65. Proceedings under this Act and earlier legislation have been noted in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* monthly since June, 1934.

Requests for amendments to the agreements for building trades at Sherbrooke and for barbers and hairdressers at Joliette were published December 24, a request for an amendment of the agreement for retail food stores at Quebec and a request for a new agreement for garages and service stations at Montreal were gazetted December 31, a request for the amendment of the agreement for tavern employees at Quebec and a request for a new agreement for retail stores at Asbestos were gazetted January 7. A request for the amendment of the agreement for the fur industry at Quebec was published in the *Quebec Official Gazette*, issue of January 14.

Orders in Council were also published approving or amending the constitution and by-laws of certain joint committees and others approving the levy of assessment on the parties.

Mining

Non-Ferrous Smelting and Quarrying

BUILDING MATERIALS, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

See below under "Manufacturing: Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc."

Manufacturing

Fur and Leather Products

WHOLESALE FUR INDUSTRY, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated December 14, and gazetted December 24, amends the previous Orders in Council for this industry (L.G., March, 1947, p. 368; June, 1948, p. 619, Dec., p. 1421; May, 1949, p. 604, and previous issues) by providing that when Christmas and New Year's Day fall on Sunday, the first working day following Christmas and the one following New Year's Day shall be considered as holidays with pay.

Printing and Publishing

PRINTING TRADES, QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated January 4, and gazetted January 14, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., Feb., 1949, p. 178) by extending the terms of this agreement until March 15, 1950.

PRINTING TRADES, CHICOUTIMI.

An Order in Council, dated December 14, and gazetted December 24, makes obligatory the terms of an agreement between "L'Association des Maitres-Imprimeurs, Saguenay-Lac St-Jean" and "Le Syndicat national des Imprimeurs de Chicoutimi inc."

Agreement to be in effect from December 24, 1949, to June 1, 1950, and thereafter from year to year, subject to notice.

Territorial jurisdiction includes the counties of Chicoutimi, Roberval, Lake St. John, Charlevoix and Saguenay. This jurisdiction is divided into 2 zones: zone I, the counties of Chicoutimi, Roberval and Lake St. John; zone II, the counties of Charlevoix and Saguenay.

Hours: 44 per week; between 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. the first 5 days of the week and between 8 a.m. and 12 (noon) Saturday. *Night shift* employees work 44 hours per week.

Overtime for all work performed in excess of the regular or standard work week is payable at time and one-half. The number of working hours of the standard work week is reduced in proportion to the holidays and absences for illness or other justifiable reasons. When any one of 7 specified paid holidays fall on Sunday, the following Monday is observed and employees working on that day shall receive double time. Two additional days, Ascension Day and Good Friday till noon are observed but not paid for.

Minimum hourly wage rates: in zone I, journeymen in establishments having 8 or more employees \$1.15 per hour; in other establishments \$1.05 per hour; bookbinding, female employees during the first 6 months (1,100 hours) 34 cents, to 51 cents per hour during the sixth 6 months (6,600 hours); in zone II, minimum rates are 10 per cent less than the rates for zone I. *Night shift* employees shall receive 10 per cent more than the minimum hourly rates of day shift workers. Minimum hourly wage rates for apprentices during the first 6 months 35 cents to 80 cents per hour during the tenth 6 months.

Vacation: one week with pay after one year's service; after 2 years' service employees are entitled, each year, to an additional day of vacation with pay, to the extent of 2 weeks.

Apprentice typographers, pressmen and bookbinders shall serve an apprenticeship of 5 years; bookbinding female employees 3 years.

An employer may hire an apprentice if he has one journeyman (typographer, pressman or bookbinder) and another apprentice if he has 2 journeymen in any one of the trades. Moreover, for each additional 2 journeymen in his employ, he may have one apprentice.

Non-Metallic Minerals, Chemicals, Etc.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

An Order in Council, dated December 21, and gazetted December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council for Part III of this agreement which applies to the *marble industry* in zone I (L.G., Nov., 1947, p. 1660; Nov., 1948, p. 1246; March, 1949, p. 302, and previous issues) by extending the present terms of working conditions and wage rates to February 28, 1951. However wage rates are subject to revision by reason of increases in the cost-of-living index.

Hours to be in effect from March 1, 1950: for marble cutters and apprentice marble cutters, 8 per day, Monday through Friday, a 40-hour week; a reduction of 5 hours per week; for other qualified tradesmen, 9 per day, Monday through Friday, 45 hours per week, reduction of 10 hours per week.

Overtime: time and one-half until midnight, double time between midnight and 7 a.m. However, if an employee is requested to work outside regular working hours and work starts before noon, working conditions are the same, 8 hours at the regular rate and all overtime at the rate of time and one-half; if the work commences after 12 noon and at whatever time it starts in the afternoon or

evening, the first 5 hours shall be paid at the regular rate, the following 2 hours at time and one-half and thereafter double time. Any work done after midnight shall be paid at time and one-half excepting the eighth and succeeding hours which shall be paid at double rate. Employees requested to work Dominion Day or Labour Day will be paid triple rate.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees governed by the provisions of Part III of this agreement (in zone I) are increased by a 5 per cent bonus, both for regular and overtime work, to be in effect from November 21, 1949, until February 28, 1950.

Effective March 1, 1950, the minimum wage rates as amended above are replaced by the following: marble cutters and setters are increased by 14 cents per hour to \$1.54 (this rate governed by the agreement relating to building trades and not to be reduced when employees are required to work temporarily in the shop); hand cutters \$1.32 (an increase of 12 cents per hour); carborundum machine operator, terrazzo caster \$1.26 (an increase of 11 cents per hour); machine cutter, hand and machine polisher, compressormen, saw setter, bed rubber face, bed rubber end, and craneman \$1.10; sawymen on gang saws—first 3 months 95 cents per hour, thereafter \$1.10 (all classifications increased by 10 cents per hour); helpers and labourers rates are increased by 8 cents per hour to 88 cents; apprentice marble cutters from 88 cents during the first year to \$1.21 per hour during the fourth year; apprentice carborundum machine operators from 95 cents during the first 6 months to \$1.10 during the third 6 months; apprentice polisher 95 cents during the first 3 months, thereafter \$1.10 (increases for apprentices range from 8 to 11 cents per hour); watchmen's rate at \$30 per week remains unchanged.

Increases mentioned for the minimum wage rates shown above are based on the rates previously summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, issue of March, 1949, p. 302.

Furthermore, the wage rates shown above shall remain in force until February 28, 1951. However if on September 1, 1950, there is an increase of at least 3 points or more in the index of cost of living (index published by the Bureau of Statistics of the federal Government for Montreal City) taking as a base the index as of September 1, 1949, the wage rates will be raised by one cent for each point of increase (decimal fractions omitted).

Apprenticeship regulations are also affected by this amendment.

Construction

BUILDING TRADES, MONTREAL.

An Order in Council, dated December 21, and gazetted December 31, amends the previous Orders in Council governing Part "C" of this agreement as it applies to the marble, tile and terrazzo trades in this industry (L.G., Sept., 1948, p. 993, Nov., p. 1247; Jan., 1949, p. 67, Feb., p. 178, March, p. 302, May, p. 605, Aug., p. 989, Nov., p. 1420).

Hours for qualified tradesmen to be in effect from March 1, 1950: 8 per day, Monday through Friday, 40 per week.

Overtime: all work done in addition to the regular day's work shall be paid at the rate of time and one-half; between midnight and 8 a.m., double time. If an employee is

requested to work outside regular working hours and starts before noon, working conditions are the same, 8 hours at regular rate, thereafter time and one-half; if the work starts after 12 noon and at whatever hour it starts in the afternoon or evening, the first 5 hours at regular rate, the 2 following hours at time and one-half, thereafter double time. Any work executed after midnight shall be paid at time and one-half excepting the eighth and succeeding hours which shall be paid at double rate. Employees requested to work Dominion or Labour Day shall be paid triple rate.

Minimum hourly wage rates for employees governed by the provisions of Part "C" of the present agreement are increased by a 5 per cent bonus over and above the rates previously summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, issue of January, 1949, p. 67, for both regular and overtime work, to be in effect from November 21, 1949 to February 28, 1950.

Effective March 1, 1950, the minimum wage rates amended as above are replaced by the following: rates for marble setters, tile setters and terrazzo setters are increased by 14 cents to \$1.54 per hour; hand marble polishers \$1.21; terrazzo polishing machine operator (dry) \$1.35; (wet machine) \$1.15; increases range from 10 to 12 cents per hour. Minimum rates for apprentices: marble, tile and terrazzo setters 95 cents per hour during the first year to \$1.35 during the fourth year; terrazzo polishing machine operator (dry) \$1.05 during the first 3 months to \$1.35 after 6 months; (wet machine) during the first 3 months \$1 per hour, thereafter \$1.15. Rates for apprentices represent increases ranging from 10 to 12 cents per hour.

Increases mentioned for the minimum wage rates shown above are based on the rates previously summarized in the *LABOUR GAZETTE*, issue of January, 1949.

Apprenticeship regulations are also affected by this amendment.

Trade

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL STORES, RIMOUSKI.

An Order in Council, dated January 4, and gazetted January 14, amends the previous Order in Council for this industry (L.G., March, 1949, p. 303).

Hours: in drugstores a standard work week of 54 hours distributed as the employer chooses.

Minimum wage rates: accountant \$41 per week; section head-clerk, butcher-clerk \$36; store clerk and office employee—(male) from \$18 per week during the first 6 months to \$31 per week during the third year; (female) from \$14.75 per week during the first 6 months to \$20.75 during the third year; delivery man—truck \$28, horse drawn vehicle \$19; delivery man's helper \$19 and \$24; assistant butcher-clerk from \$18 during the first 6 months to \$31 during the third year; general worker (under 19 years of age) \$19; (19 and over) \$28; messenger—\$10 per week when bicycle supplied by employers and \$12 per week when supplied by the employee; occasional and extra employees—(males) 52 cents per hour; (female) 37 cents per hour. In most cases the rates shown above represent increases at \$1 per week. Bookkeepers—(male) \$19 during the first 6 months to \$33 in the third year; (female) \$16 during the first 6 months to \$23 in the third year are an added classification.

FAIR WAGES CONDITIONS IN DOMINION GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS

The Fair Wages Policy of the Dominion Government has the purpose of ensuring that all government contracts contain provisions to secure the payment of wages generally accepted as current in each trade for competent workmen in the district where the work is carried out.

There are two sets of conditions applicable to government contracts, those which apply to building and construction work, and those which apply to contracts for the manufacture of various classes of government supplies and equipment.

The practice of the different departments of the Government, before entering into contracts in the first group, is to obtain from the Department of Labour schedules setting forth the current wage rates for the different classifications of workmen required in the execution of the work. These schedules, known as fair wages schedules, are thereupon included by the department concerned in the terms of the contract.

Fair wages schedules are not issued in respect of contracts for supplies and equipment. Contracts in this group are awarded in accordance with a policy which provides that wage rates must equal those current in the district.

A more detailed account of the Dominion Government's Fair Wages Policy is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for July, 1946, p. 932.

Schedules Prepared and Contracts Awarded During December

(1) *Works of Construction, Remodelling, Repair or Demolition.*

During the month of December the Department of Labour prepared 100 fair wages schedules for inclusion in building and construction contracts proposed to be undertaken by various departments of the Government of Canada in different parts of the Dominion.

During the same period a total of 78 construction contracts was awarded by the various Government departments. Particulars of these contracts appear in the accompanying table.

Copies of the relevant wages schedules are available to trade unions or other *bona fide* interested parties, on request.

The labour conditions of each of the contracts listed under this heading, besides stipulating working hours of not more than eight per day and forty-four per week, provide that "where, by provincial legislation, or by agreement or current practice, the working hours of any class of workers are less than forty-four per week, such lesser hours shall not be exceeded on this work except in cases of emergency as may be approved by the Minister of Labour and then only subject to the payment of overtime rates as specified by the Minister of Labour", and also specify that the rates of wages set out therein are "*minimum rates only*" and that "nothing herein contained shall be considered as exempting contractors and subcontractors from the payment of higher rates in any instance where, during the continuance of the work such higher rates are fixed by provincial legislation, by agreements between employers and employees in the district or by changes in prevailing rates".

(2) *Contracts for the Manufacture of Supplies and Equipment.*

Contracts for supplies and equipment were awarded as follows, under the policy that wage rates must equal those current in the district:—

Department	No. of contracts	Aggregate amount
Canadian Commercial Corporation.	6,539	\$11,694,793.13
Post Office.	16	160,759.66
Public Works.	7	66,185.00
R.C.M.P.	3	8,529.50

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING DECEMBER

Location	Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Date of Wages Schedule
Canadian Commercial Corporation				
Summerside, P.E.I.	Installation of bulk gasoline storage and pumping equipment.	Curran & Briggs Ltd., Summerside, P.E.I.	\$ 29,176	25 Oct. 26, 1949
Halifax, N.S.	R.C.A.F. Station. Construction of chain link fence around D.N.D. property accommodating No. 15 R.O.D. and No. 6 Coy., R.C.E.M.E.	Frost Steel & Wire Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	14,604	50 Dec. 14, 1949
Halifax, N.S.	Rewiring of Armoury.	Arthur & Conn Ltd., Halifax, N.S.	47,360	00 Sept. 10, 1949
Halifax, N.S.	Construction of binning units and installation of lighting system, Spare Parts Section, No. 15 R.O.D.	Standard Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.	59,055	00 Sept. 17, 1949
Saint John, N.B.	Repairs to roof of Armoury.	Money Construction Co. Saint John, N.B.	13,190	00 Jan. 11, 1950
Sussex, N.B.	Installation of new steam boiler and stoker and complete two pipe heating system in Armoury.	Moncton Plumbing & Supply Co. Ltd., Moncton, N.B.	7,135	00 Oct. 17, 1949
Gaspe, P.Q.	Erection of quonset type building.	J. A. Bedard, Quebec, P.Q.	11,857	00 Aug. 12, 1949
Montreal, P.Q.	Alterations to loading platforms of south ends, removing old concrete slabs and laying new concrete slabs with proper fall toward edge of platforms. Replacing reinforcement angle guards, ferrules, etc., No. 25 Central Ordnance Depot.	Alexandre Duranseau Ltée., Montreal, P.Q.	13,860	00 July 29, 1949
Quebec, P.Q.	Removal of existing six (6) inch wood block floor including one (1) inch asphalt finish and replace with five (5) inch concrete floor with steel trowelled finish, Grande Allée Drill Hall.	Clovis Beaudet & Fils, Quebec, P.Q.	10,530	00 Dec. 21, 1949
Quebec, P.Q.	Construction of chain link fence, St. Malo Workshop Compound.	Dominion Steel & Coal Corp. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	6,159	07 Aug. 9, 1949
Valcartier, P.Q.	Paving of roads and pathways, Canadian Armament Research & Development Establishment.	Beaudet & Blais, Quebec, P.Q.	7,110	63 Sept. 20, 1949
Camp Borden, Ont.	Grading and paving of parking and storage area, R.C.E.M.E. Workshop.	Brennan Paving Co. Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	30,249	16 Dec. 28, 1949
Camp Borden, Ont., and Angus, Ont.	Landscaping and construction of walks and driveways at the R.C.A.F. Station and No. 13 "X" Depot.	Thos. G. Wilcox & Sons Ltd., Midland, Ont.	20,917	50 Dec. 27, 1949
Centralia, Ont.	Installation of clothes lines and fixtures including painting of all wooden parts of clothes line fixtures at house end of lines for permanent married quarters (50 houses) at R.C.A.F. Station.	Mr. Adam Black, c/o Parker Construction Co., Centralia, Ont.	2,067	50 Jan. 13, 1950
Fort William, Ont.	Renewal of markers shelter, Mount McKay Rifle Range.	Thunder Bay Harbour Improvements Ltd., Port Arthur, Ont.	9,500	00 Jan. 11, 1950
Guelph, Ont.	Additional ablution facilities in Armoury.	Wm. Kee, Guelph, Ont.	8,526	53 Jan. 11, 1950
Hamilton, Ont.	Surfacing of parade ground, installation of one 1000 gal. gasoline storage tank and pump, and construction of concrete grease pit and wash rack in Armoury.	A. Cope & Sons Ltd., Hamilton, Ont.	8,000	00 Sept. 29, 1949
Petawaya, Ont.	Resurfacing of hard surface roads, Petawaya Military Camp.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co. Ltd., Picton, Ont.	10,137	00 Sept. 12, 1949
Trenton, Ont.	Construction of remote receiver station, R.C.A.F. Station.	A. F. Byers Construction Co. Ltd., Montreal, P.Q.	148,635	00 Nov. 30, 1949
Trenton, Ont.	Interior painting of Buildings Nos. 27 and 34, R.C.A.F., No. 6 Repair Depot.	Mr. H. L. Robinson, Toronto, Ont.	3,601	40 Oct. 25, 1949

Trenton, Ont.....	Construction of walks, steps, side driveways and landscaping for permanent married quarters, R.C.A.F. Station.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co. Ltd., Picton, Ont.....	79,955 00	June 10, 1949
Rivers, Man.....	Construction of water line and water supply structures, C.J.A.T.C.	Commonwealth Construction Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.....	118,833 50	July 25, 1949
Calgary, Alta.....	Exterior painting of Buildings Nos. 23, 24, 25, 29, 30, 31, 33, 35, 42, 43, 44, 45, 48, 50 and 52 and interior painting of Buildings Nos. 15, 17, 18, 20, 26, 29, 31 and 41 at No. 10 Repair Depot.	Wm. Sigalek & Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.....	18,950 00	Dec. 14, 1949
Jericho Beach, Vancouver, B.C.....	Installation of ash removal system, Central Heating Plant.	Fred. Welsh & Son, Vancouver, B.C.....	8,800 00	Jan. 11, 1950
Vancouver, B.C.....	Installation of bin lighting in Building No. 3 at No. 17 Regional Ordnance Depot.	Art Electrical Engineers Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.....	9,437 00	Jan. 11, 1950
Vancouver, B.C.....	Painting and repairs of Buildings Nos. 1, 4, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 19, 24 and 31, R.C.A.F. Station.	C. H. Brawn & Son, Vancouver, B.C.....	4,750 00	Sept. 29, 1949
Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation				
Rockcliffe, Ont.....	Construction of power distribution system, street lighting, services to houses, fire alarm circuit and control.	Stanley G. Brookes, Ottawa, Ont.....	39,500 00	Dec. 15, 1949
Trenton, Ont.....	Construction of power distribution system, street lighting, services to houses, fire alarm circuit and control.	Ontario Construction Co., St. Catharines, Ont.....	38,885 00	Dec. 14, 1949
Vancouver (Fraserview), B.C.....	Construction of 125 houses at Fraserview project under veterans' rental.	Biltmore Construction Co., Vancouver, B.C.....	659,427 00	Oct. 3, 1949
Department of Mines and Resources				
Lorette Indian Reserve, P.Q.....	Laying water supply pipelines.	Joseph Dugal, Beauport, P.Q.....	21,400 00	July 19, 1949
Fort Frances, Ont.....	Revisions and additions to walk-in refrigerator together with minor structural alterations, plumbing, etc., at Indian Residential School.	Wellington Smith Ltd., Fort Frances, Ont.....	6,000 00	Sept. 12, 1949
Sioux Lookout, Ont.....	Alterations and repairs to plumbing system at the Indian Residential School.	John Plaxton Co. Ltd., Winnipeg, Man.....	3,700 00	Oct. 18, 1949
Lejac, B.C.....	Revisions and additions to plumbing, heating, water supply and sewage disposal system, Indian Residential School.	Mitchell Bros. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.....	30,000 00	Oct. 12, 1949
Yoho National Park, B.C.....	Construction of intake reservoir and headworks for water supply system, Field Township.	Standard Gravel & Surfacing Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.....	24,000 00	Oct. 1, 1949
Vancouver Harbour, B.C.....	Renewal of superstructure, outer portion, Dunlevy Avenue Wharf.	Northern Construction Co. & J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.....	18,581 00	Sept. 26, 1949
National Harbours Board				
Department of Public Works				
Bonaville, Nfld.....	Repair of 2 rubble mound breakwaters.	Concrete Products (Newfoundland) Ltd., St. John's, Nfld.....	75,000 00	Sept. 13, 1949
Auld's Cove, N.S.....	Wharf replacement.	Price Construction Co., Moncton, N.B.....	23,021 04	Sept. 21, 1949
Guysboro, N.S.....	Improvements and repairs, Public Building.	W. C. Wetmore Ltd., Pictou, N.S.....	7,330 00	Nov. 4, 1949
Halifax, N.S.....	Metal roof coverings, etc., Old Post Office Building.	Fundy Construction Co. Ltd., Halifax, N.S.....	34,590 00	Nov. 29, 1949
John Vogle's Shore, N.S.....	Breakwater extension.	Mosher & Rawling, Liverpool, N.S.....	12,983 00	Oct. 12, 1949
Parker's Cove, N.S.....	Breakwater repairs.	B. A. Allaby & R. P. McLeod, Amherst, N.S.....	49,588 15	Oct. 14, 1949
Fredericton, N.B.....	Installation of hot water boilers and stokers, Post Office Building.	Edward T. Moran, Fredericton, N.B.....	7,910 00	Sept. 23, 1949
Richardson, N.B.....	Wharf reconstruction.	Price Construction Co., Moncton, N.B.....	19,810 00	Sept. 20, 1949
Gascons (Anse à Merrier), P.Q.....	Construction of wharf extension.	Charles H. Nadeau & Sons, Ltd., Port Daniel Station, P.Q.....	46,848 90	Sept. 20, 1949
Joliette, P.Q.....	Alterations and addition to Public Building.	Alphonse Gratton Inc., Montreal, P.Q.....	179,182 00	Nov. 9, 1949
Miguasha, P.Q.....	Improvements to wharf and breakwater.	Capt. J. Roméo Allard, Cross Point, P.Q.....	108,782 47	Sept. 26, 1949
Pointe Bleue, P.Q.....	Construction of nursing station for Indian Health Services.	La Cie Construction Inc., St. Félix, P.Q.....	9,750 00	Nov. 24, 1949

CONTRACTS CONTAINING FAIR WAGES SCHEDULES AWARDED DURING DECEMBER

Location	Nature of Contract	Name of Contractor	Amount of Contract	Date of Wages Schedule
Department of Public Works				
Ste. Therèse de Blainville, P.Q.	Alterations and additions to Dominion Public Building.	Alphonse Gratton Inc., Montreal, P.Q.	50,781 00	Dec. 14, 1949
Sherbrooke, P.Q.	Construction of phase 1, demolitions, excavations, foundations, first floor slab, etc.) of Dominion Public Building.	C. Emile Marissette Ltd., Quebec, P.Q.	151,343 00	Nov. 21, 1949
Gore Bay, Ont.	Construction of wharf extension.	R. A. Blyth, Toronto, Ont.	26,769 50	Oct. 5, 1949
Hamilton, Ont.	Harbour improvements.	McNamara Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	76,990 75	Sept. 20, 1949
Hamilton, Ont.	Interior painting, Public Building.	Windsor Painting & Decorating Co., Windsor, Ont.	5,310 00	Dec. 14, 1949
Ottawa, Ont.	Alterations to British American Bank Note Building.	J. E. Cupeland Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	13,127 00	Nov. 7, 1949
Ottawa, Ont.	Alterations to ground, 1st and 2nd floors of Jackson Building.	The George C. Graves Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	11,960 00	Nov. 16, 1949
Ottawa, Ont.	Interior construction of quonset huts "A" and "B", Bureau of Mines.	Mr. H. Dagenais, Ottawa, Ont.	122,849 00	Dec. 14, 1949
Ottawa, Ont.	Repairs to granite walks, steps, plinths, etc., Supreme Court Building.	Doran Construction Co. Ltd., Ottawa, Ont.	15,000 00	Nov. 4, 1949
Pictou, Ont.	Addition and alterations to Public Building.	H. J. McFarland Construction Co. Ltd., Pictou, Ont.	89,842 60	Dec. 6, 1949
Port Lambton, Ont.	Harbour improvements.	Mac Construction Co., Wallaceburg, Ont.	32,743 70	Oct. 5, 1949
Toronto, Ont.	Construction of harbour improvements (steel pile break water).	Russell Construction Co. Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	57,516 70	Sept. 30, 1949
Leduc, Alta.	Construction of Dominion Public Building.	Bird Construction Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta.	155,938 00	Nov. 24, 1949
Medicine Hat, Alta.	Construction of Dominion Public Building.	Bird Construction Co. Ltd., Lethbridge, Alta.	140,901 00	Nov. 29, 1949
Peace River, Alta.	Construction of garage for R.C.M.P.	Mr. George Clarke, Peace River, Alta.	6,394 00	Dec. 27, 1949
Bella Coola, B.C.	Construction of saw grid and loading platform.	Horie-Latimer Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	28,645 00	Dec. 27, 1949
Ladner, B.C.	Construction of Dominion Public Building.	Alan & Vinor Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	96,780 00	Dec. 6, 1949
Minstrel Island, B.C.	Approach repairs and float construction.	Frank Gagne, Campbell River, B.C.	15,102 50	Sept. 14, 1949
Spring Island, B.C.	Construction of wharf and marine ways.	Findlay-White Construction Co. Ltd., Qualicum Beach, B.C.	7,825 00	Sept. 14, 1949
New Brighton, B.C.	Wharf reconstruction.	W. Greenlees, Vancouver, B.C.	15,644 00	Sept. 30, 1949
Vancouver, B.C.	Installation of new steam heating return lines and new steam risers, Veterans' Home, Hecoff.	Frederick Welsh & Sydney Welsh, Vancouver, B.C.	7,457 00	Nov. 4, 1949
Hay River, N.W.T.	Construction of combined six room house and office.	Bond Construction Co. Ltd., Edmonton, Alta.	19,325 00	Sept. 14, 1949
Department of Transport				
Malton, Ont.	Construction of localizer building and road work.	Pullam Construction Ltd., Toronto, Ont.	10,260 00	Dec. 13, 1949
Moose Jaw, Sask.	Construction of homing beacon at Moose Jaw Airport.	Harvey Lunam Construction Co., Regina, Sask.	5,770 00	Oct. 17, 1949
Prince Albert, Sask.	Construction of homing beacon at Prince Albert Airport.	Harvey Lunam Construction Co., Regina, Sask.	5,252 00	Oct. 17, 1949
Edmonton, Alta.	Construction of instrument landing facilities.	Yuskin Construction Co., Edmonton, Alta.	22,810 00	Sept. 21, 1949
Turney Valley, Alta.	Construction of homing beacon.	Horstrom Bros., Calgary, Alta.	5,828 60	Sept. 7, 1949
Sandspit, B.C.	Erection of transmitter building and two staff dwellings.	Fraser Valley Builders Ltd., Mission, B.C.	39,910 00	Oct. 11, 1949
Vancouver, B.C.	Erection of repairer's workshop building.	Hansen Construction Co. Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	6,106 84	Sept. 21, 1949
Victoria, B.C.	Construction of store building.	J. A. Pollard Construction Co., Victoria, B.C.	15,877 90	July 18, 1949
Whitehorse, Y.T.	Construction of four staff dwellings.	Northern Construction & J. W. Stewart Ltd., Vancouver, B.C.	84,674 00	Aug. 29, 1949

LABOUR LAW

Legal Decisions Affecting Labour

The Exchequer Court of Canada awarded damages to an injured Federal employee already receiving Workmen's Compensation. ¶The Supreme Court of New Brunswick interpreted the coverage of the carpentry trade schedule under the Industrial Standards Act. ¶The Montreal Superior Court upheld the validity of the Minimum Wage Ordinances.

Government employee, injured during employment, awarded \$10,000 damages from Federal Government in addition to workmen's compensation.

On March 12, 1949, Mr. Justice Thorson of the Exchequer Court of Canada awarded a former Federal Government employee \$10,000 damages under the Exchequer Court Act for injuries received when testing gun barrels. In determining the amount of the award, Mr. Justice Thorson pointed out that consideration must be given to the compensation (\$54.16 monthly) which the man was already receiving under the Government Employees Compensation Act.

In a previous judgment handed down on August 2, 1946, Mr. Justice Thorson had held that the employee was not barred from pursuing a claim for damages under the Exchequer Court Act merely because he was already receiving compensation for his disability under the Government Employees Compensation Act. This decision was affirmed by a ruling of the Supreme Court of Canada on an appeal.

The Judge pointed out that if the claim for damages under the Exchequer Court Act were to be valid, it was essential to prove that the injuries arose because of the negligence of an officer or servant of the Crown. Under the Government Employees Compensation Act, an employee of the Crown is entitled to compensation for injuries suffered by accident arising out of and in the course of his employment without having to show that they resulted from negligence. Section 19 (1) (c) of the Exchequer Court Act R.S. 1927 as amended in 1938 reads:—

- 19 (1) The Exchequer Court shall also have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear and determine the following matters:
- (c) Every claim against the Crown arising out of any death or injury to the person or to property resulting from the negligence of any officer or servant of the Crown while acting within the scope of his duties or employment.

At the time of the accident, June 7, 1941, the suppliant was employed as a day labourer by the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada at its artillery proving grounds at Valcartier, P.Q. He was being trained as a gunner. The accident occurred when he, as a member of the gun-testing crew, used a defective ramrod on a jammed gun. He was very seriously injured; his right arm was cut off just below the elbow, he lost all the fingers on the left hand except the thumb, and the vision of his left eye was 90 per cent impaired.

The Court examined the facts surrounding the accident and found that both the proof officer on duty at the time and the No. 1 gunner were guilty of negligence. Mr. Justice Thorson stated that the proof officer:

knowing the defective and dangerous condition of the ramrod should have taken steps either to prevent its use by an inexperienced man like the suppliant or, at any rate, to warn him of the danger involved in such use. But he did neither.

His Lordship found that there was even greater negligence on the part of the No. 1 gunner whose failure to pull the lever breech mechanism down to the safety notch before giving any orders to use the ramrod was "the prime cause of the suppliant's injuries".

The Court did not agree with the contention of the respondent that the suppliant had acted too quickly. He had acted as he had previously and was entitled to assume that the lever breech mechanism had been pulled down.

The Judge then dealt with the question of whether the proof officer and the No. 1 gunner were officers and servants of the Crown on the day of the accident. On this point, His Lordship ruled that the Inspection Board of the United Kingdom and Canada was "the servant of the Government and its employees were just as much servants of the Crown as if they had been employed by one of the Departments of the

Government". Thus, the proof officer and the No. 1 gunner were servants of the Crown within the meaning of Section 19 (1) (c) of the Exchequer Court Act.

His Lordship then considered what he referred to as the "interesting" point raised by the suppliant in regard to damages. The suppliant claimed that the amount of damages to which he would be entitled under the Exchequer Court Act ought not to be reduced by the amounts of compensation he has received or will receive under the Government Employees Compensation Act. He contended that the latter compensation was really statutory insurance of Government employees against the risk of accident arising from their employment. The Court pointed out that the suppliant was basing his contention on the clearly established principle that accident insurance is never taken into account when the amount of damages a plaintiff is entitled to receive for injuries resulting from a defendant's negligence is being computed, and continued:

The reason for the rule is that neither the injury done by a wrongdoer as a result of his negligence, nor his liability to pay damages for it is diminished by the fact that the injured party has received money from a third party under a contract of insurance for which he has himself paid the premium or other consideration. A wrongdoer is not entitled to the benefit of a policy of insurance for which he has paid nothing.

However, the Judge ruled that the considerations in the present case were quite different.

The employee does not receive his compensation under a contract for which he has paid a premium but by reason of a statutory obligation which Parliament has imposed upon the Crown in his interest, and without any payment on his part. . . . Here the person responsible for damages for the wrongdoing is one and the same person as the statutory insurer of the injured person.

The Court considered, therefore, that account should be taken of the amount of compensation the suppliant was already receiving under the Government Employees Compensation Act. In the Court's view, the injured man was to be compensated under the Government Employees Compensation Act, if he so desired, but he was also entitled to damages under Section 19 (1) (c) of the Exchequer Court Act if it were shown that he came within the scope of this section, to the extent that his entitlement under it was greater than the amount of compensation to which he was restricted under the Government Employees Compensation Act.

His Lordship stated further:

It is clear therefore from what I have said that the suppliant's rights under Section 19 (1) (c) of the Exchequer Court Act are greater in extent than under the Government Employees Compensation Act.

In assessing the amount of the damages, Mr. Justice Thorson pointed out that the injured man was entitled to substantial damages since he had not only been permanently disabled but had undergone pain and suffering and had lost opportunity for advancement in his former job:

Such matters as pain and suffering, loss of health and loss of opportunities of advancement were not the subject of compensation in the [Government Employees Compensation] Act. They were not within the scope of the Act. Under Section 19 (1) (c) of the Exchequer Court Act there is no such restriction.

The Court fixed the amount of the damages at \$10,000, together with costs of the action. *Bender v. The King* (1949) 2 D.L.R. p. 318.

Lack of skill in a person "employed to do carpentry" does not exempt him from the carpentry trade schedule under the New Brunswick Industrial Standards Act.

In the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, on March 26, 1949, Chief Justice Richards in affirming a lower court decision held that the term "carpenter trade" in the schedule of wages and hours under the Industrial Standards Act refers generally to the type of work carried on by the employer and not to the measure of skill of the employee. The case was a review of a conviction made by the Police Magistrate of the Parish of Lancaster on January 7, 1949 who imposed on the defendant a fine of \$50 and costs.

The Industrial Standards Act, 1948, provides for the formulation of a schedule of wages, hours and days of labour by the representatives of employers and employees in any trade in any area of the province and for the approval of the schedule by the Governor in Council, whereupon it becomes binding on all the employers and employees in the trade and zone specified. The schedule for the carpentry trade in the construction industries in the Saint John zone formulated under the Act was approved on July 8, 1948, and set a minimum rate of 95 cents per hour to be paid to employees for work performed during a regular working period.

An employee was hired by the defendant, a construction company, to do rough carpentry work during regular working periods. From November 1-11, 1948, he

had been paid at a rate of wages less than that set by the schedule for the carpentry trade. The charge had been laid by an Industrial Standards Act inspector.

The counsel for the defence contended that by Section 2 of the Act the application of the Schedule is limited to the carpentry trade. The term "trade" is a word of established meaning denoting and confined to persons of recognized skill. The worker in question, according to the defendant, was employed as a general handyman and was clearly not a skilled carpenter.

The counsel for the industrial standards inspector (the informant) stated that he was not concerned as to the degree of skill of the employee. He relied on the provision of the Schedule which states "employee" means an employee employed to do carpentry work, but does not include an apprentice as defined in the Apprenticeship Act, 1944." The employee was clearly not an apprentice. He was employed to do carpentry work, therefore the Act applied, and he must be paid according to the Schedule as a carpenter.

His Lordship stated that he was unable to accept the argument that the Schedule is limited to a person skilled in the carpentry trade. The basis of employment is the determining factor and not the measure of skill of the worker.

The exclusion of apprentices from the terms of the Schedule may suggest that only those with considerable degree of skill as carpenters are referred to but there is no positive statement to that effect. The Schedule makes no provision for varying the degree of skill in carpenter work.

There is nothing in the Act or Schedule to prevent the employment of ordinary labourers at such rates as may be agreed upon but the Schedule does provide specifically for employment in the carpentry trade. If the employee, whether skilled or unskilled, was "employed to do carpenter work" then he is entitled to be paid as a carpenter. The evidence showed that, although the man during his employment with the company did some work as an ordinary labourer, he also did work which would be classed as carpentry work.

His Lordship therefore found that the employee was employed to do carpentry work and was therefore entitled to be paid as a carpenter. As had already been stated by the Magistrate at the previous hearing, and as seemed to be clearly confirmed by the evidence, Chief Justice Richards found that the error on the part of the defendant was not made intentionally or with a view to depriving any of the employees of their

fair wages. *The King, on the information of Tonner v. Teed-McCarthy Construction Limited* (1949) 23 M.P.R. 113.

Montreal firm ordered to pay wages required under minimum wage ordinances. Charges of invalidity dismissed.

On August 26, 1949, Mr. Justice Salvais in the Montreal Superior Court sentenced a Montreal industrial firm to pay to the Quebec Minimum Wage Commission wages and vacation indemnity amounting to \$620.30 due to twelve employees under the terms of minimum wage ordinances.

The Minimum Wage Commission brought the action against the employer on behalf of thirteen workmen. The claim was that they had not received overtime pay as required by Ordinance No. 2 or vacation indemnity as required by Ordinance No. 3.

As regards overtime, Ordinance No. 2, which applies to employees paid by the hour and not governed by a collective agreement, states in paragraph 3:—

Notwithstanding the provisions of any other ordinance, every employee governed by the present ordinance is entitled, for this overtime, to the wage rate of time and one-half, i.e. to the rate of wages he is paid for his regular hours of work, increased by one-half of the said rate, even when such rate is higher than the minimum wage rate to which he is entitled by an ordinance of the Commission.

Ordinance No. 3, paragraph 13, dealing with vacation with pay, provides that

at the time of the cancellation of his labour contract, the employee himself is entitled to an indemnity . . . consisting of two per cent (2%) of the wages earned after the 1st of May preceding the date of his departure.

The defendant company claimed that the overtime requirement of time and one-half the regular rate is outside the jurisdiction of the Minimum Wage Commission, arguing that the Minimum Wage Act gives the Commission authority to set only basic minimum rates, and payment for overtime based on those minimum rates. The company claimed that the Commission did not have authority to establish overtime rates based on the actual wage rate agreed to between the parties and higher than the minimum. It was contended that paragraph 3 of Ordinance No. 2 constitutes an impediment to the freedom of the parties to make agreements providing for a wage higher than the minimum rate, an impediment not justified by the spirit or the letter of the Minimum Wage Act.

The defendant contended also that paragraph 13 of Ordinance No. 3, providing for a vacation indemnity in case of the cancellation of a labour contract, is outside the

powers of the Minimum Wage Commission, because the Commission has authority under the Act to determine only wage rates and working conditions, and a vacation indemnity on cancellation of contract is inherent neither in wages nor working conditions within the meaning of the Act.

The Court held that the defendant's contention that the Commission had no authority under the Act for its overtime and vacation indemnity requirements was not justified. The main objective of the Minimum Wage Act is the protection of the employee, and while the Act must be strictly interpreted since it derogates from the common law, it should nevertheless, in accordance with the Interpretation Act of the Province, be given such interpretation "as will ensure the attainment of its objects and the carrying out of its provisions, according to their true intent, meaning and spirit." Section 14a of the Minimum Wage Act does not concern the setting of a minimum wage but specifically gives the Commission authority to regulate the rate

of increase in wages for overtime work, and this applies to wages in general. The Court held that the contested section of Ordinance No. 2, being based on this legislation, is valid.

The judgment further stated that Section 14 of the Act permitting the Commission to set a minimum wage rate on the basis of remuneration "by the hour . . . or on any other remuneration basis" gave sufficient authority for the Ordinance requiring payment of a vacation indemnity.

After dismissing the charges of invalidity, the Court found that the thirteen employees came within the coverage of the Ordinances. The claim of one of the thirteen men was found to be groundless, since he had in fact received more than the amount of wages required. The company was ordered to pay the claims of the other twelve, with interest from October 15, 1947, and costs of the action.—*Minimum Wage Commission v. Duke Equipment Company Limited* (1949) *Rapports Judiciaires de Québec, Cour Supérieure*, 319.

Recent Regulations Under Dominion and Provincial Legislation

The scheme providing vocational training for merchant seamen has been extended to admit eligible persons applying on or before September 30, 1950, in order to assist seamen who will be unemployed as a result of a proposed reduction in the merchant fleet.

¶In Ontario, nurses and other workers in hospitals and sanatoria will now be eligible for workmen's compensation if they contract tuberculosis. ¶New regulations under the Prince Edward Island Workmen's Compensation Act place outside the Act industries employing less than three workmen.

DOMINION

Department of Veterans Affairs Act.

The Merchant Seamen Vocational Training Order was re-issued, by P.C. 6227 of December 13, 1949, gazetted January 11, to make provision for vocational training for merchant seamen who become unemployed as a result of a plan to transfer Canadian ships to British registry. The Order was first issued at the end of 1948 to extend to merchant seamen the vocational training courses with appropriate allowances and fees which are provided for veterans under the Veterans Rehabilitation Act, 1945. The earlier order is revoked (L.G., 1949, p. 309).

As before, to become eligible for benefits under the Merchant Seamen Vocational Training Order, a merchant seaman must

be under 30 years of age, resident in Canada, and must have received, or have been eligible to receive, a bonus under The Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order, 1945, or under The Merchant Seamen War Service Bonus Order, 1944 (L.G., 1944, p. 674; 1945, p. 913). Application for training must be made on or before September 30, 1950. Training must begin within six months after an application is approved or before January 31, 1951, whichever is later, unless the Minister of Transport grants a deferment.

In order to assist seamen who are compelled to find shore employment, the Minister of Transport and the Minister of Veterans Affairs are now given discretionary power to provide vocational training allowances and other benefits in exceptional cases to unemployed merchant seamen over 30,

notwithstanding the fact that they have previously received a grant for courses under the Merchant Seamen Special Bonus Order.

Workmen's Compensation for Handicapped Veterans

The regulations under which the Government of Canada assumes the cost of compensation in the case of an industrial accident to a war veteran who is in receipt of at least 25 per cent war disability pension have been re-issued with only minor changes by P.C. 6221, made on December 8, 1949 and gazetted December 28. This policy was adopted after the first World War to encourage the employment of ex-service men (L.G., 1944, p. 1179; 1948, p. 491).

The Department of Veterans Affairs is authorized to reimburse a Workmen's Compensation Board, or an employer who is individually liable to pay compensation, for any compensation paid with respect to an accident suffered by the pensioner, upon receiving a certificate from the Board or employer setting forth the payments made.

PROVINCIAL

British Columbia Hospital Insurance Act

Effective January 1, 1950, changes have been made in the form of the hospital insurance card which is issued to every person who pays the required premium, and which must be presented to the hospital when hospitalization is required. The certificate entitles the holder and *bona fide* dependants to necessary services provided by hospitals on a public ward basis.

Ontario Workmen's Compensation Act

Workers employed in hospitals, sanatoria or sanitaria who contract tuberculosis will now be eligible for compensation under the Act. The disease was added to the schedule of industrial diseases by an Order in Council (O. Reg. 7/50) approved on January 5, gazetted January 21.

Compensation will only be paid if the employee has undergone a medical examination and has been found free from tuberculosis. Compensation is not payable, however, where a workman shows evidence of tuberculosis within three months after the first medical examination unless he was in the continuous employ of the hospital for three months prior to the first examination. In order to obtain compensation, a worker must file a claim within three months from the time he ceases his employment in the hospital.

Prince Edward Island Workmen's Compensation Act

The first regulations made under the new Workmen's Compensation Act (L.G., 1949, p. 1430) were approved by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on December 20, and gazetted December 31. The regulations govern the exclusion and inclusion of industries, minimum assessments and special assessment for employers of owner-driver truckmen and safety and first aid, and provide penalties for contravention of the Act and regulations.

The Act provides that the Workmen's Compensation Board may, by regulation, exclude from the scope of Part I any industry in which fewer than a stated number of workmen are employed. The regulations, accordingly, exclude industries employing less than three workmen.

At least 200 workers must be employed on ships, tugs, dredges, or vessels owned or controlled in the Province, which are engaged in any business which takes them outside the Province. This regulation, however, does not apply to ships owned or controlled by the Government of Canada or by the Government of Prince Edward Island.

The industry of aviation and aerial transportation is excluded from coverage unless 100 workers are employed. In the scavenging industry, there must be at least 10 workers in order to come under the Act.

The mayor and other officers of a city, town or municipality are excluded from Part I as well as the president, vice-president, directors and other officers of a company.

Industries excluded from Part I merely because less than three workers are employed may, on written application of the employer or of a workman, be brought under the Act by the Board by the mailing of an assessment notice to the employer. An industry which has been brought under Part I by application of an employer will be covered from the time stated in the certificate of admission or the assessment notice, and unless otherwise stated, will continue to be covered unless excluded by the Board.

Regarding assessments, the Board is given power to assess and levy rates on industries within the scope of Part I based on the provisional rates for New Brunswick for 1948. The minimum assessment to be levied on resident employers is \$5 and on non-resident employers \$10, unless otherwise ordered by the Board. An employer of workmen who drive their own trucks and who are paid by the cubic yard, ton, or on an hourly scale will be assessed on 40 per cent of the overall amount paid to

these workmen at the rate for trucking. If an employer hires truckmen with their own horses, he will be assessed on 60 per cent of the overall amount paid to the workmen at the rate for trucking.

With regard to safety, if an employer disregards the recommendations of the safety officer or other person authorized by the Board to inspect his premises in order to ascertain if proper precautions are taken for the safety of the workmen, he will be liable to have his assessment rate raised according to the hazard. If the hazard continues after the inspection, the employer's operations will be prohibited until the hazard is removed.

The employer must comply with the first-aid requirements as laid down by the Board and first-aid appliances must at all times be in easy access to the workmen.

A penalty not exceeding \$25 may be imposed on an employer who deducts from the wages of his workmen any part of a sum for which he is himself liable under Part I. In addition, he must repay to the workman the money illegally deducted from wages.

Saskatchewan Health Services Act

By an Order in Council (O.C. 55/50) made on January 10, gazetted January 21, persons, other than widows and orphans, who, at the beginning of the calendar year

are recipients of the War Veterans' Allowance, will be exempt from the personal tax levied in the health region, municipality or local improvement district in which they are residing, and also from the benefits of the Act. Those who are excluded during the calendar year may be required to pay a *pro rata* tax for the balance of the year.

An earlier Order exempted from the personal tax and benefits under the Act classes of persons designated by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for whom the Minister of Public Health may pay part or the whole of the cost of providing health services (L.G., 1949, p. 1129).

Saskatchewan Hours of Work Act

All bread salesmen are now exempted from the Hours of Work Act, instead of only retail bread salesmen who deliver their products to householders, as formerly. This change was made by an Order in Council (O.C. 7/50) on January 3, gazetted January 14, amending Hours of Work Order No. 4 (L.G., 1947, p. 1187) which relaxed somewhat the provision for a 44-hour week with respect to creameries and poultry-processing plants. Order 4 permits the 44-hour week to be averaged over a month for these employees, and exempts retail milk and bread salesmen and employees delivering carbonated beverages entirely from the provisions of the Act.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

Selected Decisions of Umpire Under the Unemployment Insurance Act

Digest of selected decisions in appeals heard by the Umpire under the provisions of the Unemployment Insurance Act. Published in two series (1) Benefit cases, designated CU-B, and (2) Coverage cases, CU-C.

Held that the claimant had not shown just cause within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act for having voluntarily left her employment.—CU-B 425 (February 12, 1949).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant was employed in the large city of T....., her working hours being 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. For three weeks after moving to the adjacent town of I..... she was able to obtain private transportation to and from work, and in order to do this she received permission to change her working hours, to commence at 7.30 a.m.

and to leave at 4 p.m. When this arrangement was discontinued, she left her employment (which was located 9 miles from her residence) because, she claimed, her health was being ruined by travelling 1½ hours by bus, in addition to 15 minutes' walk, each way. She was disqualified by the Insurance Officer from the receipt of benefit for a period of six weeks on the ground that she had voluntarily left her employment without just cause. The claimant appealed to a Court of Referees and submitted that, in order to reach her work at 8.30 a.m., she would have to leave her home at 6.30 a.m. to travel on the 6.45 bus. The Court, before

which she appeared, unanimously reversed the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The Insurance Officer appealed to the Umpire.

DECISION:

When the claimant filed her claim for benefit, she gave as reasons for having voluntarily left her employment that travelling to and from her place of work was "ruining her health" and that "bus connections were very difficult." From her later statement, dated June 2, 1948, it seems however that the question of her health "had nothing to do with her reason for leaving her position at all."

The Court of Referees unanimously decided that the claimant, on account of her transportation difficulties, had shown just cause for having voluntarily left her employment, within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act. I do not agree with this finding of the Court of Referees.

I....., where the claimant now resides, is regarded as part of greater T....., being approximately nine miles from the heart of the city. It is not uncommon for people residing in I..... to work in T....., and it is indicated that there are reasonable means of transportation between those two points.

As a matter of illustration, I wish to point out that, under the same circumstances, the claimant would not have been entitled under the Act to decline as unsuitable her work with Press, had it been offered to her while unemployed.

For these reasons and in accordance with principles already laid down in similar cases, the decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the Insurance Officer is allowed. The claimant is disqualified for a period of six weeks, as from the date that this decision is communicated to her.

Held that the claimant had shown just cause within the meaning of Section 41 (1) of the Act for having voluntarily left his employment.—CU-B 490 (October 3, 1949).

MATERIAL FACTS OF CASE:

The claimant, married, 47 years of age, registered as a carpenter, was employed as a machine operator by a wood working firm in a small town in Eastern Ontario, from January 20, 1949 to February 23, 1949, at a rate of pay of 60 cents an hour, on which latter date he voluntarily left because the wages were too low and the "work too dusty." In his two previous employments he worked as a carpenter at a wage of \$1.30 an hour.

The Insurance Officer disqualified the claimant from the receipt of benefit for a period of six weeks on the ground that he had voluntarily left his employment without just cause.

In his appeal to the Court of Referees the claimant stated that when he asked the manager for a raise in pay it was refused on the ground that he was not satisfactory to the employer and that the latter could get younger men at a lower wage than he was paying him. He further stated that the manager had told the timekeeper "to make out his time and let him go." The claimant and the superintendent of the firm appeared before the Court of Referees. At the hearing the superintendent informed the Court that when the claimant asked for a raise in pay he reminded him that as he had stated that he was a finished carpenter, he would soon be leaving his present employment for better wages, and if he wished to continue with the firm at the present rate of pay he could do so, with the result that the claimant expressed his dissatisfaction and it was then that payment of the claimant's time was authorized.

The majority of the Court upheld the decision of the Insurance Officer.

The claimant appealed to the Umpire.

DECISION:

After being unemployed for approximately one month and having abstained from applying for benefit, the claimant rather than remain idle, found, through his own efforts, employment with the....., at a rate of pay of 60 cents an hour, in an occupation other than that in his regular line, viz: carpenter. That hourly wage was less than half what he had been paid in his previous employment which was \$1.30 an hour. After what I consider a fair trial, he found the employment unsatisfactory and voluntarily left.

In my opinion, had the Local Office referred him to this employment so soon after his previous separation he would have been justified in refusing it as not suitable within the meaning of the Act.

If a claimant can refuse to accept unsuitable employment, then he should be permitted to voluntarily leave it, otherwise he would be penalized for having accepted the employment on the chance that the work would prove suitable or that the conditions would subsequently improve, thereby having an adverse effect on his incentive to accept, on trial, employment where in his opinion, doubtful conditions of work exist.

Under the circumstances, the majority decision of the Court of Referees is reversed and the appeal of the claimant is allowed.

Unemployment Insurance Statistics, December 1949*

According to the monthly report prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics on the operations of the Unemployment Insurance Act there were, during December, 1949, a total of 150,480 (150,358 excluding Newfoundland) claims for Unemployment Insurance benefit filed in local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission, as compared to 114,506 in December, 1948 and 124,889 (124,785 excluding Newfoundland) for November, 1949. Included in these are 11,074 revised claims (11 in Newfoundland) during December, 1949, 8,567 in December, 1948 and 10,001 in November, 1949 (6 in Newfoundland). Initial and renewal claims representing mainly new cases of recorded unemployment, rose sharply from 105,939 in December, 1948 and 114,888 in November, 1949 (114,790 excluding Newfoundland) to 139,406 (139,295 exclusive of Newfoundland) in December, 1949.

The number of persons on the live unemployment register on the last working day of the month provides an indication of the volume of unemployment among insured persons at a particular time. On the last working day of December, 1949, ordinary claimants on the live unemployment register numbered 222,064 persons (including 103 in Newfoundland). This represents an increase from 144,058 for December 31, 1948 and 152,269 for November 30, 1949 (including 86 in Newfoundland). Other claimants, that is, mainly claimants working on short time numbered 20,846 (no claimants of this type were registered in Newfoundland) on the last working day of December, 1949, as compared to 6,866 for the last working day of December, 1948. Other claimants on the last day of November, 1949, numbered 20,105 (no claimants of this category were registered in Newfoundland).

Persons on the live unemployment register by number of days continuously on the register are shown in Table E-2. The number signing the register for more than seven days provides a rough measure of beneficiaries during the month. For example, of a total of 242,910 persons on the live register at December 31, 177,531 or 73 per cent were on the register for seven days or more.

Table E-4 relates to the disposition of claims during December. Of 133,181 claims handled at adjudicating centres, 109,892

were allowed and 22,404 were disallowed and disqualified and 885 special requests were not granted. In addition, 924 claims were referred to Courts of Referees and the Umpire. Chief reasons for non-entitlement to benefit in order of number of cases were (Table E-5): "insufficient contributions while in insurable employment" 12,781 cases; "voluntarily left employment without just cause" 3,915 cases; "discharged for misconduct" 815 cases; "not capable of and not available for work" 757 cases.

In Table E-6 is shown the number of persons commencing the receipt of benefit on initial and renewal claims. For December, 1949, persons in this category totalled 89,823 (including 40 in Newfoundland) as compared to 55,940 for the same month in 1948.

The number of days' benefit paid and the amount of benefit paid in December, 1949 show very considerable increases over the totals for December, 1948. Thus in December, 1949, in respect of 3,066,888 days \$7,181,001 was paid (3,065,233 days and \$7,176,717 excluding Newfoundland) as compared to 1,687,804 days and \$3,592,155 for December, 1948.

In addition, the number of persons receiving benefit, by province for the week of December 10 to 16 inclusive, is presented in Table E-6. This table shows that for the aforementioned week 125,225 persons received benefit, as compared to 104,320 beneficiaries, in the week of November 12 to 18, 1949. The average duration for persons receiving benefit was 5·7 days both in the week ending December 16, 1949 and the week ending November 18, 1949. The average amount of benefit per day for the former period was \$2·35 as compared with \$2·30 for the latter, while the average amount of benefit paid was \$13·43 and \$13·16 respectively.

Insurance Registrations

Reports received from local offices of the Unemployment Insurance Commission for the month ending December 31, 1949, showed 3,719,243 employees were issued with insurance books and had made contributions to the Unemployment Insurance Fund at one time or another since April 1, 1949, an increase of 55,113 since November 30, 1949.

As at December 31, 1949, 224,899 employers were registered representing an increase of 568 since November 30, 1949.

* See Tables E-1 to E-7.

WAGE RATES, HOURS AND WORKING CONDITIONS IN THE CLOTHING INDUSTRY, OCTOBER 1948*

Returns from 167 establishments employing 7,600 factory workers were analysed in this report on the Women's Clothing Industry. More than 80 per cent of the factories reported having collective agreements affecting two-thirds of the workers. Seventy-two per cent of the workers were in 137 factories operating on a five-day 40-hour week. Time and one-half was the most common overtime rate. All but two factories gave an initial vacation of at least one week after a year or less of service. Forty-four per cent of the workers were in 97 factories paying for three statutory holidays.

The February issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE contained a similar article covering the manufacture of Men's Clothing, under the headings, Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats, Work Clothing, and Men's Shirts. The present article contains an analysis of the Women's Clothing Industry under two sections, the Dress Industry and the Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats Industry.

As shown in the previous issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE, the wage rate index for the clothing industry as a whole had reached 205.9 by October, 1948, over rates in the base year 1939 as 100. In 1941 and 1946 the annual increases were more than 12 per cent while in 1948 the advance recorded over the preceding year was 8.7 per cent.

The Dress Industry

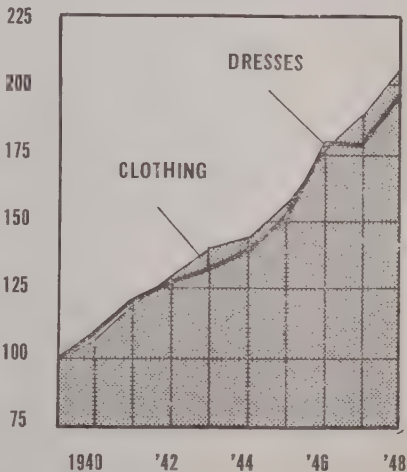
The index of wage rates in this industry in 1948 was 11 per cent higher than in 1947 and 96.9 per cent higher than in 1939. The largest annual increase was in 1946 when wage rates rose 17.5 per cent above the preceding year.

Year	Index	Annual Percentage Change
1939.....	100.0	—
1940.....	106.1	6.1
1941.....	118.8	12.0
1942.....	127.5	7.3
1943.....	133.2	4.5
1944.....	138.9	4.3
1945.....	152.2	9.8
1946.....	179.2	17.5
1947.....	178.5	-0.4
1948.....	196.9	11.0

In this study of the Dress Industry, returns from 101 factories, employing about 4,800 factory and 400 office employees were used (Table 1). Seventy-nine per cent of the workers were in 70 factories located in Quebec, 19 per cent were in 28 factories in Ontario and the remainder were located in the Prairie Provinces.

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

(Base 1939=100)



*Information in this article was prepared from data obtained in the annual survey of wage rates and hours of labour for 1948 by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour. Employers were asked to report on certain conditions of work as well as to give, by occupation, the wage or salary rates or straight-time earnings of employees on piece work during the last pay period preceding October 1, 1948. Information on wage rates for 1948 in Logging and Construction was published in the April LABOUR GAZETTE and for Civic Employees in the May issue. Information comparable with this article dealing with other industries for 1948 has been published monthly since the June 1949 issue of the LABOUR GAZETTE.

For information on wage rates in the industry, see the *Annual Report on Wage Rates and Hours of Labour in Canada, October 1948*, issued by the Department as a supplement to the November, 1949, LABOUR GAZETTE.

For a summary of provincial Legislation on working conditions see *Provincial Labour Standards Concerning Child Labour, Holidays, Hours of Work, Minimum Wages, Weekly Rest-Day and Workmen's Compensation*, an annual publication of the Department of Labour.



Forty-three per cent of the workers were in 72 factories employing less than 50 workers each, another 32 per cent were in 23 factories employing between 50 and 100 workers. The remaining six factories averaged about 200 workers each.

The industry was similar to the Men's Clothing divisions in that the factory workers were predominantly women, in this case comprising approximately 84 per cent of the factory workers.

Collective Agreements.—Collective agreements in writing were reported by 82 establishments employing some 3,400 workers. Practically all the workers under agreement were represented by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-TLC).

Standard Weekly Hours, Table 2.—Weekly hours ranged from 40 to 48 and in all but three instances the five-day week was reported. Seventy-one factories employing 68 per cent of the workers were on a five-day 40-hour week schedule, while 24 factories employing 21 per cent of the workers reported a work week of 44 or 45 hours.

A 44-hour week was reported by the three factories operating six days per week.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table 3.—Nearly one-third of the workers were in 37 factories which reported paying straight time or having no overtime policy. Time and one-half was the only premium rate paid for overtime, either after daily or weekly hours had been worked.

Sunday work is not common in this industry and very few factories reported overtime. In 12 factories work on statutory holidays was paid for at a rate of time and one-half, and at a rate of double time in two others.

Vacations with Pay, Table 4.—All the factories in this industry reported a vacation of one week or more after a service of one year or less. Ninety-four factories employing 94 per cent of the workers gave one week after one year or less of service. The other seven gave two weeks initially, in one case after nine months of service and in the remainder after a service requirement of one year.

In 87 factories the vacation did not exceed one week regardless of the length of

service. In the remainder the maximum vacation was two weeks, except in one large factory which granted a third week's vacation with pay after 25 years.

Statutory Holidays, Table 5.—All the factories reported observing between three and 15 statutory holidays with 81, employing 4,000 workers, paying for some or all of those observed. More than one-half the factories employing 43 per cent of the workers paid for three holidays.

Sick Leave with Pay.—Sick leave with pay was reported by 14 factories employing some 1,000 workers. Although eight factories reported a sick benefit plan they accounted for only 200 workers. Four factories employing more than 400 workers stated that employees were covered by a union fund.

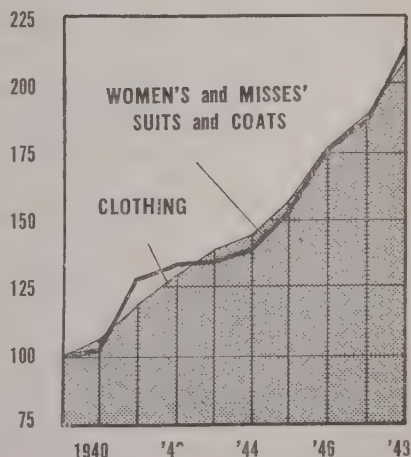
The Women's and Misses' Suits and Coats Industry

The wage rate index in this industry has shown an increase each year and by 1948 had advanced to 206.3 over the base year 1939 as 100. The largest annual increase occurred in 1941 when a 24.8 per cent rise was recorded. An annual increase of more than 10 per cent was also recorded in 1945, 1946 and 1948.

Year	Index	Annual Percentage Change
1939	100.0	—
1940	101.7	1.7
1941	126.9	24.8
1942	131.8	3.9
1943	134.5	2.0
1944	137.5	2.2
1945	152.7	11.1
1946	176.2	15.4
1947	186.2	5.7
1948	206.3	10.8

Index Numbers of Wage Rates

(Base 1939=100)



Production in the Canadian dress industry, with its continually changing styles, is dependent upon the skilled hands of the sewing machine operator (shown at left). Women sewing machine operators in this industry, who are mainly paid by the piece, averaged 89 cents per hour in 1948.

In analysing this industry returns from 66 factories located in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, employing some 2,800 factory and 300 office workers, were used (Table 6).

Fifty-nine factories employed less than 50 workers, and six factories employing more than 100 averaged about 140 workers each.

In the other divisions of the Clothing Industry female employees predominated, but this industry employed slightly more male than female workers in the factories.

Agreements.—Collective written agreements were reported by 56 factories affecting some 2,200 workers. In nearly all cases

TABLE 1.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY, 1948

	Canada	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces
Number of Establishments.....	101	70	28	3
Employees:				
Wage Earners				
Male.....	781	576	196	9
Female.....	4,031	3,223	704	104
Total.....	4,812	3,799	900	113
Office Employees.....	404	304	88	12
Total.....	5,216	4,103	988	125

TABLE 2.—STANDARD WEEKLY HOURS OF WORK FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY, 1948

Standard Weekly Hours	Canada		Quebec		Ontario		Prairie Provinces	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
<i>On a Five-Day Week</i>								
40.....	71	3,260	45	2,512	24	653	2	95
42.....	1	325	1	325				
44.....	15	556	15	556				
45.....	9	448	8	363	1	35		
48.....	2	139	1	43	1	96		
<i>On a Six-Day Week</i>								
44.....	3	84			2	66	1	18
Total.....	101	4,812	70	3,799	28	900	3	113

TABLE 3.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY, 1948

Overtime Rates by Region	After Daily Hours Monday to Saturday		Only after Weekly Hours		Sunday		Holidays	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
Total Factories and Workers...	72	3,259	29	1,553	101	4,812	101	4,812
<i>Time and One-Half</i>								
Canada.....	35	1,738	29	1,553	4	193	(1)14	663
Quebec.....	29	1,540	24	1,295	2	47	8	480
Ontario.....	5	180	4	208	1	96	5	165
Prairie Provinces.....	1	18	1	50	1	50	1	18
<i>No Premium Pay (2)</i>								
Canada.....	37	1,521			97	4,619	87	4,149

(1) Includes two factories (44 workers) paying double time for work on statutory holidays.

(2) Includes factories paying straight time or reporting no overtime policy.

agreements with the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (AFL-TLC) were reported.

Standard Weekly Hours.—All the factories located in the cities covered by this survey reported operating on a five-day 40-hour week.

Overtime Rates of Pay, Table 7.—Time and one-half was the rate paid for overtime either after daily or weekly hours, except in four instances where time and one-quarter was paid.

For work on Sunday, time and one-half was the only premium rate reported and

TABLE 4.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY, 1948

Length of Service Required	Initial Vacation		Maximum Vacation			
	One Week		One Week		Two Weeks	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
<i>No Specified Service ⁽¹⁾</i>						
Canada.....	7	279				
Ontario.....	6	229				
Prairie Provinces.....	1	50				
<i>Six Months</i>						
Canada.....	19	1,181	16	673		
Quebec.....	15	1,069	13	591		
Ontario.....	4	112	3	82		
<i>One Year</i>						
Canada.....	75	3,352	71	3,152	(²)10	787
Quebec.....	55	2,730	54	2,678	2	478
Ontario.....	18	559	17	474	7	259
Prairie Provinces.....	2	63			1	50
<i>Two Years</i>						
Canada.....					4	200
Quebec.....					1	52
Ontario.....					1	85
Prairie Provinces.....					2	63
Total.....	101	4,812	87	3,825	14	987

(1) These factories reported an initial vacation of two weeks, one after nine months and the remainder after one year.

(2) Includes one factory (50 workers) with a service requirement of nine months and another (365 workers) with a provision of three weeks after twenty-five years.

TABLE 5.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE DRESS INDUSTRY, 1948

	Number of Holidays Observed												Total		
	Days												Factories	Workers	
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	15				
Number of Factories Paying for:															
1 Holiday.....		1				2							3	132	
2 Holidays.....				1			1						2	81	
3 ".....	8	1	5	14	5	4	4		2	1	5	53	2,080		
4 ".....		2						1		1		4	144		
5 ".....			6									6	428		
6 ".....				3		1						4	482		
7 ".....					4	1						5	505		
8 ".....						2						2	106		
9 ".....							2					2	71		
Total Factories Paying for One or More Holidays.....														81	4,029
Total Factories Not Paying for Holidays...	1		2	7	2	2	6					20	783		
Total Factories Observing Holidays.....	9	4	13	25	11	12	13	5	2	2	5	101	4,812		

this from only six factories. Of the factories paying a premium for work on statutory holidays the majority paid time and one-half. The only other rates reported were time and one-quarter, and double time.

Vacations with Pay, Table 8.—All but two factories reported an initial vacation of one or two weeks. Sixty factories gave one week after a service of one year or less and four, employing about 200 workers, gave two weeks after a year of service.

Six factories initially giving one week's vacation had a further provision for a two week vacation with pay. Two of these

provided for three weeks' vacation after 25 and 30 years employment.

Statutory Holidays, Table 9.—All but one factory observed some statutory holidays. Eighty-six per cent of the workers were in 60 factories paying for up to 11 statutory holidays, of which two-thirds were in 44 factories paying for three days.

Sick Leave with Pay.—Sick leave with pay was reported by 20 factories employing some 900 workers. Nearly two-thirds of the workers were in 15 factories which had either a group insurance or sick benefit plan.

TABLE 6.—DISTRIBUTION OF ESTABLISHMENTS AND EMPLOYEES IN THE WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS INDUSTRY, 1948

	Canada	Montreal	Toronto	Winnipeg	Vancouver
Number of Establishments.....	66	31	26	5	4
Employees:					
Wage Earners:					
Male.....	1,515	613	681	163	58
Female.....	1,302	439	490	240	133
Total.....	2,817	1,052	1,171	403	191
Office Employees.....	297	124	126	31	16
Total.....	3,114	1,176	1,297	434	207

TABLE 7.—OVERTIME RATES OF PAY FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS INDUSTRY, 1948

Overtime Rates by City	After Daily Hours Monday to Saturday		Only after Weekly Hours		Sunday		Holidays	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
Total Factories and Workers...	53	2,524	13	293	66	2,817	66	2,817
<i>Time and One-Quarter</i>								
Canada (Winnipeg only).....	(1) 4	394	1	9	.....	.....	1	195
<i>Time and One-Half</i>								
Canada.....	(2) 38	1,887	12	284	6	174	25	1,370
Montreal.....	17	690	7	200	2	73	9	386
Toronto.....	18	1,019	4	71	4	101	12	744
Winnipeg.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	62
Vancouver.....	3	178	1	13	.....	.....	3	178
<i>Double Time</i>								
Canada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	240
Montreal.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	129
Toronto.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	111
<i>No Premium Pay (3)</i>								
Canada.....	11	243	.....	.....	60	2,643	37	1,012

(1) Includes one factory (62 workers) paying time and one-half on Saturday.

(2) Includes one factory (80 workers) paying time and one-quarter for the first four hours on Saturday.

(3) Includes factories paying straight time or reporting no overtime policy.

TABLE 8.—VACATIONS WITH PAY FOR FACTORY EMPLOYEES IN THE WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS INDUSTRY, 1948

NOTE.—Two factories (34 workers) gave no information on vacations.

Length of Service Required	Initial Vacation		Maximum Vacation			
	One Week		One Week		Two Weeks	
	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers	Factories	Workers
<i>No Specified Service ⁽¹⁾</i>						
Canada.....	13	797	8	569		
Montreal.....	5	246	5	246		
Toronto.....	3	167	2	128		
Winnipeg.....	3	332	1	195		
Vancouver.....	2	52				
<i>Three and Six Months</i>						
Canada.....	24	860	21	682		
Montreal.....	14	495	13	456		
Toronto.....	8	226	8	226		
Vancouver.....	2	139				
<i>One Year</i>						
Canada.....	27	1,126	25	895	(*) 10	637
Montreal.....	10	277	10	277	1	39
Toronto.....	15	778	13	547	3	270
Winnipeg.....	2	71	2	71	2	137
Vancouver.....					4	191
Total.....	64	2,783	54	2,146	10	637

(¹) Includes four factories (189 workers) with an initial vacation of two weeks after one year's service.

(*) Includes one factory (206 workers) requiring two years' service with a provision for three weeks after thirty years; another (39 workers) gave three weeks after twenty-five years.

TABLE 9.—STATUTORY HOLIDAYS OBSERVED AND PAID FOR IN THE WOMEN'S AND MISSES' SUITS AND COATS INDUSTRY, 1948

NOTE.—One factory (13 workers) gave no information on holidays.

	Number of Holidays Observed											Total	
	Days											Factories	Workers
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Number of Factories Paying for:													
1 Holiday.....				1		1						2	130
2 Holidays.....							1		1		1	2	91
3 ".....	20	3	4	6	1	5	2	3				44	1,620
4 ".....		3			2							5	146
5 ".....			1									1	39
6 ".....				1		1						2	64
8 ".....						3						3	274
11 ".....										1		1	62
Total Factories Paying for One or More Holidays.....	20	6	5	8	3	10	3	3	2			60	2,426
Total Factories Not Paying for Holidays.....	1				1	1				2		5	378
Total Factories Observing Holidays.....	21	6	5	8	4	11	3	3	2	2		65	2,804

An analysis of the current employment situation prepared by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour, on the basis of returns from the National Employment Service, reports from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and other official information.

EMPLOYMENT CONDITIONS DURING JANUARY, 1950

The number of job-seekers registered at employment offices increased sharply during January. Cutting operations were largely completed in logging during the month. Employment in manufacturing was expected to remain stable during the first half of 1950. The regional distribution of persons without work varied from 16 per cent of the labour force in the Pacific region to 5 per cent in Ontario. Proportionately more of the applicants at employment offices are either skilled or semi-skilled industrial workers than ever before.

In the five-week period covering December 29 to February 2, the number of persons seeking work through National Employment Service offices increased by 100,000. This brought the number on file to 376,000 at February 2, or 7 per cent of the labour force. Approximately 80 per cent of these were claiming unemployment insurance benefits.

Seasonal unemployment was heavy this year not only in construction, transportation, and agriculture but also in trade and some of the manufacturing industries. Unusual weather was an important factor in this development, especially in British Columbia. In addition, during January the logging industry in Eastern Canada was laying off men as cutting was completed and hauling operations got under way. Apart from these developments, which in general would disappear with the change in weather conditions, the adverse effects of dollar shortages in many countries and decline in domestic demand had also created a surplus of workers in some industries. On the other hand, production and employment was expanding in other industries such as artificial silk, clothing and mining.

The effect of these developments on the employment scene varied from area to area. British Columbia, the Lakehead and the Gaspé areas all reported large numbers of jobless workers. The situation in these areas, however, was largely seasonal. On the other hand, northern New Brunswick and some areas of Quebec, in particular the districts around the Saguenay River and Quebec City, were faced with a more permanent problem since the increase in job-seekers was due more to loss of markets by certain industries. In Ontario, as a

whole, unemployment was relatively low. There has been, however, an increase in the number of unemployed transient workers moving from city to city.

Industrial Analysis

Further deterioration took place in the employment situation in the **logging** industry in the early part of 1950, due chiefly to unfavourable weather conditions. This was particularly evident in British Columbia where activity was almost at a standstill as a result of abnormally heavy snowfalls and cold weather. A heavy increase in unemployment resulted, with nearly 5,000 loggers in that province registered as unplaced applicants with the National Employment Service at the end of January.

The opposite situation existed in the East, where lack of snow and mild weather during January curtailed operations. Most of the cutting had been completed by the end of the year but the lack of frost in the ground made hauling difficult. Labour requirements for the hauling season were smaller and spread over a longer period.

The **mining** industry continued to operate at a high level with an expansion in employment of about 2 per cent during 1949. The total labour force of 86,000 in the industry is distributed among the three main divisions as follows—metal mining, 44,000; coal mining, 25,000; and non-metallic mining, 17,000. The metal mining industry has added some 1,500 employees during the past year. There have been only minor shifts in the other groups.

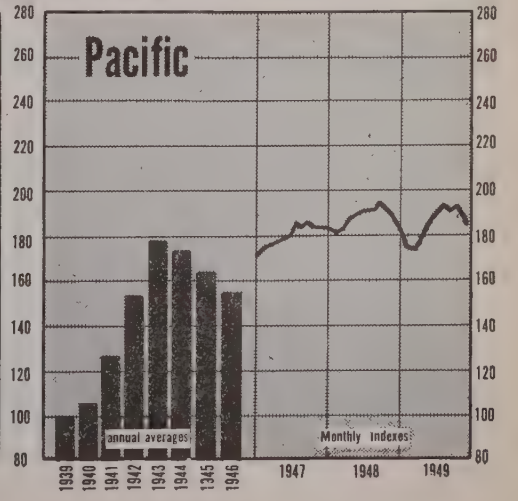
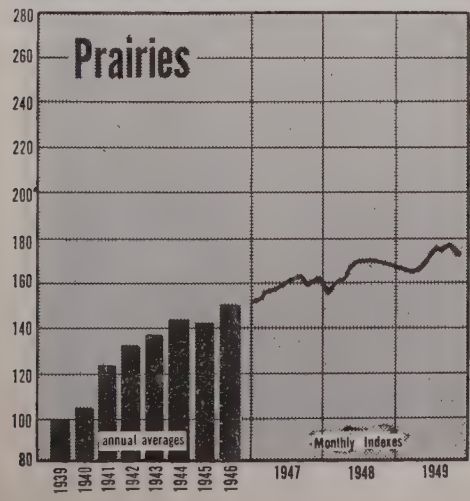
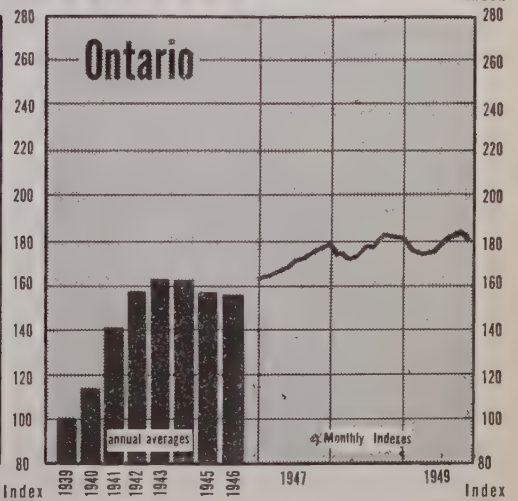
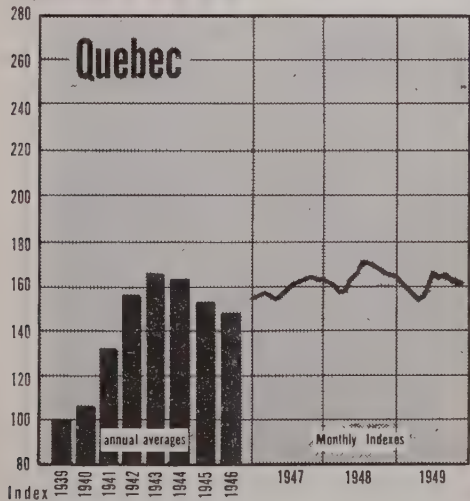
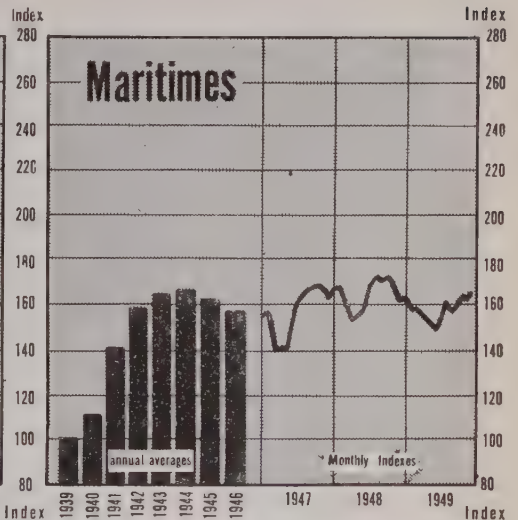
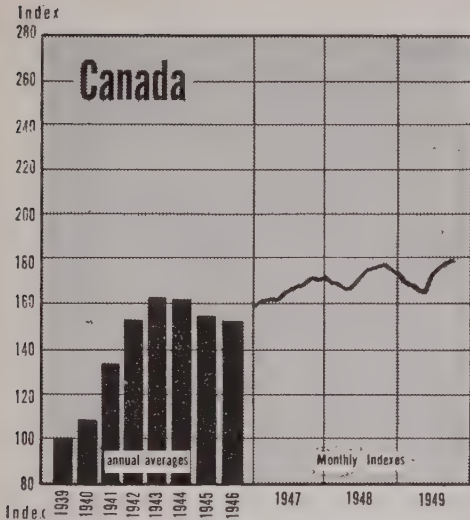
Both gold and base metal mines benefited from the devaluation of the Canadian dollar, since the United States is their

REGIONAL EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

(8 Leading Non-Agricultural Industries)

Average: 1939=100

Seasonally Adjusted



biggest market. In addition, subsidy payments under the Emergency Gold Mining Assistance Act have assisted marginal gold mines. Demand is also strong in the asbestos and petroleum industries but the consequent employment expansion has not been great.

A small surplus of labour in the industry was indicated by registrations with the National Employment Service during January. At the end of the month, there were 1,400 unplaced applicants registered in all offices.

Manufacturing employment in 1949 was sustained at a level only slightly below the previous year as decreases in some groups within the industry were offset by gains in other sectors. The labour force in the industry, currently estimated at approximately 1,300,000, is expected to remain stable during the first half of 1950. As a result of seasonal inactivity and a slow-down in the rate of industrial expansion, there were few job openings in manufacturing plants during January, with a surplus of about 75,000 applicants in manufacturing occupations registered with the National Employment Service at the end of the month. The following summaries outline the employment situation in the main groups:—

Food products: Post-war employment followed an upward trend until the early part of 1949, apart from the marked seasonal fluctuations which characterize the industry. Improvement in the industry's positions in the latter part of 1949, however, resulted in the highest employment level on record, a peak of 110,000 being reached. The outlook for the first half of 1950 is for no definite change in the volume of the labour force, although meat packing employment was definitely moving downward and the flour milling industry was in an uncertain position following losses in the British market.

Textiles: Employment in the primary group has remained stable at 65,000 with indications of a return to a sharper seasonal pattern. Woollen mills have felt the effect of keener competition, partly resulting from devaluation, and have been forced to reduce staffs in some instances. The labour force in artificial silk and silk goods division, on the other hand, has been expanding. Production of cotton goods during 1949 was about equal to the 1948 total, with correspondingly little change in employment.

In the clothing industry, employment continued to expand. The index of employment at December 1, 1949, was 128·0 (June 1, 1941=100), as against 123·1 one

year previously. Strong consumer resistance was being experienced by the industry and there was an element of competition with United Kingdom goods, particularly knitted wear.

Pulp and paper: A moderate decline in the number employed in this industry has resulted from increased efficiency and technological improvements, as well as a slight drop in demand. Reported employment at December 1 was 69,000, less than 2 per cent below the level one year ago. Large-scale lay-offs have occurred in plants producing for the United Kingdom market; this has affected the employment situation in Newfoundland particularly. The main market in the United States remains firm. Production, of newsprint, which has now caught up with demand, has expanded substantially since the end of the war. In 1945, the output was 3·6 million tons; in 1948, approximately 5 million tons; and in 1949 an estimated 5·1 million tons.

Iron and steel: The iron and steel industry in Canada employed some 284,000 persons at December 1, 1949, a loss of 15,000 from the previous year. The primary industry continued to produce at capacity, generally speaking, although lay-offs in two large firms producing special types of steels have reduced employment in total.

Production and employment have been steady in firms producing for the consumer market. In the automobile industry, Canadian production for 1949 of an estimated 192,000 cars and 100,000 trucks, marked a new peak. Employment, expanding correspondingly, was reported at 47,000 at the year-end. The heating appliance industry expanded employment by about 6 per cent during 1949, to more than 9,000.

Among certain producers goods industries, however, sharp reduction in production schedules have been necessary. The decline in some segments of business capital investment and in export sales, has reduced employment in machine tool companies. Employment in agricultural implement factories has been declining steadily since early 1949; the reported employment of 15,000 at December 1 represents a loss of some 15 per cent in the previous twelve months. In the railway rolling stock industry, the shift to diesel locomotives by Canadian railways will result in fewer job opportunities, as it is mainly assembly work and does not require the large number of man-hours needed in producing steam locomotives. Firms manufacturing generating equipment for hydro-electric plants are in the best position in this group, with an assured market in the immediate future.

Sawmills: Employment in this industry remained steady over 1949, although production was down seven per cent in British Columbia and two per cent in the East for the first 11 months. Canadian demand for lumber remains strong in view of the heavy construction program and reduction in United Kingdom exports has been offset to some extent by increased exports to the United States. At the peak last year, 53,000 persons were working in the industry.

Household furnishings: Demand for consumer durables remains strong, with a stable employment outlook for the first half of 1950. The market for furniture is highly competitive and, though employment has not declined in total, lay-offs have been taking place among smaller plants. Little change in employment has occurred in the electrical appliance sector, which has a labour force of 53,000.

Rubber: The sharp drop in exports is the most serious problem facing the industry and has resulted in a downtrend in employment since 1948. Employment, at 21,000, was down 8 per cent during 1949. The entry of rubber products from other countries at prices below the Canadian cost of production was also causing some concern.

Regional Analysis

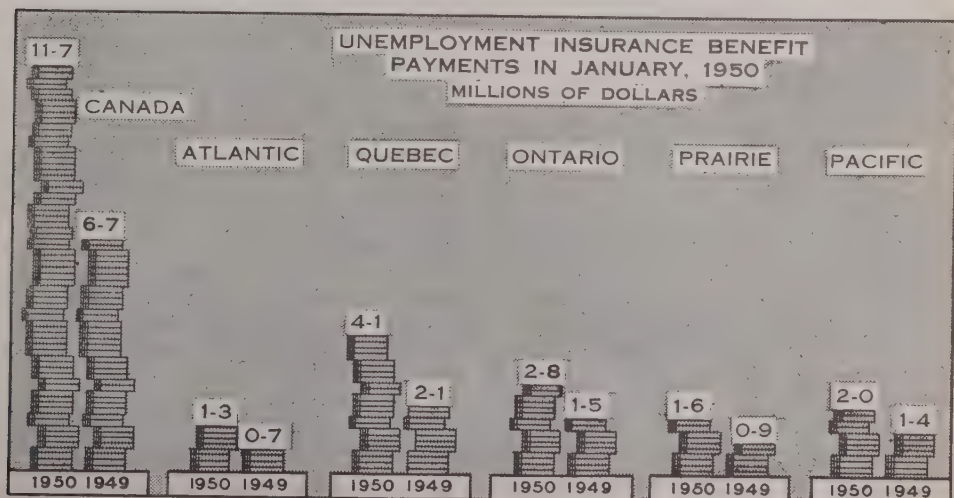
About 10 per cent of the labour force in the **Maritime** region was without work at the end of January. To a great extent this reflected the usual seasonal declines in trade, construction, food and fish processing, and the change-over from cutting to hauling in logging. But in addition, greater unemployment has resulted from the lower level of woods operations, a poor fishing season, and decreased port activity this year.

In most areas, however, the present unemployment problem will be alleviated when spring expansion begins. In Sydney, for example, the seasonal slackness in heavy industry marked a return to the pre-war production pattern, and current unemployment will decline rapidly in the spring. In this area as in many others, about 25 per cent of applicants are from rural districts, and some will have supplementary means of support such as small farms or holdings.

In northern New Brunswick areas, however, the financial resources of many workers have been low this year, and although the recent United Kingdom lumber orders have stimulated woods employment to some extent, the level has remained below normal. Further seasonal declines have occurred in trade and fish processing, but construction projects will shortly stimulate employment in this section. Newfoundland offices report about 10,000 workers employed under the provincial government's work program. The number of persons registered at employment offices, however, remained heavy. This appears to be a normal seasonal occurrence, although it has been augmented this year by reduced logging employment.

Other local areas have been faced with unemployment in varying degrees. In all areas, construction workers account for a large proportion of the unemployed. The coal mining districts have benefited from a high level of employment in the mines this year as a result of the coal strike in the United States.

The seasonal decline in employment in the **Quebec** region this winter has been accentuated by absence of snow and reduction in logging. The lack of snow alone has disrupted winter ski resort activity and its



accompanying trade, service and transportation employment, eliminated snow removal employment in urban areas, and adversely affected manufacturers and dealers in sporting goods and winter clothes. Woods operations have nearly ended throughout the region, although hauling has been delayed in some areas by lack of snow. As a result, unemployment this winter has been heavier than usual, particularly for casual workers, and applicants at the end of January formed 8 per cent of the regional labour force, slightly above the national average.

On the other hand, manufacturing activity picked up during the month in leather, clothing and textile firms, although some were operating on a short-time basis. In Quebec City and Levis, some re-hiring in the boot and shoe, shipbuilding and clothing industries was taking place on a short-time basis. The decline in logging, however, was causing a further movement of rural workers into these areas, adding to the already large numbers of job-seekers. Logging inactivity has similarly affected the Gaspé area and this, along with a poor fishing season, has created an unemployment problem.

In Montreal, the level of employment remained high. However, the normal winter displacement of longshoremen, seamen and construction workers has not been offset this year by snow removal activity, and a large movement of transients from rural areas has added to the number without jobs. The Eastern Townships have not had a large degree of unemployment. Mining activity continues at a high level throughout this area.

Employment in the **Ontario** region has been maintained above last year's level. Unemployment was relatively slight at the end of January, about 5 per cent of the labour force, well under the national average. Any increase over last year's unemployment was due primarily to three factors: namely, more extensive seasonal lay-offs in manufacturing as competition forces employers to return to the pre-war practice of producing in low-cost periods; lay-offs of inefficient workers to reduce labour costs; and the re-appearance of transient workers who move from city to city, and register as unemployed at each employment office.

No serious unemployment problem has developed in the region. In most areas, unemployment was due to the normal closing of construction, which has displaced an enlarged labour force this year. The suspension of inland navigation and other outdoor industries was also a factor. In Hamilton, London, Kitchener-Waterloo,

Toronto, Windsor and Ottawa employment was close to last year's level. Lay-offs which occurred in manufacturing resulted from the release of yard labour or the normal drop in demand in industries such as building products, clothing, etc.

The automobile industry, which largely determines the employment situation in Windsor and Oshawa, was planning further expansion of employment in 1950. One plant extension now under construction will provide employment for 1,000 workers. However, the labour dispute in the United States automobile industry, if prolonged, may affect supplies for the Canadian affiliation and cause lay-offs in the immediate future.

Employment in the **Prairie** region has expanded steadily over last year's level. Unemployment was largely seasonal and confined to a few areas. Unplaced applicants formed 5 per cent of the regional labour force at the end of January, which was below the national average. Attention was already turning to the outlook for spring. As logging activity declined workers were registering for jobs in construction. Farm employment will remain near last year's level this coming season, according to indications.

Unemployment has been concentrated fairly heavily in the Lakehead area as a result of reduced logging, and the seasonal drop in transportation employment. The heavy logging lay-offs expected during January were avoided, however, when several large producers extended cutting schedules. Hauling operations were under way and smaller contractors were reducing their staffs.

In the western section of the region, severe weather has affected employment temporarily. In the Regina area, blocked road conditions have held up deliveries of livestock to packing plants and resulted in lay-offs; all construction work, even on closed-in buildings has also been forced to halt. Calgary reported a similar situation. In the Alberta oil area, the great exploration and construction program for the year is starting. Work is about to begin on the Edmonton-Regina section of the pipeline to the Great Lakes.

Employment in the **Pacific** region had been maintained near last year's level until a number of unusual storms disrupted activity. Heavy snowfalls during the past two months has halted all logging and construction work, and held up sawmill and transportation operations. Trade and service employment has also been affected. At the end of January, 16 per cent of the labour force were registered as unplaced

applicants. Occupationally, loggers and sawmill workers, truck drivers and construction workers, accounted for almost half of all male applicants. As a result, most of the unemployed will be absorbed immediately upon improvement of the weather.

In the Vancouver-New Westminster area, sawmills and shingle mills were forced to close several times during January because of ice conditions which froze logs and conveyor systems. Ice pressure has destroyed numerous small fishing craft and others will probably suffer damage when the ice breaks up. The fishing season was poor this year, and many owners will find it financially difficult to repair extensive damages. The unemployment situation has been complicated by the influx of unemployed from interior points.

In interior points such as Prince George only a few sawmills were operating and production was being carried on under very difficult conditions; in Vernon, a shortage of hydro power added to the difficulties of this industry. On Vancouver Island, heavy unemployment was reported as a result of logging and sawmill closures. However, it was emphasized in almost all reports that the situation was temporary, although the danger of soft roads during the thaw may further delay logging operations in some areas.

Employment Service Activities

By the beginning of February, 376,000 persons were registered for work at employment offices throughout Canada. This was 114,000 more than the number reported one year before. As usual, the sharpest increase occurred during the month of January when about 100,000 persons were added to the number unplaced. The advances were slightly smaller each week, however, and by the last week in January the rate of increase had dropped to 4 per cent. Weather conditions will probably determine the date when registrations begin to fall, but it is interesting to note that last year the turning point was reached in the last week of February.

Skilled and semi-skilled workers were most affected during January; these occupations accounted for 40 to 45 per cent of the increase in unplaced applicants during the month. More skilled or semi-skilled applicants are now registered—both in number and in proportion to total unplaced applicants—than ever before. The three seasonal groups of industries—construction, lumbering and logging, and transportation—accounted for most of the increase over the years, as well as during January. In the

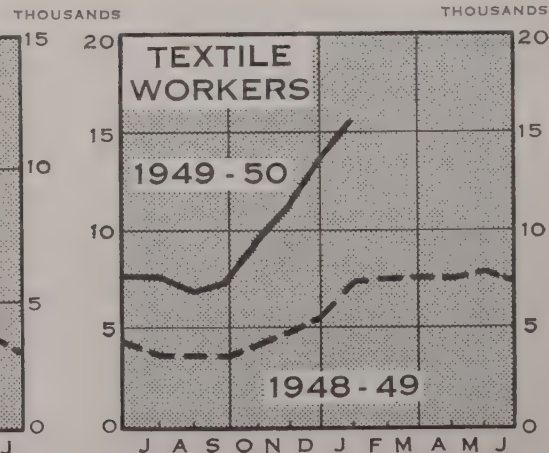
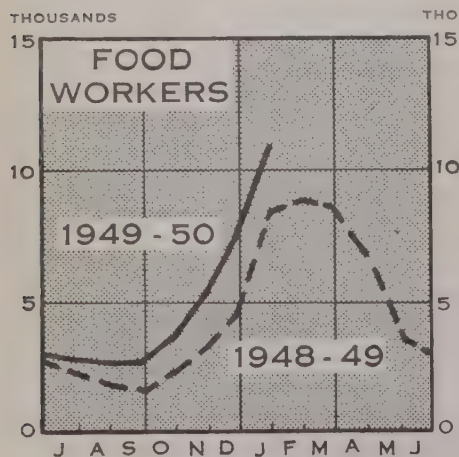
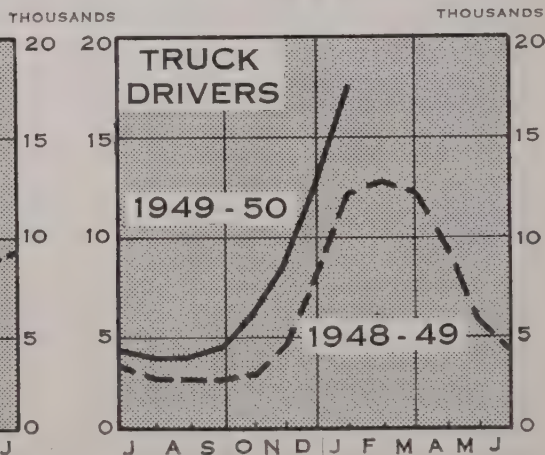
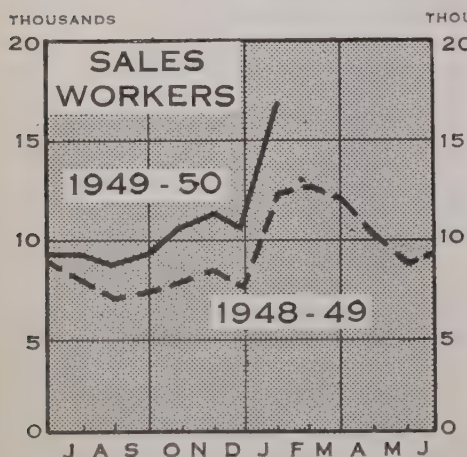
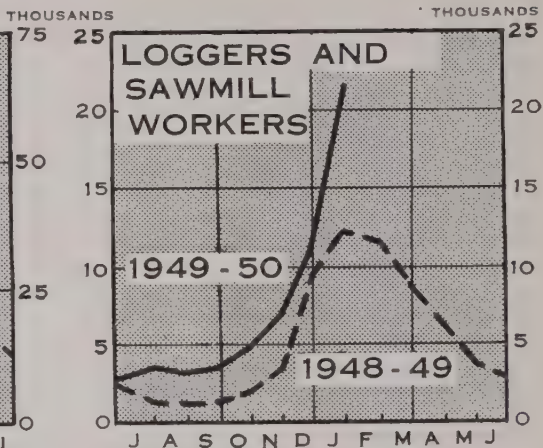
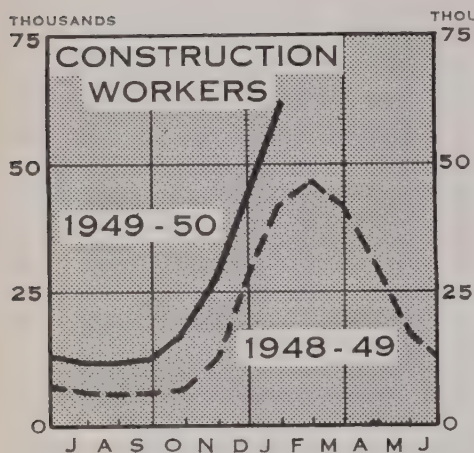
current month almost two-thirds of the additional skilled and semi-skilled workers in this group were in these seasonal industries. Most of these were construction tradesmen. Registrations in other skilled occupations have been increasing, especially in textiles, leather and metalworking, although during January only moderate gains took place.

There was also, of course, a large increase in unskilled workers during the month. The number in unskilled occupations accounted for 33 per cent of the January gain. Compared with previous years, however, the proportion was small. For example, in 1948, over half of the increase during January took place in the unskilled groups. Most of the unskilled workers added during the current period were either general labourers or construction workers, although substantial gains also took place among workers in food plants and the lumber and logging industries. The chart on the next page indicates the number registering in some of these occupations.

Female unplaced applicants increased at the same rate as males during January; at the first of February, 75,000 applications from women were on file. Except for January, however, when lay-offs of Christmas help from stores were heavy, the seasonal increase in applicants is much smaller for women than for men. During January, over 25 per cent of the advance in female applicants occurred in the sales occupations; lay-offs in retail trade this year have been the heaviest in many years. Clerical, service and unskilled workers added approximately equal numbers during the month, each accounting for about 20 per cent of the monthly rise. Many married women are registering for jobs in these occupations, especially in areas of unemployment where their husbands are either without jobs or working short-time.

Placement operations were generally inactive with an average of about 8,000 each week during January. Low labour turnover, unfavourable weather developments and a slower seasonal pickup in some industries had reduced winter hiring activity more than usual this year. Unfilled vacancies had fallen to the low level of 18,000 at the middle of January. Hiring was most active in the women's field where 10,000 of the vacancies and over 40 per cent of the placements were recorded; many of these were in the service trades where both a larger number and a better type of applicant was available. The situation for men began to improve by the end of the month, when both vacancies and placements increased.

PERSONS REGISTERED AT EMPLOYMENT OFFICES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS



Seventy-nine per cent of all unplaced applicants were claiming unemployment insurance by the beginning of February, compared with 81 per cent one month before and 77 per cent a year earlier. Many of the new workers in the labour market—the skilled and semi-skilled workers in most industries and sales clerks, for

example—have built up substantial contributions for unemployment insurance and when unemployed, were immediately placing a claim for benefits. Various disqualifications prevented some from receiving benefits—probably about one in five—but payments to workers totalled \$11,780,000 in January.

Unemployment in Trade Unions, December 31, 1949*

Trade union unemployment in Canada stood at 4.8 per cent at the end of December, 1949; this figure was the highest percentage since the 5.2 recorded at the end of 1941. In the previous quarter the percentage was 2.2 while it was 3.4 in the last quarter of 1948.

The percentage of trade union unemployment is based on reports from local unions. As the number of reporting unions varies from quarter to quarter with consequent variations in the membership upon which the percentage of unemployment is based, it should be understood that the figures refer only to organizations reporting. For the last quarter of 1949, reports were received from 2,693 locals with a combined membership of 530,553; in the previous quarter, reports were received from 2,599 with 498,093 members; while in the fourth quarter of 1948, reports were received from 2,676 locals with 538,153 members.

At the end of the quarter under review, unemployment in trade unions increased in all the industrial groups. In this analysis

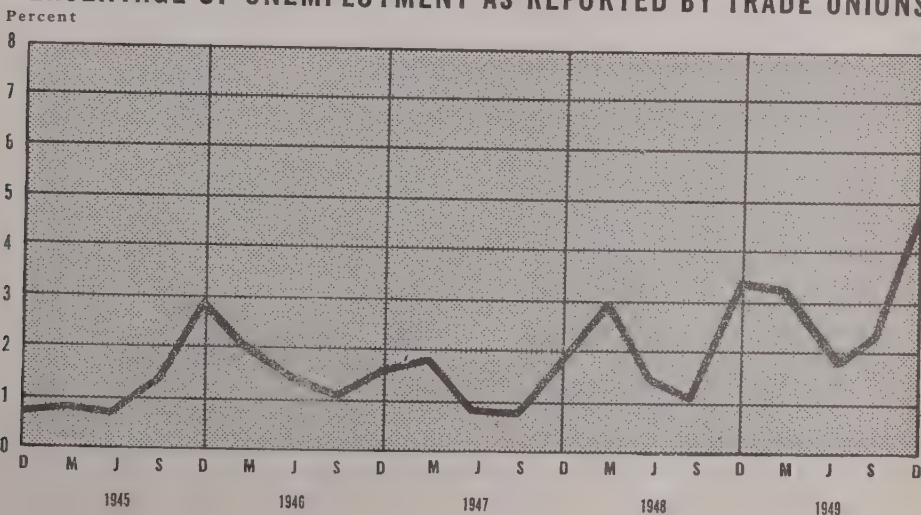
unemployment refers only to involuntary idleness due to economic causes. Persons who are without work because of illness, a strike or a lockout, or who are engaged in work outside their own trade are not considered as unemployed.

Table C-11 shows the percentage of union unemployment at certain dates in each province. As compared with the previous quarter the percentage rose in all the provinces; in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island from 5.2 to 7.7, in New Brunswick from 2.3 to 5.0, in Quebec from 3.2 to 5.5, in Ontario from 1.8 to 3.6, in Manitoba from 0.3 to 2.2, in Saskatchewan from 0.3 to 3.1, in Alberta from 0.3 to 3.7, and in British Columbia from 2.7 to 7.6. With the exception of New Brunswick and Saskatchewan the latest figures were higher than at the end of December, 1948.

Returns were received from 1,113 locals in the manufacturing industries. These reported 260,505 members of whom 11,418 were unemployed at the end of December. At the end of the previous quarter, 1,075 locals reported 261,249 members including 6,345 who were without work. At December

* See Tables C-11 and C-12.

PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADE UNIONS



31, 1948, reports were received from 1,090 locals with 285,885 members of whom 9,944 were unemployed.

In the transportation group, reports were received from 862 locals with a total of 107,708 members of whom 2,384 were unemployed at the reporting date. Three months earlier 933 members of a total of 100,875 had been unemployed; at the end of December, 1948, there were 1,606 unemployed of a total of 111,150.

Unemployment in mining rose from 0.5 to 1.0 per cent. Reports were received from 71 locals with 33,747 members. In non-metallic mining 9 locals reported 158 out of 2,563 members unemployed while in coal mining 184 of a reported membership of 17,351 were out of work. Little unemployment was reported in the metal mining industry as indicated by reports from 11 locals with 13,833 members.

Unemployment among union members in the building and construction trades

reflected a marked seasonal advance to 15.0 per cent from 4.6 in the previous quarter. Reports were received from 237 local unions with 54,603 members of whom 8,180 were unemployed at the end of December. As compared with the previous quarter the percentage increased among bricklayers from 0.3 to 8.2, carpenters, from 6.5 to 19.8, electrical workers, from 1.0 to 4.3, painters, from 2.4 to 20.2, plumbers, from 3.6 to 5.4, and miscellaneous building workers, from 4.4 to 17.3. At December 31, 1948, the percentage of trade union unemployment in the construction group was 7.9.

In public and personal services, the percentage of unemployment rose to 2.3 from 1.3 in the previous quarter.

In the lumbering and logging industry of Ontario and British Columbia, five locals with 8,679 members reported 1,627 as unemployed.

PRICES AND THE COST OF LIVING*

Cost-of-Living Index

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics cost-of-living index declined 0.5 point between December 1, 1949 and January 3, 1950. This placed the index at 161.0 as compared to 159.6 a year ago, and 148.3 for January, 1948. As has been the case for several months, the largest contribution to the decrease in the total index was made by foods which dropped 2.5 points to 199.4. This marked the first time the food index has been under 200 since May, 1949. Within the food group, a drop of 16 cents in the average retail price of eggs accounted for most of the change. Among other food items, a 2.0 cents average decrease in pork prices was partially offset by a 0.7 cent increase in beef and veal. Lamb increased nearly 2.0 cents while lard and shortening declined 0.5 cent on average. Fresh vegetables rose fractionally, sugar increased 0.5 cent and coffee 5.4 cents. The clothing index declined from 183.7 to 183.3, reflecting slight but scattered decreases. Home furnishings and services dropped 0.1 point to 167.0 as decreases in blankets, dishes and laundry soap overbalanced increases in telephone and laundry rates. Fuel and light increased 0.4 point to 135.6 following moderate rises in coke prices in some Ontario centres. The index of miscellaneous items showed the largest change,

except for foods, in advancing 1.1 points to 131.6. This increase largely reflected the results of annual surveys of certain commodities and services which are characteristically stable in price. Prices and rates of this nature contributing to the rise were drugs, hospital charges, doctors' and dentists' fees, newspaper rates and barbers' fees. In addition, tobacco costs were up slightly. Rents were not surveyed during January and the index remained unchanged at 125.0.

From August, 1939 to January, 1950 the increase in the cost-of-living index was 59.7 per cent.

Cost of Living in Eight Cities

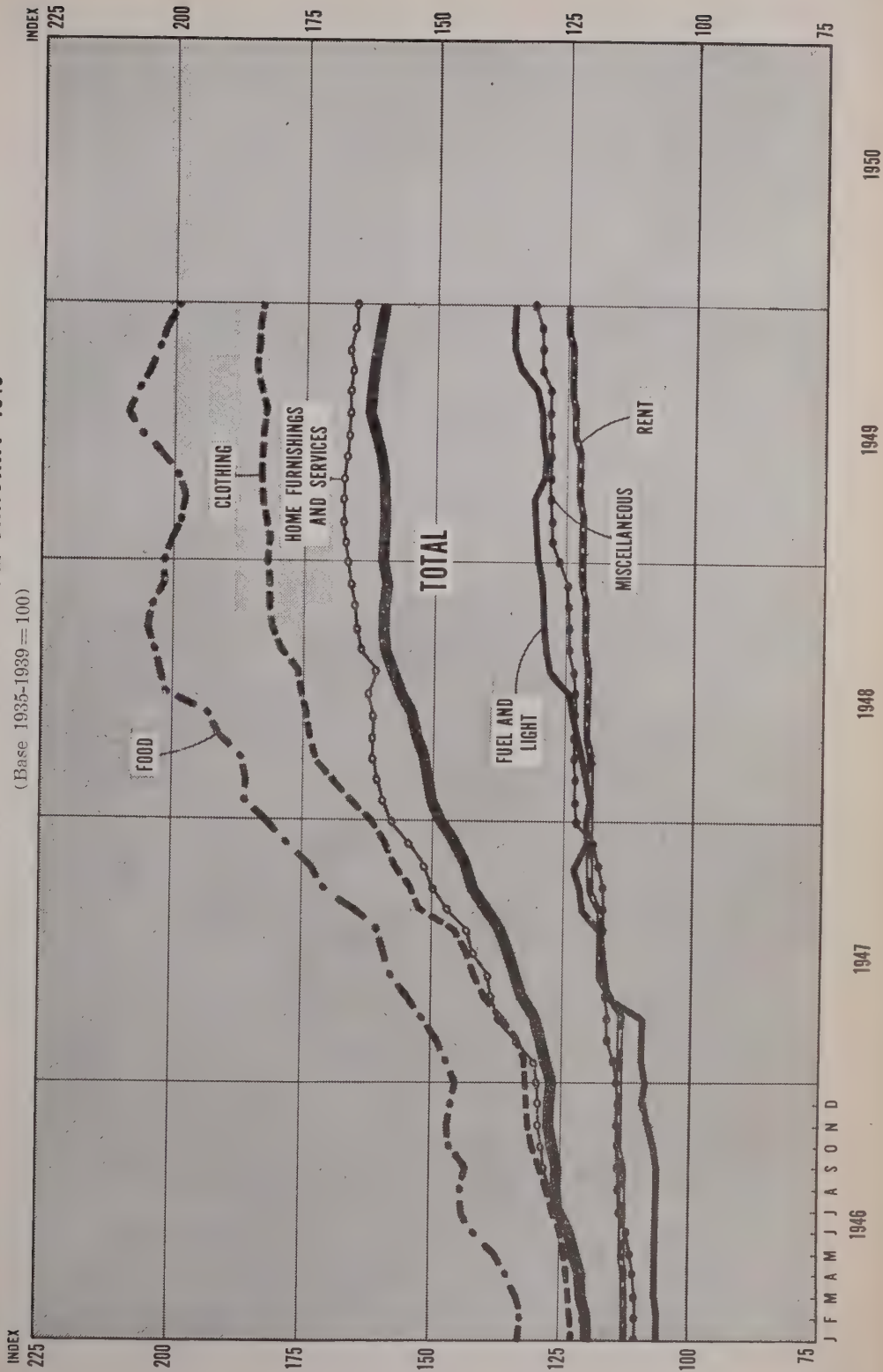
Six of the eight regional city cost-of-living indexes moved lower in December. Continued easier prices for foods, notably eggs, were mainly responsible. Clothing prices were slightly lower at most centres while home furnishings and services indexes were mixed. Increases were registered for the miscellaneous items index at all cities, reflecting the result of annual surveys for items which are generally stable in price. These included drugs, hospital charges, doctors' and dentists' fees, newspaper rates and barbers' fees. Rents were not surveyed in January and consequently no index changes were recorded.

Composite city index declines between December 1, 1949 and January 3, 1950,

* See Tables F-1 to F-6.

COST OF LIVING IN CANADA FROM JANUARY 1946

(Base 1935-1939 = 100)



were as follows: Halifax -0.9 to 152.7; Saint John -0.9 to 157.1; Winnipeg -0.7 to 155.0; Toronto -0.5 to 156.9; Saskatoon -0.5 to 162.2; Edmonton rose 0.5 to 156.9 in the same interval while the Vancouver index remained unchanged at 161.9.

Wholesale Prices, December, 1949

The general index of wholesale prices registered a decline of 0.2 point to 156.8 between November and December, 1949. When compared with the December, 1948 index level a decline of 2.8 points has been recorded. Although five of the eight major groups showed increases during the month under review, these were outweighed by declines in the remaining three. Non-ferrous metals led in the downward movement with a decrease of 1.6 points to 139.8; animal products receded 1.0 to 163.0 and vegetable products at 142.5 was 0.5 point lower than November. The largest group increase was recorded by non-metallic minerals which rose 0.9 to 139.0; wood

products moved up 0.5 to 188.6; textile products, 0.4 to 159.7, and chemical products 0.1 to 119.3. Among important commodity price declines between November and December were: Eggs, Grade A, 22.5 per cent, sodium bichromate 13 per cent, tin ingots 13 per cent, acetate of lime 10.7 per cent; solder 10.7 per cent, lemons 10.3 per cent, lard 9.7 per cent, green coffee, 8.7 per cent, cocoanut oil 8.2 per cent, linen thread 8.1 per cent. In the same period, price increases were recorded as follows: Nylon sewing thread 14.6 per cent, veal carcass 11.0 per cent, lamb carcass 10.9 per cent, brick 10.6 per cent, sand 10.3 per cent, automobile tires 10.0 per cent, caustic soda 9.5 per cent, chlorine 8.8 per cent, cedar siding 8.6 per cent, corn meal, 7.9 per cent.

The Canadian farm products index of wholesale prices moved down 0.6 to 144.4 between November and December. Animal products registered a decline of 1.8 points to 180.7, while field products increased 0.1 point to 122.7.

EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES HIGHER BUT OVERALL TOTAL LOWER IN JANUARY

Canada's domestic exports to the United States—for the third successive month—were substantially higher in value in January than a year earlier. Shipments to Commonwealth and other countries were generally lower and the total value of domestic exports to all countries fell below that of January last year.

Exports to the United States in the month were valued at \$130,859,000 as against \$116,023,000 in January, 1949, an increase of nearly 13 per cent. The January value was higher than that for any of the first nine months of 1949 before the currency revaluations, but was exceeded in October, November and December, which are usually the peak months of the year. Part of the higher January value in terms of Canadian dollars over January last year can be attributed to the premium on United States exchange.

Total exports to all countries in January declined in value to \$221,200,000 compared with \$237,000,000 a year earlier. Shipments to the United States thus accounted for about 59 per cent of the month's total value as compared with slightly more than 50 per cent in the 12 months of 1949.

Sales to the United Kingdom—which have been subject to fluctuations during recent months—were valued at \$48,608,000, down from \$55,813,000 a year earlier, but

only slightly under the December figure. There were decreases also from a year ago in exports to other Commonwealth areas. The largest decline was in exports to Commonwealth countries in Asia which fell to \$3,473,000 from \$14,937,000, with shipments to India down to \$495,000 from \$11,190,000 in January last year, when there were exceptionally large exports of wheat and railway equipment to that country. Exports to the British West Indies, including British Guiana, Bermuda and British Honduras, declined to \$2,512,000 compared to \$4,608,000; to Commonwealth countries in Africa to \$3,831,000 from \$4,991,000; and to the Oceania group of Australia, New Zealand and Fiji to \$2,612,000 from \$3,145,000. Total value of exports to all Commonwealth countries, including the United Kingdom, was \$62,336,000 as against \$83,706,000.

Exports to Latin America were lower at \$6,866,000 compared with \$7,953,000, decreases being recorded for most of the larger Canadian markets in the group except Cuba and Venezuela. Shipments to Continental Europe fell off more sharply to \$10,362,000 as against \$16,569,000, with sales lower to Belgium and Luxembourg, France, Germany, Netherlands, Norway and Switzerland but higher to Portugal and Spain.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS*

Canada, January, 1950

There was little strike activity in Canada during the first month of 1950. Six strikes and lockouts commenced during January and three were carried over from the previous year. About 80 per cent of the total time lost in January was caused by two work stoppages, one of iron ore miners at Bell Island, Newfoundland, and the other of plumbers at Ottawa, Ont.

Preliminary figures for January, 1950, show nine strikes and lockouts, involving 2,456 workers, with a time loss of 39,488 man-working days, as compared with 13 strikes and lockouts in December, 1949, with 3,041 workers involved and a loss of 23,667 days. In January, 1949, there were 10 strikes and lockouts, with 1,811 workers involved and a loss of 9,700 days.

Based on the number of non-agricultural wage and salary workers in Canada, the time lost in January was 0.05 per cent of the estimated working time, as compared with 0.03 per cent in December, 1949, and 0.01 per cent in January, 1949.

Of the nine strikes and lockouts which commenced during January, 1950, two were settled in favour of the employers and two

were indefinite in result, work being resumed pending final settlement. At the end of the month five work stoppages were un terminated, namely: worsted textile factory workers at Trenton, Ont.; department store clerks at New Westminster, B.C.; coal miners in the Bellevue-Blairmore district, Alta.; plumbers, steamfitters and helpers at Ottawa, Ont.; and grocery store clerks at Montreal, P.Q.

The record does not include minor strikes such as are defined in another paragraph nor does it include strikes and lockouts about which information has been received indicating that employment conditions are no longer affected but which the unions concerned have not declared terminated. Strikes of this nature which are still in progress are: compositors, etc., at Winnipeg, Man., which commenced on November 8, 1945, and at Ottawa and Hamilton, Ont., and Edmonton, Alta., on May 30, 1946; and textile products factory workers at St. Lambert, P.Q., August 29, 1949. The strike of soft drink factory workers at Windsor, Ont., which commenced on August 5, 1949, has been settled, a union agreement having been signed. Work was resumed on January 23, 1950.

* See Tables G-1 and G-2.

Great Britain and Other Countries

The latest available information as to strikes and lockouts in various countries is given in the *LABOUR GAZETTE* from month to month. Statistics given in the annual review issued as a supplement to the *LABOUR GAZETTE* for April, 1949, and in this article are taken, as far as possible, from the government publications of the countries concerned.

Great Britain and Northern Ireland

The British *Ministry of Labour Gazette* publishes statistics dealing with disputes involving stoppages of work and gives some details of the more important ones.

The number of work stoppages beginning in November, 1949, was 113 and 13 were still in progress from the previous month, making a total of 126 during the month. In all stoppages of work in progress in the period there were 18,700 workers involved and a time loss of 64,000 working days was caused.

Of the 113 disputes leading to stoppages of work which began in November, four, directly involving 300 workers, arose out of

demands for advances in wages, and 44, directly involving 2,600 workers, on other wage questions; three directly involving 800 workers, on questions as to working hours; 20, directly involving 2,500 workers, on questions respecting the employment of particular classes or persons; 34, directly involving 3,300 workers, on other questions respecting working arrangements; and four, directly involving 3,500 workers, on questions of trade union principle. Four stoppages, directly involving 1,000 workers, were in support of workers involved in other disputes.

United States

Preliminary figures for December, 1949, show 120 strikes and lockouts beginning in the month, in which 40,000 workers were involved. The time loss for all strikes and lockouts in progress during the month was 1,200,000 man-days. Corresponding figures for November, 1949, are 200 strikes and lockouts, involving 70,000 workers, with a time loss of 7,500,000 days.

FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA*

Fourth Quarter of 1949

There were 357¹ industrial fatalities in Canada during the fourth quarter of 1949 according to the latest reports received by the Department of Labour. This marks a decrease of 55 fatalities over the previous quarter in which 412 accidents were recorded, including 42 in a supplementary list. During the fourth quarter of 1948 there were 335 deaths as a result of industrial accidents, including 27 in supplementary lists.

The accidents recorded are those which involved persons gainfully employed during the course of, or arising out of, their employment. The statistics include deaths which resulted from industrial diseases as reported by provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards.

Statistics on industrial fatalities are compiled from reports received from the various provincial Workmen's Compensation Boards, the Board of Transport Commissioners, and certain other official sources. Newspaper reports are used to supplement these data.

During the quarter under review there were three accidents which resulted in three or more industrial fatalities in each case. On September 19, three workers engaged in metal refining were overcome by carbonyl gas poisoning at Arvida, Quebec, and died early in October. Three construction workers were burned to death in a construction project at Sydney, Nova Scotia, on November 9. On November 26, six crew members of a fishing craft were drowned when their vessel was shipwrecked during a storm off Trial Island, near Victoria, British Columbia.

¹ The number of industrial fatalities that occurred during the fourth quarter of 1949 is probably greater than the figure now quoted. Supplementary lists compiled from reports received in subsequent quarters, generally revise upwards the figures for previous periods.

Grouped by industries the largest number of fatalities, 70, was recorded in transportation. Of these 35 occurred in steam railways and 25 in local and highway transportation. During the previous quarter there were 81 industrial fatalities in transportation, of which steam railways were responsible for 29, and local and highway transportation for 28. In the fourth quarter of 1948 there were 63 industrial fatalities in transportation.

There were 67 industrial deaths in manufacturing during the fourth quarter of 1949, of which 25 occurred in the iron and steel products group. In the third quarter of 1949 there were 60 industrial fatalities recorded in the manufacturing industries, including 18 in iron and steel products. During the fourth quarter of 1948 there were 64 industrial deaths in manufacturing.

In agriculture there were 28 accidental deaths during the three-month period as compared with 50 during the third quarter of 1949. The smaller number of fatalities reflects the decreased activity in this industry during the last quarter of the year.

There were 43 fatalities in the logging industry during the fourth quarter of 1949 as compared with 34 in the previous three months, and 47 in the fourth quarter of 1948.

In the various branches of the service industry there were 44 accidental deaths as compared with 35 in the previous three months, and 19 during the fourth quarter of 1948.

An analysis of the causes of industrial accidents shows that 111 or 31 per cent were caused by moving trains, watercraft, and other vehicles. During the previous quarter, 33.2 per cent of the fatalities recorded were attributable to the same causes.

* See Tables H-1 and H-2.

SELECTED LIST OF PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED IN LIBRARY OF DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR, OTTAWA*

The publications listed below are not for sale by the Department of Labour. Persons wishing to purchase them should communicate with the publishers. Publications listed may be borrowed, free of charge, by making application to the Librarian, Department of Labour, Ottawa. Applications for loans should give the number (numeral) of the publication desired and the month in which it was listed in the LABOUR GAZETTE. Students must apply through the library of their institution.

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TABLE I.—STATISTICS REFLECTING INDUSTRIAL CONDITIONS IN CANADA

	1950	1949	1948	1946	1943	1939
	Jan.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.	Dec.
Labour Force—						
Civilian labour force ⁽¹⁾	000	5,200	4,964	4,848	†	†
Employed ⁽¹⁾	000	5,053	4,858	4,733	†	†
Male ⁽¹⁾	000	3,967	3,835	3,700	†	†
Female ⁽¹⁾	000	1,086	1,023	1,033	†	†
Paid workers ⁽¹⁾	000	3,580	3,441	3,278	†	†
Unemployed ⁽¹⁾	000	147	106	115	†	†
Index of employment ⁽²⁾		201.5	204.3	185.7	190.5	122.7
Unemployment in trade unions ⁽³⁾	%	4.8	3.4	1.5	0.8	11.4
Immigration.....	No.	3,710	9,995	3,942	526	621
Adult males.....	No.	1,234	1,953	3,888	131	188
Earnings and Hours—						
Total labour income.....	\$000,000		614	479	†	†
Per capita weekly earnings.....	\$	43.82	42.23	33.95	†	†
Average hourly earnings.....	cents	99.9	96.0	74.5	†	†
Average hours worked per week.....		42.9	43.2	43.2	†	†
Average real weekly earnings, index ⁽⁴⁾		108.5	106.7	103.6	†	†
National Employment Service—						
Unplaced applicants ⁽⁵⁾	000	274.0	220.8	146.6	†	†
Unfilled vacancies ⁽⁵⁾	000	18.0	28.1	111.6	†	†
Placements, weekly average.....	000		12.5	10.1	†	†
Unemployment Insurance—						
Claims.....	000	222.1	152.3	63.8	2.4	†
Balance in fund.....	\$000,000	589.6	517.7	357.2	170.9	†
Price Indexes—						
Wholesale ⁽⁶⁾		157.1	156.8	112.0	102.5	81.7
Cost of living ⁽⁶⁾		161.5	158.9	127.1	119.3	103.8
Residential building materials ⁽⁶⁾		227.3	226.3	157.4	(10)139.2	(10)102.3
Production—						
Industrial production index ⁽⁶⁾			186.6	185.8	167.9	201.7
Mineral production index ⁽⁶⁾			134.9	136.3	109.5	116.5
Manufacturing index ⁽⁶⁾			197.1	197.2	179.2	221.8
Electric power.....	000,000 k.w.h.	4,072	4,040	3,695	3,672	3,560
Construction—						
Contracts awarded.....	\$000,000	56.7	121.5	56.0	36.5	22.3
Dwelling units, started.....	000		4.2	3.8	†	†
Completed.....	000		6.8	8.0	(8)67.3	†
Under construction.....	000		58.2	56.5	†	†
Pig iron.....	000 tons		172.0	174.2	161.5	137.3
Steel ingots and castings.....	000 tons		263.9	280.4	237.3	227.8
Inspected slaughtering, cattle.....	000	120.6	112.7	123.4	132.6	97.0
Hogs.....	000	362.8	521.2	376.4	384.9	967.4
Flour production.....	000 bbl.	1.55	1.63	1.73	2.35	2.18
Newsprint.....	000 tons		414.9	385.8	342.0	249.7
Cement, producers' shipments.....	000,000 bbl.		0.8	0.7	0.5	0.2
Automobiles and trucks.....	000		25.9	27.3	16.6	13.9
Gold.....	000 fine oz.		373.1	327.0	229.4	262.8
Copper.....	000 tons		23.6	20.8	15.9	23.9
Lead.....	000 tons		22.4	13.8	13.1	15.9
Nickel.....	000 tons		10.7	13.1	8.6	12.0
Zinc.....	000 tons		27.4	18.2	18.4	25.8
Coal.....	000 tons	1,719	1,796	1,828	1,574	1,627
Distribution—						
Wholesale sales index, unadjusted ⁽⁶⁾			263.3	259.9	212.4	169.0
Retail sales.....	\$000,000		791.4	770.5	†	†
Imports, excluding gold.....	\$000,000		213.4	232.0	181.9	134.9
Exports, excluding gold.....	\$000,000		285.5	316.4	211.9	302.6
Railways—						
Revenue freight, ton miles.....	000,000			5,013	4,814	5,366
Car loadings, revenue freight.....	000	248.3	261.8	261.5	274.7	238.8
Banking and Finance—						
Common stocks, index ⁽⁶⁾		119.0	117.9	115.8	106.4	80.5
Preferred stocks, index ⁽⁶⁾		152.4	150.7	144.6	156.0	115.8
Bond yields, Dominion, index ⁽⁶⁾		90.1	90.3	95.5	85.0	97.3
Cheques cashed, individual accounts.....	\$000,000		8,396	7,800	5,935	4,850
Bank loans, current, public.....	\$000,000		2,174	2,077	1,454	1,104
Money supply.....	\$000,000		4,422	4,335	3,996	(9)3,153
Circulating media in hands of public.....	\$000,000		1,184	1,185	1,096	(9)990
Deposits.....	\$000,000		3,238	3,150	2,900	(9)1,877

NOTE.—Many of the statistical data in this table are included in the *Canadian Statistical Review* issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

† Comparable statistics are not available. (1) Labour Force survey figures given are as of Oct. 29, 1949, Nov. 20, 1948 and Nov. 9, 1946. (2) Base 1926=100. (3) Figures are as at end of quarter ending Dec. 31, 1940, 1943, 1946, 1943 and 1939 respectively. (4) Real earnings computed by dividing index of average weekly earnings of wage-earners in manufacturing by the cost-of-living index; base: average for 1946=100. (5) First of month. (6) Base 1935-1939=100. (7) Figures are for four week periods. (8) Annual figures; monthly not available. (9) Year-end figures. (10) Annual index.

A—Labour Force

TABLE A-1.—ESTIMATED NON-INSTITUTIONAL MANPOWER

(Estimated in Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Population Class	October 29, 1949			August 20, 1949		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
TOTAL CIVILIAN NON-INSTITUTIONAL MANPOWER.....	4,849	4,761	9,610	4,713	4,630	9,343
A. Labour Force.....	4,096	1,104	5,200	4,093	1,160	5,253
1. With Jobs.....	3,967	1,086	5,053	4,012	1,143	5,155
(1) Agricultural.....	974	74	1,048	1,069	166	1,235
Paid Workers.....	115	11	126	173	28	201
Employers.....	65	(a)	67	92	(a)	94
Own Account Workers.....	598	(a)	604	591	(a)	599
Unpaid Workers.....	196	55	251	213	128	341
(2) Non-Agricultural.....	2,993	1,012	4,005	2,943	977	3,920
Paid Workers.....	2,537	917	3,454	2,491	883	3,374
Employers.....	152	(a)	159	148	10	158
Own Account Workers.....	287	50	337	286	47	333
Unpaid Workers.....	17	38	55	18	37	55
2. Without Jobs.....	129	18	147	81	17	98
B. Not in the Labour Force.....	753	3,657	4,410	620	3,470	4,090
1. Permanently unable or too old to work.....	170	112	282	167	103	270
2. Keeping House.....	(—)	3,133	3,133	(a)	3,044	3,045
3. Going to School.....	323	302	625	(a)	(a)	(a)
4. Retired or Voluntarily Idle...	256	109	365	446	319	765
5. Other.....	(a)	(a)	(a)	(a)	(—)	(a)

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-2.—SUMMARY OF NATIONAL ESTIMATES

(Estimated in Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and Over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Population Class	Oct. 29, 1949	Aug. 20, 1949	Nov. 20, 1948	Nov. 8, 1947
Civilian Non-Institutional Population.....	9,610	9,343	9,193	9,003
Civilian Labour Force.....	5,200	5,253	4,964	4,934
Total with Jobs.....	5,053	5,155	4,858	4,847
Agriculture.....	1,048	1,235	986	1,068
Forestry.....	68	43	128	117
Fishing and Trapping.....	38	26	26	18
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells.....	94	83	86	65
Manufacturing.....	1,342	1,340	1,290	1,242
Public Utility Operations.....	46	46	40	37
Construction.....	329	362	317	284
Transportation, Storage and Communications.....	365	373	388	362
Trade.....	669	672	659	680
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.....	144	145	138	132
Service.....	910	830	800	842
Without Jobs.....	147	98	106	87
Not in Labour Force.....	4,410	4,090	4,229	4,069

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-3.—INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Estimated in Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Industry	October 29, 1949			August 20, 1949		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Agriculture.....	974	74	1,048	1,069	166	1,235
Forestry.....	67	(a)	68	42	(a)	43
Fishing and Trapping.....	38	(—)	38	26	(—)	26
Mining, Quarrying and Oil Wells.....	93	(a)	94	82	(a)	83
Manufacturing.....	1,064	278	1,342	1,070	270	1,340
Public Utility Operations.....	42	(a)	46	42	(a)	46
Construction.....	325	(a)	329	357	(a)	362
Transportation and Communications.....	320	45	365	324	49	373
Trade.....	454	215	669	456	216	672
Finance and Real Estate.....	79	65	144	81	64	145
Service.....	511	399	910	463	367	830
Total.....	3,967	1,086	5,053	4,012	1,143	5,155

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-4.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT

(Estimated in Thousands of Persons, 14 Years and Over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Region	October 29, 1949		August 20, 1949	
	Number	Per Cent	Number	Per Cent
Newfoundland.....	100	2.0	.....	.....
Maritime Provinces.....	416	8.2	443	8.6
Quebec.....	1,393	27.6	1,422	27.6
Ontario.....	1,761	34.9	1,838	35.7
Prairie Provinces.....	956	18.9	1,002	19.4
British Columbia.....	427	8.4	450	8.7
CANADA.....	5,053	100.0	5,155	100.0

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-5.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYED PERSONS BY HOURS WORKED PER WEEK

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Number of Hours	Agriculture		Non-Agriculture	
	October 29, 1949	August 20, 1949	October 29, 1949	August 20, 1949
0.....	1.4	0.6	2.1	5.7
1-14.....	3.9	4.5	1.5	0.9
15-24.....	5.2	4.4	2.9	2.2
25-34.....	5.0	3.3	3.6	3.4
35-44.....	13.2	6.9	44.4	42.0
45-54.....	26.7	13.1	35.0	34.6
55 hours and over.....	44.6	67.2	10.5	11.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-6.—REGIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS WITHOUT JOBS AND SEEKING WORK

(Estimated in Thousands of Persons, 14 Years of Age and over)

SOURCE: D.B.S. Labour Force Survey

Region	October 29, 1949		August 20, 1949	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per Cent
Newfoundland.....	14	9.5	.....	.....
Maritime Provinces.....	22	15.0	14	14.3
Quebec.....	44	29.9	36	36.7
Ontario.....	37	25.2	28	28.6
Prairie Provinces.....	17	11.6	(a)	9.2
British Columbia.....	13	8.8	11	11.2
CANADA.....	147	100.0	98	100.0

(a) Fewer than 10,000.

NOTE.—Newfoundland included in estimates for October, 1949, only.

TABLE A-7.—IMMIGRATION OF ADULT MALES, ADULT FEMALES, AND CHILDREN TO CANADA

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch

Date	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children Under 18	Total
Annual Average, 1920-24.....	55,416	34,803	20,315	110,534
Annual Average, 1924-29.....	74,447	37,345	30,517	142,309
Annual Average, 1930-34.....	12,695	12,145	11,117	35,957
Annual Average, 1935-39.....	3,564	5,834	5,054	14,452
Annual Average, 1940-44.....	3,767	6,674	4,010	14,451
1945—Total.....	4,259	11,620	6,843	22,722
1946—Total.....	9,934	40,818	20,967	71,719
1947—January.....	809	1,143	508	2,760
February.....	831	1,257	489	2,577
March.....	947	1,212	513	2,672
April.....	1,112	1,295	509	2,916
May.....	1,626	2,073	889	4,588
June.....	1,989	2,456	1,455	5,900
July.....	2,291	1,876	942	5,109
August.....	3,014	2,220	1,052	6,286
September.....	3,739	2,151	1,339	7,229
October.....	4,264	3,200	1,477	8,941
November.....	3,635	2,734	1,241	7,610
December.....	3,024	2,870	1,645	7,539
Total.....	27,281	24,787	12,059	64,127
1948—January.....	2,986	2,794	1,468	7,248
February.....	2,234	1,904	1,071	5,209
March.....	4,184	3,963	2,472	10,619
April.....	4,630	3,008	1,778	9,416
May.....	4,141	3,076	2,243	9,460
June.....	7,382	4,747	3,194	15,323
July.....	4,770	4,004	2,329	11,103
August.....	4,995	3,616	2,347	10,958
September.....	4,383	4,755	2,733	11,871
October.....	4,920	5,405	2,758	13,083
November.....	4,473	4,238	2,418	11,129
December.....	3,888	3,681	2,426	9,995
Total.....	52,986	45,191	27,237	125,414
1949—January.....	2,884	2,845	1,720	7,449
February.....	2,797	2,342	1,509	6,648
March.....	3,690	3,104	2,374	9,168
April.....	4,242	2,910	1,940	9,092
May.....	3,987	2,963	2,234	9,184
June.....	5,012	3,770	3,185	11,967
July.....	4,455	3,543	2,618	10,616
August.....	3,057	2,855	1,939	7,851
September.....	1,706	1,494	974	4,174
October.....	2,831	2,907	1,814	7,552
November.....	2,430	2,389	1,533	6,352
December.....	1,953	1,835	1,376	5,164
Total.....	39,044	32,957	23,216	95,217

TABLE A-8.—DISTRIBUTION OF ALL IMMIGRATION BY REGION

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch

Month	Maritimes	Quebec	Ontario	Prairies	B.C. Yukon N.W.T.	Total
1946—Total.....	8,656	9,712	29,604	15,097	8,650	71,719
1947—Total.....	3,765	8,272	35,543	7,909	8,638	64,127
1948—January.....	279	1,819	3,666	726	758	7,248
February.....	166	1,214	2,566	591	672	5,209
March.....	333	2,093	5,272	1,655	1,266	10,619
April.....	310	1,361	5,259	1,471	1,015	9,416
May.....	371	1,326	4,969	1,725	1,069	9,460
June.....	433	2,643	7,366	3,610	1,271	15,323
July.....	394	2,194	5,612	1,983	920	11,103
August.....	419	1,784	5,868	1,888	999	10,958
September.....	453	2,878	4,953	2,580	1,007	11,871
October.....	663	2,840	5,915	2,516	1,149	13,083
November.....	366	2,384	5,170	2,173	1,036	11,129
December.....	371	2,151	5,005	1,634	834	9,995
Total.....	4,558	24,687	61,621	22,552	11,996	125,414
1949—January.....	211	1,542	3,770	1,319	607	7,449
February.....	183	1,167	3,983	823	492	6,648
March.....	243	1,475	4,669	2,090	691	9,168
April.....	202	1,576	4,569	2,071	674	9,092
May.....	306	1,936	4,653	1,464	825	9,184
June.....	354	1,907	6,088	2,636	982	11,967
July.....	318	2,104	5,457	1,890	847	10,616
August.....	212	1,657	3,846	1,436	700	7,851
September.....	145	1,083	1,937	625	384	4,174
October.....	259	1,479	3,654	1,501	659	7,552
November.....	242	1,231	3,336	915	628	6,352
December.....	102	848	2,645	1,134	435	5,164
Total.....	2,777	18,005	48,607	17,904	7,924	95,217

TABLE A-9.—DISTRIBUTION OF MALE IMMIGRANTS BY OCCUPATION

SOURCE: Department of Mines and Resources, Immigration Branch

Month	Agri- culture	Unskilled and Semi- skilled	Skilled	Trading	Others Including Mining	Total
1946—Total.....	1,069	1,226	2,962	2,429	2,248	9,934
1947—Total.....	4,174	7,363	8,546	4,211	2,987	27,281
1948—January.....	468	529	1,195	342	452	2,986
February.....	356	462	763	270	383	2,234
March.....	1,241	685	1,248	446	564	4,184
April.....	959	1,728	1,058	379	506	4,630
May.....	1,151	1,306	925	357	402	4,141
June.....	3,130	1,570	1,568	395	719	7,382
July.....	2,346	556	1,030	368	470	4,770
August.....	1,936	1,193	1,039	356	471	4,995
September.....	1,568	627	1,433	358	397	4,383
October.....	2,077	645	1,463	405	303	4,920
November.....	1,794	565	1,215	364	535	4,473
December.....	1,344	550	1,094	305	595	3,888
Total.....	18,370	10,416	14,031	4,345	5,824	52,986
1949—January.....	1,137	427	801	243	276	2,884
February.....	1,386	414	589	231	177	2,797
March.....	1,818	544	845	278	205	3,690
April.....	2,055	650	891	285	361	4,242
May.....	2,164	538	777	268	240	3,987
June.....	2,535	889	1,020	285	283	5,012
July.....	2,063	700	803	288	601	4,455
August.....	1,405	496	586	236	334	3,057
September.....	440	189	393	203	481	1,706
October.....	1,173	423	641	241	353	2,831
November.....	926	440	593	260	211	2,430
December.....	1,016	228	397	180	132	1,953
Total.....	18,118	5,938	8,336	2,998	3,654	39,044

B—Labour Income

TABLE B-1.- MONTHLY ESTIMATES OF CANADIAN LABOUR INCOME

(\$ Millions)

	Agriculture, Logging, Fishing, Trapping, Mining	Manu- facturing	Construc- tion	Utilities, Trans- portation, Communi- cation, Storage, Trade	Finance, Services (including Government)	Supple- mentary Labour Income	Total
1938—Average.....	22	59	9	56	59	5	209
1939—Average.....	23	62	8	57	59	5	215
1940—Average.....	27	77	11	63	62	5	245
1941—Average.....	29	107	16	73	67	8	299
1942—Average.....	30	143	18	80	73	10	354
1943—Average.....	31	169	18	86	78	13	395
1944—Average.....	33	172	13	95	83	13	409
1945—Average.....	35	156	15	101	90	13	410
1946—Average.....	42	146	24	114	103	14	443
1947—Average.....	47	175	33	133	113	17	518
1947—November.....	56	190	38	142	116	18	561
December.....	55	189	31	143	116	17	550
1948—January.....	52	187	30	139	119	18	543
February.....	52	193	29	139	116	18	548
March.....	47	189	28	140	120	19	544
April.....	43	194	34	142	121	18	551
May.....	47	195	37	147	125	18	570
June.....	51	201	43	150	130	20	595
July.....	53	201	48	153	130	20	606
August.....	55	204	48	157	130	20	614
September.....	57	220	48	185	130	22	663*
October.....	57	213	48	164	130	21	633
November.....	56	214	46	166	130	21	632
December.....	52	211	39	164	129	21	614
1949—January.....	49	211	35	159	133	20	607
February.....	47	213	34	159	131	20	605
March.....	42	214	35	161	134	20	606
April.....	40	213	39	163	134	19	610
May.....	46	209	42	166	138	20	622
June.....	51	216	46	170	141	20	645
July.....	51	214	49	172	142	21	649
August.....	55	218	51	172	139	23	658
September.....	54	220	53	174	138	22	662
October.....	53	219	52	175	141	22	663
November.....	51	218	50	177	143	23	661

* Includes retroactive wage payments to railway system employees.

All totals are rounded to the nearest million independently. Therefore, the final total does not necessarily agree with the sum of the individual estimates.

C—Employment, Hours and Earnings

TABLE C-1.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY PROVINCE, CITY AND INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Tables C-1 to C-5 are based on reports from employers having 15 or more employees—At December 1, 20,798 employers in the eight leading industries reported a total employment of 2,106,724 and total payrolls of \$92,324,133

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
				Employment			Payrolls					
	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
	\$	\$	\$									
(a) PROVINCES												
Maritime Provinces	37-60	38-14	37-39	127-1	123-8	129-8	218-1	215-4	221-9			
Prince Edward Island.....	33-02	33-74	35-42	160-0	154-1	145-8	247-1	238-8	238-5			
Nova Scotia.....	37-76	38-38	37-05	123-8	122-8	125-0	206-4	208-1	205-2			
New Brunswick.....	37-62	38-04	38-00	131-1	124-2	137-1	237-0	226-9	250-1			
Quebec	41-85	41-80	40-44	128-1	128-4	131-9	223-7	224-1	222-7			
Ontario	45-40	45-26	43-64	129-3	129-3	130-4	216-8	216-3	210-0			
Prairie Provinces	44-38	44-29	42-53	143-3	144-3	141-0	240-1	241-4	226-5			
Manitoba.....	43-76	43-60	41-76	136-6	138-8	135-8	225-8	228-6	214-0			
Saskatchewan.....	42-79	42-47	40-81	134-4	134-9	131-1	221-5	220-6	206-3			
Alberta.....	45-96	46-10	44-37	157-9	157-8	154-3	271-1	271-8	256-0			
British Columbia	46-94	46-95	45-05	150-7	154-7	152-8	248-6	255-3	241-7			
CANADA	43-82	43-80	42-23	132-0	132-3	133-8	224-4	224-8	219-0			
(b) CITIES												
Montreal.....	42-99	42-87	41-22	138-1	136-9	136-5	231-7	228-9	219-2			
Quebec.....	36-38	36-29	34-89	121-8	122-3	122-5	214-8	215-0	202-3			
Toronto.....	45-00	45-02	42-96	137-6	135-9	134-6	231-5	228-6	215-6			
Ottawa.....	38-39	38-18	35-86	134-5	131-9	134-7	223-3	218-0	208-6			
Hamilton.....	47-94	46-75	45-06	127-1	126-6	125-3	221-0	214-7	205-4			
Windsor.....	50-76	51-98	50-38	124-2	127-9	125-7	169-7	179-0	170-1			
Winnipeg.....	40-22	39-77	38-30	138-3	140-8	140-3	218-2	219-8	210-7			
Vancouver.....	44-66	44-69	42-76	160-7	161-2	166-7	269-6	270-6	267-8			
Halifax.....	34-84	35-17	34-12	131-7	127-8	131-8	200-7	196-8	198-2			
Saint John.....	35-59	36-17	34-32	121-2	125-9	126-1	201-2	212-4	201-8			
Sherbrooke.....	37-37	37-35	35-45	117-5	116-1	122-4	211-5	208-8	206-7			
Three Rivers.....	40-95	41-33	41-74	127-8	136-0	134-7	201-6	216-7	216-7			
Brantford.....	43-39	43-34										
Kitchener-Waterloo.....	41-66	41-79	40-63	139-9	140-2	135-4	257-2	258-5	242-5			
London.....	42-04	41-76	39-75	155-3	155-2	151-2	256-7	254-9	236-0			
Fort William—Port Arthur.....	46-49	47-25	45-47	78-0	80-1	89-4	138-9	144-8	153-2			
St. Catharines.....	49-25	49-03										
Regina.....	38-87	38-61	36-78	143-8	140-7	139-9	237-8	231-0	217-9			
Saskatoon.....	39-02	38-82	36-30	157-5	158-3	152-5	280-0	280-0	251-7			
Calgary.....	42-89	42-65	40-89	148-9	148-1	143-0	253-5	250-7	230-6			
Edmonton.....	41-63	41-73	40-19	187-5	185-2	176-3	316-4	313-0	284-1			
Victoria.....	43-06	43-49	40-00	153-1	152-6	147-1	261-1	262-9	234-8			
(c) INDUSTRIES												
Manufacturing.....	45-36	45-10	43-72	121-5	122-9	123-8	212-5	213-6	208-3			
Durable Goods ⁽¹⁾	48-58	48-15	46-88	114-3	115-5	119-2	197-7	198-0	198-3			
Non-Durable Goods.....	42-19	42-09	40-52	126-4	127-8	126-4	226-4	228-4	218-4			
Electric Light and Power.....	49-94	49-41	47-71	169-2	170-6	158-2	268-7	267-8	238-5			
Logging.....	38-57	38-24	38-38	155-8	144-6	221-7	299-3	275-4	426-8			
Mining.....	54-32	54-04	51-89	104-1	104-3	102-2	176-9	176-5	165-9			
Communications.....	41-53	42-16	39-03	205-6	204-9	187-9	308-4	312-3	266-3			
Transportation.....	52-33	52-58	51-49	144-0	144-5	146-3	230-0	231-8	230-0			
Construction and Maintenance.....	42-23	42-25	40-41	137-8	142-2	132-8	252-5	260-7	233-1			
Services ⁽²⁾	29-04	28-74	27-23	144-3	145-0	145-8	253-6	252-3	239-8			
Trade.....	37-09	37-45	35-15	157-5	152-2	152-7	244-7	238-9	225-5			
Eight Leading Industries	43-82	43-80	42-23	132-0	132-3	133-8	224-4	224-8	219-0			
Finance.....	41-23	41-20	39-19	148-1	147-8	143-1	210-4	209-9	193-0			
Nine Leading Industries	43-72	43-69	42-11	132-6	132-9	134-1	223-8	224-2	218-0			

(1) This classification comprises the following:—iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table C-4, with the exception of electric light and power.

(2) Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry cleaning plants.

TABLE C-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS SINCE 1941

(Base: June 1, 1941=100)
 (The latest figures are subject to revision)
 SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Year and Month	Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Salaries and Wages	Index Numbers of			Average Salaries and Wages
	Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Salaries and Wages		Employ- ment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Salaries and Wages	
				\$				\$
June 1, 1941.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.25	100.0	100.0	100.0	25.57
Dec. 1, 1945.....	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Dec. 1, 1946.....	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Dec. 1, 1947.....	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Dec. 1, 1948.....	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Jan. 1, 1949.....	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.6	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1, 1949.....	124.8	207.6	170.0	42.92	120.6	205.3	172.7	44.17
Mar. 1, 1949.....	123.7	207.5	171.4	43.27	120.8	206.6	173.6	44.39
Apr. 1, 1949.....	122.9	206.6	171.7	43.35	120.8	207.4	174.2	44.54
May 1, 1949.....	123.8	207.3	171.9	43.19	121.0	207.1	173.8	44.45
June 1, 1949.....	127.4	209.0	167.6	42.32	122.1	203.7	169.4	43.31
July 1, 1949.....	130.5	217.6	170.1	42.96	123.5	209.8	172.4	44.09
Aug. 1, 1949.....	131.3	218.9	170.3	43.01	122.9	208.5	172.2	44.04
Sept. 1, 1949.....	132.4	222.0	171.4	43.27	124.5	212.1	172.9	44.20
Oct. 1, 1949.....	132.4	223.8	172.5	43.55	124.2	214.4	175.4	44.84
Nov. 1, 1949.....	132.3	224.8	173.5	43.80	122.9	213.6	176.4	45.10
Dec. 1, 1949.....	132.0	224.4	173.5	43.82	121.5	212.5	177.4	45.36

TABLE C-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PROVINCES AND ECONOMIC AREAS

(Average Calendar Year 1926=100)
 (The latest figures are subject to revision)
 SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

	Canada	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
Dec. 1, 1933.....	91.6	93.4	.....	.....	.....	92.4	93.3	89.3	.....	.....	.....	85.4
Dec. 1, 1934.....	98.9	106.9	.....	.....	.....	96.4	101.7	94.3	.....	.....	.....	92.9
Dec. 1, 1935.....	104.6	107.0	.....	.....	.....	103.8	107.0	101.3	.....	.....	.....	99.3
Dec. 1, 1936.....	110.1	115.3	.....	.....	.....	112.6	112.9	98.6	.....	.....	.....	101.5
Dec. 1, 1937.....	121.6	122.5	79.4	127.6	118.9	129.6	125.8	100.5	96.0	99.8	108.0	107.5
Dec. 1, 1938.....	114.0	109.8	85.4	121.5	97.2	121.7	114.4	103.5	95.4	114.1	108.9	105.8
Dec. 1, 1939.....	122.7	123.0	90.6	132.1	113.8	130.3	124.5	108.9	102.2	113.1	116.4	110.0
Dec. 1, 1940.....	139.1	133.2	106.1	142.7	123.4	149.7	142.7	118.8	110.2	123.0	129.4	123.6
Dec. 1, 1941.....	168.8	167.9	117.5	204.4	171.7	170.8	174.0	135.5	129.5	132.7	146.9	144.5
Dec. 1, 1942.....	186.5	195.1	108.6	220.4	169.6	202.2	188.2	141.9	139.1	136.2	149.9	137.4
Dec. 1, 1943.....	190.5	199.6	125.2	220.3	178.0	208.3	188.6	150.3	142.6	140.9	168.5	193.7
Dec. 1, 1944.....	185.7	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5
Dec. 1, 1945.....	173.2	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.7	148.5	165.4	171.5
Dec. 1, 1946.....	185.7	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6
Dec. 1, 1947.....	199.6	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6
Dec. 1, 1948.....	204.3	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1
Jan. 1, 1949.....	196.0	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4
Feb. 1, 1949.....	190.5	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	169.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5
Mar. 1, 1949.....	188.9	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6
Apr. 1, 1949.....	187.6	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8
May 1, 1949.....	189.1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	153.0	198.0	196.9
June 1, 1949.....	194.5	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7
July 1, 1949.....	199.5	187.4	152.8	202.0	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1
Aug. 1, 1949.....	200.5	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	213.6	212.6
Sept. 1, 1949.....	202.1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1
Oct. 1, 1949.....	202.2	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9
Nov. 1, 1949.....	202.0	188.6	165.0	206.1	167.5	202.0	208.6	185.2	173.1	171.8	212.3	208.7
Dec. 1, 1949.....	201.5	193.7	171.4	207.8	176.9	201.5	208.5	183.8	170.4	171.2	212.4	203.3
Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at December 1, 1949...	100.0	7.2	0.2	4.2	2.8	29.1	42.0	12.3	5.4	2.4	4.5	9.4

NOTE:—The "Relative Weight", as given just above, shows the proportion of employees in the indicated area, to the total number of all employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at the date under review.

TABLE C-4.—EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY

(The latest figures are subject to revision)
 SOURCE: *The Employment Situation*, D.B.S.

Industries	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages at			Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c.								
				Employment			Aggregate Payrolls					
	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
Manufacturing	45-36	45-10	43-72	121-5	122-9	123-8	212-5	213-6	208-3			
Animal products—edible	44-02	44-49	42-09	138-0	140-1	138-8	230-2	245-4	232-1			
Fur and products	44-05	43-59	41-83	140-6	140-8	145-8	231-5	229-3	228-0			
Leather and products	33-40	33-22	32-42	107-8	108-2	107-2	190-1	189-9	183-5			
Boots and shoes	31-77	31-64	31-14	106-3	106-4	106-4	190-1	189-9	186-6			
Lumber and its products	40-78	40-26	38-98	119-1	124-2	120-6	224-2	230-5	217-9			
Rough and dressed lumber	42-26	41-50	40-41	112-3	119-4	110-3	222-6	232-6	210-0			
Furniture	39-95	39-73	38-00	161-7	160-6	156-9	237-5	234-5	221-3			
Other lumber products	36-61	36-34	35-93	106-8	110-6	128-5	211-7	217-6	243-8			
Plant products—edible	37-91	37-26	35-92	148-1	158-4	145-3	248-5	261-4	231-2			
Pulp and paper products	50-79	50-76	48-92	138-7	140-4	142-1	237-6	240-3	233-5			
Pulp and paper	57-70	57-94	56-98	123-5	127-5	133-5	225-7	233-9	239-2			
Paper products	41-63	41-41	38-94	172-9	174-3	167-3	297-3	298-2	269-0			
Printing and publishing	47-93	47-48	44-47	144-7	143-7	143-4	232-8	228-9	213-8			
Rubber products	45-00	45-30	45-48	123-6	123-3	133-4	237-1	238-1	258-9			
Textile products	35-43	35-50	33-90	116-3	116-4	116-4	215-2	215-9	208-2			
Thread, yarn and cloth	39-50	39-17	36-66	111-4	110-1	113-6	232-9	228-2	220-4			
Cotton yarn and cloth	38-55	38-25	35-72	91-9	91-1	93-0	183-7	180-6	173-0			
Woolen yarn and cloth	37-64	37-54	35-65	102-2	99-4	111-6	215-4	208-8	221-9			
Synthetic silk and silk goods	41-99	41-38	38-36	153-1	152-8	149-2	347-7	341-9	308-9			
Hosiery and knit goods	33-65	33-38	31-04	115-9	114-2	122-8	213-5	208-6	210-2			
Garments and personal furnishings	31-68	32-35	31-75	128-0	130-5	123-1	210-7	219-2	202-1			
Other textile products	37-52	37-70	36-12	96-9	97-0	96-8	179-4	180-5	172-8			
Tobacco	40-58	42-22	38-65	126-1	112-9	127-3	284-8	265-5	274-2			
Beverages	45-65	47-98	46-31	171-7	170-5	168-1	281-8	276-0	263-0			
Chemicals and allied products	48-55	48-51	46-39	98-4	99-3	97-4	175-8	177-1	167-4			
Clay, glass and stone products	46-71	46-54	44-79	144-0	145-2	150-0	273-6	276-6	266-8			
Electric light and power	49-94	49-41	47-71	169-2	170-6	158-2	268-7	267-5	238-5			
Electrical apparatus	48-57	48-90	46-72	165-7	166-3	166-8	302-9	304-2	291-8			
Iron and steel products	50-51	50-02	48-95	106-2	106-7	111-7	176-4	175-4	179-7			
Crude, rolled and forged products	53-42	53-89	50-71	134-0	134-2	144-7	194-4	196-4	198-3			
Machinery (other than vehicles)	48-54	48-24	46-69	109-9	109-1	118-4	186-3	183-8	194-5			
Agricultural implements	49-95	46-00	49-80	167-4	166-5	206-3	309-3	287-0	388-7			
Land vehicles and aircraft	51-85	50-96	50-84	103-0	103-8	102-8	164-4	162-7	160-8			
Automobiles and parts	52-52	52-00	52-43	120-1	123-8	117-6	163-9	167-3	160-5			
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	49-00	48-80	47-28	64-5	68-9	89-3	105-4	112-1	141-1			
Heating appliances	45-84	45-87	43-79	161-5	159-5	152-4	280-1	276-9	252-7			
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	50-37	50-90	48-24	101-6	102-4	102-7	216-0	219-8	204-3			
Foundry and machine shop products	48-47	48-77	47-95	88-1	87-5	98-4	207-5	207-3	210-6			
Other iron and steel products	47-93	47-90	45-91	99-1	99-0	101-3	173-3	173-0	170-7			
Non-ferrous metal products	51-25	50-70	48-45	111-7	112-9	121-0	212-3	212-3	212-8			
Non-metallic mineral products	55-94	55-08	53-39	123-5	125-2	120-7	236-2	235-6	220-9			
Miscellaneous	39-37	38-34	36-48	165-9	167-8	146-6	291-3	287-0	275-1			
Logging	38-57	38-24	38-38	155-8	144-6	221-7	299-3	275-4	426-8			
Mining	54-32	54-04	51-89	104-1	104-3	102-2	176-9	176-5	165-9			
Coal	53-66	53-71	51-71	100-2	99-0	100-8	211-3	209-0	204-9			
Metallic ores	56-53	56-21	54-29	92-5	92-7	89-6	144-2	143-6	134-1			
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	49-03	49-09	46-08	161-5	165-8	158-5	195-7	300-3	269-1			
Communications	41-53	42-16	39-03	205-6	204-9	187-9	308-4	312-3	266-3			
Telegraphs	45-23	45-28	44-76	124-8	126-1	123-3	221-5	224-2	216-6			
Telephones	40-53	41-30	37-85	224-8	224-3	206-6	326-2	331-6	279-9			
Transportation	52-33	52-58	51-49	144-0	144-5	146-3	230-0	231-8	230-0			
Street railways, cartage and storage	47-03	46-89	44-54	159-9	161-4	156-7	257-9	259-6	239-3			
Steam railways	57-49	58-43	58-17	133-5	134-8	135-7	211-8	217-5	218-0			
Shipping and stevedoring	47-89	46-63	45-57	136-5	132-3	150-1	251-7	237-8	263-4			
Construction and Maintenance	42-23	42-25	40-41	137-8	142-2	132-8	252-5	260-7	233-1			
Building	45-93	45-94	43-99	182-8	188-4	170-5	293-6	302-6	261-4			
Highway	36-61	36-85	34-90	121-5	125-7	122-5	230-6	240-1	222-2			
Railway	42-92	42-57	42-46	89-2	91-9	87-0	193-1	197-3	186-0			
Services (as indicated below)	29-04	28-74	27-23	144-3	145-0	145-8	253-6	252-3	239-8			
Hotels and restaurants	26-90	26-43	25-66	152-2	153-7	152-7	270-7	268-5	259-2			
Personal (chiefly laundries)	29-13	29-05	30-24	127-9	130-0	134-6	210-0	212-7	213-8			
Trade	37-09	37-45	35-15	157-5	152-2	152-7	244-7	238-9	225-5			
Retail	34-75	35-03	32-72	156-4	148-6	152-2	248-2	237-7	227-6			
Wholesale	43-28	43-44	41-59	163-6	165-3	157-6	237-8	241-2	221-2			
Eight Leading Industries	43-82	43-80	42-23	132-0	132-3	133-8	224-4	224-8	219-0			
Finance	41-23	41-20	39-19	148-1	147-8	143-1	210-4	209-9	193-0			
Banks and trust companies	37-32	37-37	34-84	158-8	158-8	153-5	227-6	237-9	204-9			
Brokerage and stock market operations	52-84	51-55	49-90	152-6	150-0	153-7	233-1	223-6	222-2			
Insurance	45-81	45-81	44-47	133-9	133-6	128-9	191-0	190-5	178-5			
Nine Leading Industries	43-72	43-69	42-11	132-6	132-9	134-1	223-8	224-2	218-0			

TABLE C-5.—SEX DISTRIBUTION OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT

SOURCE: *The Employment Situation, D.B.S.*

Industries	Dec. 1, 1949				Nov. 1, 1949		Dec. 1, 1948	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	no.	no.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Manufacturing.....	817,995	246,037	76.9	23.1	76.8	23.2	77.1	22.9
Animal products—edible.....	30,696	7,408	80.6	19.4	80.3	19.7	80.3	19.7
Fur and products.....	2,852	1,506	65.4	34.6	64.3	35.7	63.2	36.8
Leather and products.....	18,739	12,056	60.9	39.1	60.4	39.6	60.8	39.2
Boots and shoes.....	11,068	8,248	57.3	42.7	57.2	42.8	57.3	42.7
Lumber and products.....	73,266	6,618	91.7	8.3	92.0	8.0	91.5	8.5
Rough and dressed lumber.....	45,110	2,407	94.9	5.1	95.2	4.8	94.6	5.4
Furniture.....	17,118	2,201	88.6	11.4	88.6	11.4	88.0	12.0
Other lumber products.....	11,038	2,010	84.6	15.4	84.6	15.4	86.0	14.0
Plant products—edible.....	42,003	22,845	64.8	35.2	62.7	37.3	65.3	34.7
Pulp and paper products.....	89,620	22,981	79.6	20.4	80.0	20.0	79.8	20.2
Pulp and paper.....	44,552	2,511	94.7	5.3	94.9	5.1	95.0	5.0
Paper products.....	13,686	8,209	62.5	37.5	63.3	36.7	62.1	37.9
Printing and publishing.....	31,382	12,261	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2	70.9	29.1
Rubber products.....	15,322	5,664	73.0	27.0	73.1	26.9	74.3	25.7
Textile products.....	74,851	88,189	45.9	54.1	45.7	54.3	45.1	54.9
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	37,941	21,193	64.2	35.8	64.3	35.7	62.4	37.6
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	13,910	8,749	61.4	38.6	62.0	38.0	60.5	39.5
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	8,018	6,031	57.1	42.9	57.5	42.5	56.9	43.1
Synthetic silk and silk goods.....	12,026	5,018	70.6	29.4	70.1	29.9	67.6	32.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	8,896	15,839	36.0	64.0	36.4	63.6	35.0	65.0
Garments and personal furnishings.....	18,924	43,241	30.4	69.6	30.0	70.0	29.8	70.2
Other textile products.....	9,060	7,916	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5	53.5	46.5
Tobacco.....	4,899	6,311	43.7	56.3	42.4	57.6	42.9	57.1
Beverages.....	17,235	2,649	86.7	13.3	87.0	13.0	86.0	14.0
Chemicals and allied products.....	32,628	10,708	75.3	24.7	75.5	24.5	75.6	24.4
Clay, glass and stone products.....	19,479	2,430	88.9	11.1	89.1	10.9	88.1	11.9
Electric light and power.....	30,588	4,250	71.8	28.2	71.9	28.1	71.8	28.2
Electrical apparatus.....	37,994	14,936	92.3	7.7	92.3	7.7	92.6	7.4
Iron and steel products.....	262,639	21,984	92.3	4.5	95.4	4.6	95.8	4.2
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	34,816	1,657	95.5	4.5	97.9	12.1	88.9	11.1
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	24,300	3,357	87.8	6.2	93.9	6.1	94.4	5.6
Agricultural implements.....	14,169	933	93.9	6.1	94.3	5.7	94.6	5.4
Land vehicles and aircraft.....	110,562	6,600	94.4	5.6	89.6	10.4	89.7	10.3
Automobiles and parts.....	42,128	4,939	89.5	10.5	96.4	3.6	96.6	3.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	12,253	482	96.2	3.8	94.1	5.9	93.4	6.6
Heating appliances.....	8,509	542	94.0	6.0	94.1	5.9	92.3	7.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.).....	10,544	935	91.9	8.1	91.8	8.2	92.3	7.7
Foundry and machine shop products.....	8,002	415	95.1	4.9	95.2	4.8	95.3	4.7
Other iron and steel products.....	39,484	7,063	84.8	15.2	84.7	15.3	84.9	15.1
Non-ferrous metal products.....	39,288	6,323	86.1	13.9	86.4	13.6	84.9	15.1
Non-metallic mineral products.....	14,201	1,393	91.1	8.9	91.1	8.9	91.5	8.5
Miscellaneous.....	11,695	7,786	60.0	40.0	59.5	40.5	62.1	37.9
Logging.....	72,900	1,052	98.6	1.4	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6
Mining.....	84,849	1,884	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	98.0	2.0
Coal.....	25,052	227	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9	99.1	0.9
Metallic ores.....	43,305	855	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	16,492	802	95.4	4.6	95.6	4.4	96.0	4.0
Communications.....	26,073	29,166	47.2	52.8	47.3	52.7	47.4	52.6
Telegraphs.....	6,966	1,528	82.0	18.0	81.5	18.5	81.3	18.7
Telephones.....	17,013	26,782	38.8	61.2	39.1	60.9	39.8	60.2
Transportation.....	174,564	10,888	94.1	5.9	94.0	6.0	94.2	5.8
Street railways, cartage and storage.....	59,363	4,404	93.1	6.9	93.0	7.0	93.1	6.9
Steam railway operation.....	86,160	5,270	94.2	5.8	94.2	5.8	94.1	5.9
Shipping and stevedoring.....	29,041	1,214	96.0	4.0	95.5	4.5	96.2	3.8
Construction and Maintenance.....	249,996	4,711	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9
Building.....	124,085	3,263	97.4	2.6	97.5	2.5	97.5	2.5
Highway.....	87,462	1,316	98.5	1.5	98.5	1.5	98.4	1.6
Railway.....	38,449	132	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3	99.7	0.3
Services (as specified below).....	36,860	37,744	49.4	50.6	48.9	51.1	48.4	51.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	22,965	22,464	50.6	49.4	50.1	49.9	50.5	49.5
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	7,434	12,003	38.2	61.8	38.1	61.9	39.2	60.8
Trade.....	186,018	125,987	59.6	40.4	60.7	39.3	59.0	41.0
Retail.....	120,720	105,496	53.4	46.6	54.7	45.3	53.0	47.0
Wholesale.....	65,298	20,491	76.1	23.9	75.4	24.6	74.9	25.1
Eight Leading Industries.....	47,741	43,129	52.5	47.5	52.6	47.4	53.0	47.0
Finance.....	25,494	26,484	49.0	51.0	49.1	50.9	49.8	50.2
Banks and trust companies.....	2,299	1,271	64.4	35.6	64.5	35.5	64.9	35.1
Brokerage and stock market operations.....	19,948	15,374	56.5	43.5	56.4	43.6	56.5	43.5
Insurance.....	1,696,996	500,598	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3
All Industries.....	1,696,996	500,598	77.2	22.8	77.4	22.6	77.7	22.3

TABLE C-6.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Tables C-6 to C-9 are based on reports from a somewhat smaller number of firms than Tables C-1 to C-5. They relate only to wage-earners for whom statistics of hours of work are also available, whereas Tables C-1 to C-4 relate to salaried employees as well as to all wage-earners of the co-operating firms.

Week Preceding	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non- Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non- Durable Goods
	No.	No.	No.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Dec. 1, 1945.....	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
Dec. 1, 1946.....	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.8	67.6
Dec. 1, 1947.....	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
Dec. 1, 1948.....	43.2	43.4	43.1	96.0	104.1	87.7
*Jan. 1, 1949.....	40.6	41.0	40.2	97.2	104.8	89.3
Feb. 1, 1949.....	42.9	43.2	42.7	97.2	105.0	89.3
Mar. 1, 1949.....	43.0	43.2	42.7	97.6	105.3	89.6
Apr. 1, 1949.....	42.9	43.2	42.6	98.2	105.7	90.3
May 1, 1949.....	42.5	42.7	42.3	98.6	106.2	90.7
June 1, 1949.....	40.8	41.1	40.5	99.1	106.5	91.5
July 1, 1949.....	41.8	42.4	41.2	99.1	106.7	91.3
Aug. 1, 1949.....	41.9	42.1	41.7	98.8	106.5	91.1
Sept. 1, 1949.....	42.4	42.5	42.2	98.4	106.6	90.4
Oct. 1, 1949.....	42.7	43.0	42.5	99.3	107.8	91.0
Nov. 1, 1949.....	42.8	42.8	42.9	99.5	108.0	91.4
Dec. 1, 1949.....	42.9	43.0	42.9	99.9	108.5	91.5

* The averages at this date were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of January 1.

TABLE C-7.—WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES IN MANUFACTURING

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

Week Preceding	All Manufactures ¹		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly		Average Weekly		Average Weekly	
	Salaries and Wages	Wages	Salaries and Wages	Wages	Salaries and Wages	Wages
Dec. 1, 1945.....	\$ 32.32	\$ 30.02	\$ 35.20	\$ 33.23	\$ 29.83	\$ 27.03
Dec. 1, 1946.....	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
Dec. 1, 1947.....	39.16	37.24	42.09	40.65	36.50	33.83
Dec. 1, 1948.....	43.59	41.47	46.88	45.18	40.52	37.80
*Jan. 1, 1949.....	42.12	39.46	45.23	42.97	39.19	35.90
Feb. 1, 1949.....	44.04	41.70	47.17	45.36	41.12	38.13
Mar. 1, 1949.....	44.27	41.97	47.43	45.49	41.30	38.26
Apr. 1, 1949.....	44.27	42.13	47.43	45.66	41.30	38.47
May 1, 1949.....	44.31	41.91	47.30	45.35	41.49	38.37
June 1, 1949.....	43.16	40.43	46.00	43.77	40.49	37.06
July 1, 1949.....	43.95	41.42	47.26	45.24	40.90	37.62
Aug. 1, 1949.....	43.90	41.40	46.90	44.84	41.15	37.99
Sept. 1, 1949.....	44.05	41.72	47.35	45.31	41.12	38.15
Oct. 1, 1949.....	44.72	42.40	48.20	46.35	41.63	38.68
Nov. 1, 1949.....	44.95	42.59	48.15	46.22	42.09	39.21
Dec. 1, 1949.....	45.21	42.86	48.58	46.66	42.19	39.25

¹ Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C-6.

TABLE C-8.—HOURS AND EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING BY PROVINCES AND CITIES

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: *Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.*

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings (in cents)		
	Dec. 1, 1949	Nov. 1, 1949	Dec. 1, 1948	Dec. 1, 1949	Nov. 1, 1949	Dec. 1, 1948
Nova Scotia.....	43.2	44.2	45.0	89.9	89.9	84.0
New Brunswick.....	45.6	44.8	45.6	89.6	89.1	87.6
Quebec.....	44.5	44.4	45.1	90.5	90.4	86.8
Ontario.....	42.4	42.3	42.4	104.7	104.2	100.9
Manitoba.....	43.2	42.9	43.0	97.3	96.9	93.6
Saskatchewan.....	42.3	42.0	43.0	103.2	102.4	98.5
Alberta.....	42.7	42.9	42.4	101.7	101.4	97.7
British Columbia.....	38.5	38.4	39.0	119.6	119.4	115.7
Montreal.....	43.2	43.1	43.8	95.7	95.4	91.6
Toronto.....	41.6	41.5	41.4	103.0	102.7	99.8
Hamilton.....	42.4	41.2	42.0	114.8	113.1	107.1
Winnipeg.....	42.9	42.6	42.7	96.6	96.0	93.0
Vancouver.....	37.7	37.8	38.4	117.8	117.3	114.0

¹ Exclusive of electric light and power.

* See footnote to Table C-6.

TABLE C-9.—(HOURS AND EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY)

(Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners)

SOURCE: Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings, D.B.S.

Industries	Average Hours per Week Reported at			Average Hourly Earnings Reported at			Average Weekly Wages		
	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948	Dec. 1 1949	Nov. 1 1949	Dec. 1 1948
	No.	No.	No.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
Manufacturing	42-9	42-8	43-2	99-9	99-5	96-0	42-86	42-59	41-47
*Durable manufactured goods.....	43-0	42-8	43-4	108-5	108-0	104-1	46-66	46-22	45-18
Non-durable manufactured goods.....	42-9	42-9	43-1	91-5	91-4	87-7	39-25	39-21	37-80
Animal products—edible.....	42-6	43-5	42-4	99-7	100-3	94-3	42-47	43-63	39-98
Dairy products.....	46-2	46-6	46-0	76-5	76-4	73-5	35-34	35-60	33-81
Meat products.....	43-5	43-8	42-6	108-9	108-8	103-1	47-37	48-09	43-92
Leather products.....	40-1	40-3	41-1	76-6	76-2	73-5	30-72	30-71	30-21
Leather boots and shoes.....	39-0	39-3	40-7	73-9	73-7	70-6	28-82	28-96	28-73
*Lumber products.....	42-1	42-0	41-7	92-3	91-4	89-4	38-86	38-39	37-28
Rough and dressed lumber.....	41-0	41-2	40-7	98-6	96-9	95-1	40-43	39-92	38-71
Containers.....	45-0	45-6	44-2	76-8	76-7	78-9	35-25	34-98	34-87
Furniture.....	43-7	43-4	42-7	86-5	86-5	84-1	37-80	37-54	35-91
*Musical instruments.....	45-0	44-8	45-9	87-0	86-6	81-2	39-15	38-80	37-27
Plant products—edible.....	43-9	43-6	43-6	77-5	77-1	74-0	34-02	33-62	32-26
Flour and other milled products.....	44-5	45-9	45-8	95-9	96-0	90-2	42-68	44-06	41-36
Fruit and vegetable preserving.....	41-0	41-1	42-1	72-8	72-1	69-2	29-85	29-63	29-13
Bread and bakery products.....	44-2	43-9	44-0	78-5	78-6	76-1	34-70	34-51	33-53
Chocolate and cocoa products.....	43-8	43-3	42-7	66-3	66-0	63-2	29-04	28-58	26-99
Pulp and paper products.....	45-4	45-4	45-4	108-8	108-9	105-4	49-40	49-44	47-85
Pulp and paper mills.....	48-2	48-5	48-9	114-3	114-4	112-7	55-09	55-48	55-11
Paper products.....	44-4	44-1	42-9	85-4	86-0	81-8	37-92	37-93	35-09
Printing and publishing.....	41-4	41-0	41-0	115-6	115-0	106-6	47-80	47-15	43-71
Rubber products.....	41-7	42-0	42-2	102-4	101-9	102-8	42-70	42-80	43-69
Textile—all branches.....	41-4	41-2	41-8	80-0	80-4	75-7	33-12	33-12	31-64
Thread, yarn and cloth.....	44-2	43-7	44-6	84-5	84-7	77-9	37-35	37-01	34-74
Cotton yarn and cloth.....	43-6	42-8	43-4	84-9	85-9	79-3	37-02	36-77	34-42
Woolen yarn and cloth.....	43-8	43-7	44-1	80-0	79-7	75-9	35-04	34-83	33-47
Synthetic silk and silk goods.....	45-5	44-9	46-6	87-2	86-8	77-9	39-68	38-97	36-30
Hosiery and knit goods.....	42-4	41-8	41-9	75-1	75-3	70-5	31-84	31-48	29-54
Garments and personal furnishings.....	37-1	37-8	38-1	75-3	76-4	74-3	27-94	28-88	28-31
Tobacco.....	42-4	43-7	43-3	89-0	89-6	82-0	47-12	43-04	41-59
Beverages.....	43-9	43-3	43-1	100-5	99-4	96-5	44-12	44-29	42-93
Distilled and malt liquor.....	43-3	42-3	42-5	105-8	104-7	101-0	45-81	44-29	42-93
Chemicals and allied products.....	44-1	44-0	43-9	99-7	99-5	95-6	43-97	43-78	41-97
Drugs and medicines.....	41-8	42-2	41-1	82-9	83-1	78-8	34-65	35-07	32-39
*Clay, glass and stone products.....	45-7	45-8	45-8	98-5	98-4	93-6	45-01	45-07	42-87
Glass products.....	46-2	46-2	45-8	94-4	94-4	89-3	43-61	43-61	40-90
Lime, gypsum and cement products.....	46-9	47-6	47-1	99-3	99-2	92-7	46-57	47-22	43-66
*Electrical apparatus.....	41-9	42-2	41-6	109-1	109-4	106-0	45-71	46-17	44-10
Heavy electrical apparatus ¹	43-0	43-0	46-2	122-0	121-8	117-5	52-46	52-37	54-29
*Iron and steel products.....	43-0	42-6	43-8	114-0	113-5	108-8	49-02	48-35	47-65
Crude, rolled and forged products.....	43-1	43-7	44-7	121-0	120-5	111-0	52-15	52-60	49-62
Primary iron and steel.....	42-8	43-4	44-6	123-2	122-6	112-7	52-73	53-21	50-26
Machinery (other than vehicles).....	43-6	43-3	44-7	105-7	105-4	100-6	46-09	45-64	44-97
Agricultural implements.....	41-6	38-5	43-0	115-6	113-6	113-1	48-09	43-74	48-63
Land vehicles and aircraft.....	42-8	42-1	43-4	118-6	118-1	114-8	50-76	49-72	49-82
Railway rolling stock.....	44-8	43-5	45-2	114-7	114-3	111-9	51-39	49-72	50-58
Automobiles and parts.....	40-0	39-9	41-2	124-7	123-8	121-6	49-88	49-40	50-10
Aeroplanes and parts.....	46-0	46-1	44-9	113-4	111-9	101-1	52-16	51-59	45-39
Steel shipbuilding and repairing.....	42-6	42-9	43-1	111-3	110-3	107-1	47-41	47-32	46-16
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.....	43-1	43-0	43-0	109-6	109-0	103-5	47-24	46-87	44-51
Hardware, tools and cutlery.....	43-2	43-3	43-4	98-1	98-1	95-8	42-38	42-48	41-58
Foundry and machine shop products.....	42-9	43-2	44-8	111-8	111-6	106-5	47-96	48-21	47-71
Sheet metal work.....	42-9	43-4	42-8	102-7	102-5	97-4	44-06	44-49	41-60
*Non-ferrous metal products.....	44-3	44-1	44-4	109-1	109-2	103-6	48-33	48-16	46-09
Smelting and refining.....	45-4	45-0	.....	118-1	118-8	.....	53-62	53-46	.....
Aluminum and its products.....	43-0	43-4	.....	100-7	100-5	.....	43-30	43-62	.....
Brass and copper manufacturing.....	42-9	42-8	43-0	106-6	106-8	100-5	45-73	45-71	43-22
Non-metallic mineral products.....	42-6	43-4	43-2	121-6	119-3	114-3	51-80	51-78	49-38
Petroleum and its products.....	42-0	43-1	42-6	129-7	126-7	122-7	54-47	54-61	52-27
Miscellaneous manufactured products.....	43-2	41-9	42-6	86-4	85-7	82-1	37-32	35-91	34-97
Mining	44-5	44-5	44-0	119-5	118-6	115-3	53-18	52-78	50-73
Coal.....	40-3	40-3	40-3	132-8	132-1	127-4	53-52	53-24	51-34
Metallic ores.....	46-6	46-5	46-1	117-6	117-2	114-2	54-80	54-50	52-65
Non-metallic minerals (except coal).....	45-7	45-4	44-4	105-1	102-8	99-4	48-03	46-67	44-13
Local Transportation²	46-0	46-0	45-6	102-8	101-9	97-6	47-29	46-87	44-51
Building Construction	40-9	41-2	41-1	109-2	109-0	105-0	44-66	44-91	43-16
Highway Construction	38-9	38-9	37-0	86-6	86-8	81-7	33-69	33-77	30-23
Services (as indicated below)	42-6	41-9	42-4	65-0	64-9	61-6	27-69	27-19	26-12
Hotels and restaurants.....	43-4	42-4	42-9	63-7	63-8	60-9	27-65	27-05	26-13
Personal (chiefly laundries).....	41-0	40-8	41-4	67-7	67-3	62-9	27-76	27-46	26-04

¹ Industries classed in the durable manufactured goods industries.² Since 1941, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has prepared current indexes of average hourly earnings of the employees of eight establishments producing heavy electrical apparatus. Based upon the hourly earnings at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., the latest figures are as follows:—Oct. 1, 1949, 230-9; Nov. 1, 1949, 231-1; Dec. 1, 1949, 231-5; at Dec. 1, 1948, the index was 223-0.³ Chiefly street and electric railways.

**TABLE C-10.—EARNINGS, HOURS AND REAL EARNINGS FOR WAGE EARNERS
IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN CANADA**

SOURCE: Hours Worked and Hourly and Weekly Wages, D.B.S. Real Wages Computed by the Economics and Research Branch, Department of Labour

Date	Average Hours Worked per Week	Average Hourly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers (Av. 1946=100)		
				Average Weekly Earnings	Cost of Living	Average Real Weekly Earnings
Week preceding		cts.	\$			
January 1, 1945.....	46.1*	70.0	32.27*	106.8	96.0	111.3
February 1, 1945.....	45.4	70.1	31.83	105.3	96.0	109.7
March 1, 1945.....	45.8	70.1	32.11	106.3	96.0	110.7
April 1, 1945.....	45.6*	70.4	32.10*	106.2	96.0	110.6
May 1, 1945.....	45.5	70.5	32.08	106.2	96.3	110.3
June 1, 1945.....	44.3	70.3	31.14	103.0	96.8	106.4
July 1, 1945.....	44.3	70.1	31.05	102.7	97.3	105.5
August 1, 1945.....	44.3	69.5	30.79	101.9	97.5	104.5
September 1, 1945.....	44.1	69.2	30.52	101.9	97.0	104.1
October 1, 1945.....	44.7	67.8	30.31	100.3	96.8	103.6
November 1, 1945.....	44.9	67.5	30.31	100.3	97.0	103.4
December 1, 1945.....	44.8	67.0	30.02	99.3	97.2	102.2
January 1, 1946.....	42.2*	67.9	30.01*	99.3	97.0	102.4
February 1, 1946.....	44.1	68.1	30.03	99.4	97.0	102.5
March 1, 1946.....	44.0	67.9	29.88	98.9	97.2	101.7
April 1, 1946.....	44.4	68.4	30.37	100.5	97.7	102.9
May 1, 1946.....	43.0	68.9	29.63	98.0	98.7	99.3
June 1, 1946.....	42.0	69.1	29.02	96.0	100.0	96.0
July 1, 1946.....	42.4	70.0	29.68	98.2	101.2	97.0
August 1, 1946.....	43.0	70.0	30.10	99.6	101.6	98.0
September 1, 1946.....	42.7	70.6	30.15	99.8	101.5	98.3
October 1, 1946.....	42.9	71.4	30.63	101.4	102.6	98.8
November 1, 1946.....	42.4	72.9	30.91	102.3	102.8	99.5
December 1, 1946.....	43.2	74.5	32.18	106.5	102.8	103.6
January 1, 1947.....	42.7*	76.2	32.54*	107.7	102.8	104.8
February 1, 1947.....	43.1	76.3	32.89	108.8	103.4	105.2
March 1, 1947.....	43.4	77.1	33.46	110.7	104.3	106.1
April 1, 1947.....	43.2	77.6	33.52	110.9	105.7	104.9
May 1, 1947.....	43.2	78.3	33.83	111.9	107.7	103.9
June 1, 1947.....	42.9	79.9	34.28	113.4	109.1	103.9
July 1, 1947.....	42.0	80.8	33.94	112.3	110.0	102.1
August 1, 1947.....	42.5	81.3	34.55	114.3	110.5	103.4
September 1, 1947.....	42.3	82.2	34.77	115.1	112.8	102.0
October 1, 1947.....	43.1	83.4	35.95	119.0	115.0	103.5
November 1, 1947.....	42.9	84.7	36.34	120.3	116.2	103.5
December 1, 1947.....	43.5	85.6	37.24	123.2	118.1	104.3
January 1, 1948.....	43.2*	86.6	37.41*	123.8	120.0	103.2
February 1, 1948.....	42.8	86.6	37.06	122.6	121.4	101.0
March 1, 1948.....	43.2	88.0	38.02	125.8	122.0	103.1
April 1, 1948.....	43.2*	89.0	38.45*	127.2	122.7	103.7
May 1, 1948.....	43.1	89.4	38.53	127.5	124.0	102.8
June 1, 1948.....	41.7	91.4	38.11	126.1	124.8	101.0
July 1, 1948.....	42.0	92.3	38.77	128.3	126.9	101.1
August 1, 1948.....	42.1	92.7	39.03	129.2	127.4	101.4
September 1, 1948.....	41.7	93.4	38.95	128.9	128.6	100.2
October 1, 1948.....	43.0	94.6	40.68	134.6	129.1	104.3
November 1, 1948.....	43.1	95.5	41.16	136.2	129.1	105.5
December 1, 1948.....	43.2	96.0	41.47	137.2	128.6	106.7
January 1, 1949.....	43.2*	97.2	41.99*	138.9	129.1	107.6
February 1, 1949.....	42.9	97.2	41.70	138.0	129.0	107.0
March 1, 1949.....	43.0	97.6	41.97	138.9	128.8	107.8
April 1, 1949.....	42.9	98.2	42.13	139.4	128.9	108.1
May 1, 1949.....	41.8*	98.6	41.21*	136.4	129.0	105.7
June 1, 1949.....	40.8	99.1	40.43	133.8	129.9	103.0
July 1, 1949.....	41.8	99.1	41.42	137.1	131.1	104.6
August 1, 1949.....	41.9	98.8	41.40	137.0	131.7	104.0
September 1, 1949.....	42.4	98.4	41.72	138.1	131.3	105.2
October 1, 1949.....	42.7	99.3	42.40	140.3	131.2	106.9
November 1, 1949.....	42.8	99.5	42.59	140.9	130.8	107.7
December 1, 1949(?).....	42.9	99.9	42.86	141.8	130.7	108.5

NOTE: Average Real Weekly Earnings were computed by dividing the index of the cost of living into an index of the average weekly earnings, both indexes having been calculated on a similar base (Average 1946=100).

* Figures adjusted for holidays. The actual figures are: January 1, 1945, 39.6 hours, \$27.72; April 1, 1945, 43.6 hours, \$30.69; January 1, 1946, 38.1 hours, \$25.87; January 1, 1947, 38.1 hours, \$29.03; January 1, 1948, 38.3 hours, \$33.17; April 1, 1948, 41.6 hours, \$37.02; January 1, 1949, 40.6 hours, \$39.46; May 1, 1949, 42.5 hours, \$41.91.

(?) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE C-11.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY PROVINCES

Month	N.S. and Prince Edward Island	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
Average 1919.....	3.1	2.0	3.4	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.0	7.9	3.4
Average 1920.....	1.8	2.0	7.2	3.4	3.1	3.2	2.8	11.2	4.9
Average 1921.....	11.3	8.5	16.6	9.7	8.5	7.8	7.8	23.5	12.7
Average 1926.....	7.8	2.1	6.8	4.2	3.6	3.0	4.9	5.5	5.1
Average 1929.....	4.0	1.6	7.7	4.3	7.1	5.3	6.4	5.0	5.7
Average 1933.....	16.0	13.0	25.2	24.4	20.3	17.2	21.7	20.8	22.3
Average 1939.....	7.1	9.0	16.0	11.1	9.6	8.9	12.3	12.0	12.2
Average 1940.....	3.1	3.7	11.0	6.0	7.3	6.9	9.7	7.6	7.8
Average 1941.....	2.2	2.3	6.1	3.4	4.4	3.4	6.7	4.5	4.5
Average 1942.....	1.1	2.0	2.9	2.2	2.5	1.7	2.9	1.0	2.2
Average 1943.....	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.8
Average 1944.....	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5
Average 1945.....	2.0	1.2	1.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.5	1.4
Average 1946.....	2.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.4
Average 1947.....	6.7	3.5	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.5	1.3
Average 1948.....	4.1	4.7	2.1	1.6	0.9	1.9	1.5	3.7	2.2
Average 1949.....	4.9	4.1	3.4	2.5	1.6	2.3	1.8	4.3	3.0
Mar. 1920.....	1.9	3.1	3.3	2.3	3.2	3.0	2.1	7.6	3.1
June 1920.....	0.6	0.4	3.1	1.6	1.4	2.2	1.2	5.8	2.1
Sept. 1920.....	0.3	0.1	7.6	1.9	0.5	0.1	0.6	5.1	3.3
Dec. 1920.....	6.9	11.0	19.6	12.3	7.8	10.1	9.2	11.6	13.0
Mar. 1921.....	17.9	11.7	16.9	13.0	10.5	12.1	9.8	34.6	16.5
June 1921.....	14.3	11.7	20.7	6.7	8.0	6.8	9.4	24.4	13.2
Sept. 1921.....	8.7	7.0	13.8	6.2	3.9	2.5	3.0	12.5	8.5
Dec. 1921.....	5.9	6.9	26.8	9.7	15.5	10.4	6.8	24.7	15.1
Mar. 1926.....	19.0	2.7	6.5	8.4	7.0	6.8	4.6	3.0	7.3
June 1926.....	3.8	1.6	8.9	1.9	2.6	0.8	4.9	2.6	4.1
Sept. 1926.....	1.1	1.6	7.1	1.8	0.5	1.1	2.0	5.4	3.3
Dec. 1926.....	3.2	2.2	7.6	5.6	4.3	2.1	6.7	7.5	5.9
Mar. 1929.....	6.2	1.4	7.9	4.5	9.2	7.3	4.9	4.8	6.0
June 1929.....	3.3	1.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.8	4.3	2.6	2.9
Sept. 1929.....	1.8	1.6	3.9	3.1	4.7	2.5	6.1	4.5	3.7
Dec. 1929.....	5.2	2.4	14.5	9.7	12.8	13.0	13.9	11.5	11.4
Mar. 1933.....	22.7	16.4	27.3	26.8	20.3	20.5	25.3	23.8	25.1
June 1933.....	13.8	13.0	26.2	23.3	19.4	14.9	24.5	18.6	21.8
Sept. 1933.....	11.0	10.4	24.1	20.9	19.1	13.5	19.7	21.3	19.8
Dec. 1933.....	11.2	11.5	23.2	24.9	20.3	17.2	17.6	19.8	21.0
Mar. 1939.....	9.1	10.6	18.6	15.8	12.9	13.1	16.7	15.3	15.7
June 1939.....	6.3	8.9	15.0	9.7	10.2	6.6	18.2	9.7	11.6
Sept. 1939.....	7.4	6.1	13.2	7.6	4.0	3.2	6.2	10.0	9.1
Dec. 1939.....	5.3	4.3	16.1	9.7	12.0	10.2	4.9	12.4	11.4
Mar. 1945.....	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.6	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7
June 1945.....	1.2	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.5
Sept. 1945.....	2.0	0.5	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	2.4	1.4
Dec. 1945.....	4.6	4.7	1.8	4.0	1.2	1.3	0.9	3.5	3.0
Mar. 1946.....	4.0	1.8	1.4	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.0	3.0	1.9
June 1946.....	3.6	3.7	1.0	0.8	1.5	0.7	0.4	2.3	1.3
Sept. 1946.....	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.5	0.4	0.5	1.5	1.0
Dec. 1946.....	1.5	0.3	1.4	0.9	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.6	1.5
Mar. 1947.....	15.4	1.7	1.8	0.7	1.3	2.0	1.5	2.0	1.8
June 1947.....	7.2	2.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.8
Sept. 1947.....	4.9	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.5	1.1	0.7
Dec. 1947.....	3.6	8.4	2.2	0.9	1.1	0.6	1.5	2.0	1.7
Mar. 1948.....	6.1	3.9	2.7	3.1	1.0	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.1
June 1948.....	5.1	6.6	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	2.9	1.3
Sept. 1948.....	3.9	0.9	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.4	0.2	2.1	1.0
Dec. 1948.....	2.4	7.5	3.3	2.8	1.2	3.7	2.4	6.0	3.4
Mar. 1949.....	5.5	6.9	3.4	2.7	1.1	3.8	1.8	3.9	3.2
June 1949.....	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	2.6	1.9	1.2	2.8	1.8
Sept. 1949.....	5.2	2.3	3.2	1.8	0.3	0.3	0.3	2.7	2.2
Dec. 1949.....	7.7	5.0	5.5	3.6	2.2	3.1	3.7	7.6	4.8

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES

NOTE.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where "0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

	Lumbering and Logging	Mining	Manufacturing Industries	Vegetable products	Pulp and paper products	Pulp and paper mill workers	Printing, publishing and lithographing	Electric current, etc.	Wood products	Fibre, textile products and Textile workers	Garment workers	Hat, cap and glove workers	Animal products	Rubber products	Iron and its products	Non-ferrous metals
December 1919.....	12.7	1.4	2.5	2.5	.9	.6	1.1	.....	.2	.2	.4	2	.1	.....	2.6	4.3
December 1920.....	12.7	1.3	19.4	23.3	6.1	11.9	2.9	.....	14.0	10.6	60.2	.....	19.5	.....	15.2	19.2
December 1921.....	45.0	18.5	21.6	21.6	3.9	3.5	4.1	.....	45.8	4.4	69.8	.....	23	.....	15.2	9.6
December 1926.....	14.0	5.1	7.3	15.6	2.4	3.5	3.4	.....	18.0	11.0	6.1	.....	14.7	.....	25.8	6.4
December 1929.....	2.7	5.0	13.7	9.6	5.9	10.4	3.4	.....	6.5	3.6	37.3	.....	8.4	.....	7.6	4.5
December 1940.....	28.5	7.5	6.8	5.2	3.3	2.7	4.5	.....	18.3	2.5	3.0	.....	4.0	.....	8.2	2.8
December 1942.....	0	.9	5.5	.1	.7	5.5	1.1	.....	18.7	9.7	3.7	.....	23.9	.....	4.2	1.6
December 1943.....	0	.3	6.4	.4	.3	4.4	.3	.....	.2	.1	.2	.....	.1	.....	.1	1.6
December 1944.....	0	.5	.4	.0	.7	1.0	.2	.....	.1	.1	.2	.....	.4	.....	.8	4.4
December 1945.....	0	4.0	3.9	.5	.8	1.1	.2	.....	.4	.0	.0	.....	.1	.....	.2	5.0
December 1946.....	8.0	.7	1.4	.1	1.3	2.0	.1	.....	3.8	.1	.2	.....	1.8	.....	8.3	7.0
December 1947.....	.....	.....	1.6	1.6	.6	.....	.....	.....	.1	.1	.1	.....	1.7	.....	2.3	4.7
December 1948.....	66.2	.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	.2	.....	1.5	.2	.8	.....	10.8	.....	2.4	.7
December 1949.....	18.7	1.0	4.4	2.4	2.5	3.5	.0	.....	10.7	.7	.5	.....	28.6	.....	4.9	4.9
March 1933.....	35.8	17.5	28.2	15.4	16.8	19.2	15.0	.....	41.6	19.8	29.7	19.0	20.0	.....	35.3	35.7
June 1933.....	24.1	14.6	24.5	8.4	14.0	12.7	13.5	.....	26.8	18.9	10.6	20.7	8.8	.....	30.6	14.0
September 1933.....	16.9	9.8	21.3	9.8	15.4	15.5	13.4	.....	23.0	8.1	7.7	6.4	23.6	.....	25.6	16.7
December 1933.....	19.0	6.8	23.4	16.0	15.3	17.4	14.4	.....	13.9	17.2	18.3	11.4	56.6	.....	25.3	23.3
March 1939.....	31.5	12.8	13.2	8.5	7.7	8.7	6.1	.....	8.4	11.6	12.4	11.4	12.4	.....	16.2	2.9
June 1939.....	10.1	14.7	12.5	4.7	5.5	4.5	7.1	.....	3.0	19.0	8.8	20.3	24.1	.....	14.7	7.4
September 1939.....	21.2	5.9	10.8	3.7	6.3	6.4	7.4	.....	22.9	6.1	1.2	3.3	20.8	.....	0	14.6
December 1939.....	23.0	5.0	10.0	4.4	5.7	4.3	8.0	.....	7.0	9.3	.7	8.0	33.1	.....	8.7	1.8
March 1944.....	8	.7	.2	.1	.3	.3	.2	.....	.8	.1	.0	.2	.0	.....	.3	1.4
June 1944.....	0	.2	.1	.1	.1	.0	.1	.....	.2	.2	.0	.3	.0	.....	.1	0
September 1944.....	0	.5	.1	.4	.5	1.0	.2	.....	.4	.0	.0	.4	.0	.....	.1	0
December 1944.....	0	.5	.1	0	.7	1.0	.1	.....	.2	.0	.0	.0	.1	.....	.2	5.0
March 1946.....	4.2	.7	1.8	.5	.4	.4	.4	.....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.....	0	2.2
June 1946.....	8	.6	1.6	.6	.2	.2	.3	.....	.6	.3	.1	.4	.5	.....	3.5	2.2
September 1946.....	6	.3	1.4	.1	.4	.5	.2	.....	.6	.3	.1	.4	.5	.....	3.1	4.6
December 1946.....	8.0	.7	1.4	.1	1.3	2.0	.2	.....	.4	.5	1.2	.0	3.0	.....	2.0	3.0
March 1948.....	27.3	.8	2.0	1.5	.4	.5	.3	.....	1.3	.6	.1	.1	1.7	.....	2.3	4.7
June 1948.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 1948.....	4.5	1.3	1.5	1.5	.1	.1	.2	.....	3.4	.6	.1	.5	7.8	.....	2.9	.1
December 1948.....	66.2	.5	3.5	2.5	1.5	2.0	.6	.....	2.1	.8	.3	.1	3.5	.....	1.7	2.2
March 1949.....	20.4	1.5	2.4	2.6	1.8	2.5	.6	.....	10.7	.7	.0	.5	28.6	.....	4.9	4.9
June 1949.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 1949.....	9.7	2.4	1.8	.2	1.0	1.3	.3	.....	9.2	.8	.1	.4	6.4	.....	2.5	.4
December 1949.....	18.7	1.0	4.4	2.4	2.5	3.5	.6	.....	3.5	.8	1.2	.4	3.8	.....	3.4	3.9
March 1949.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June 1949.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
September 1949.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
December 1949.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE C-12.—PERCENTAGES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TRADE UNIONS BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES—Continued
 Note.—In percentages shown below, "0" indicates no unemployment. Where ".0" is used, negligible unemployment (less than .05 per cent) is indicated.

	Clay, glass and stone products	Mineral products	Chemical and allied products	Miscellaneous manu- facturing industries	Building and construction	Transportation	Shipping	Steam railway operation	Local transportation	Communication	Telegraph operation	Telephone	Trade (retail and wholesale clerks)	Services	Government (civic)	Miscellaneous	All occupations
1919	6.2	5.6	.....	17.5	12.1	3.8	29.9	1.9	1.6	1	1	.....	.6	3.0	.9	4.8	4.3
December	26.1	0	.....	17.5	26.9	5.4	37.2	3.3	4.4	2.5	2.5	.....	.4	2.6	1.3	3.7	13.0
1920	24.3	.....	.....	15.2	25.9	9.6	24.2	6.6	.9	1.0	1.0	.....	0	4.9	2.3	10.7	15.1
December	14.0	0	.....	13.7	19.3	3.9	60.9	2.3	0	1.1	1.1	0	0	2.6	1.2	5.7	5.9
1921	23.3	.....	.....	39.9	25.6	8.3	21.7	9.2	1.1	1.7	.....	0	.1	3.8	2.0	5.6	11.4
December	1.2	6.7	.....	20.8	15.6	5.4	19.0	6.2	.3	5.4	5.5	0	.1	2.8	1.3	4.0	7.4
1922	1.8	.....	.....	6.9	5.1	1.9	2.9	2.3	.0	1.2	1.3	0	0	.3	.5	.5	1.2
December	1.8	.....	.....	1.9	3.1	.7	3.2	.7	.0	1.1	1.1	0	0	.4	.0	.8	1.2
1923	0	.....	.....	0	2.8	.5	2.7	1.5	.2	1.5	.6	0	1.3	.4	.0	.7	.6
December	0	.....	.....	3.6	2.8	1.4	2.8	1.6	.2	3.2	3.7	0	0	.4	.0	.8	.6
1924	0	.....	.....	0	3.5	1.4	2.8	1.3	.2	3.2	3.7	0	0	.6	.2	1.5	3.0
December	2.3	1	.....	.9	2.6	1.4	10.7	1.6	.3	.9	1.0	0	0	.3	.8	.3	1.5
1925	2.0	.....	.....	0	1.1	1.4	10.7	1.3	.3	1.1	1.0	0	0	.6	.1	1.5	1.5
December	1.6	.4	.....	4.6	6.5	1.0	6.8	1.0	.3	1.1	1.1	0	.4	.7	.1	1.3	1.7
1926	1.4	.....	.....	7.9	7.9	1.4	6.8	1.5	.5	1.4	.2	0	.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	3.4
December	1.4	.....	.....	2.7	15.0	2.2	4.7	2.8	.4	.7	.9	0	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	4.8
1927	4.4	2.4	6.4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1928	32.6	0	.....	58.8	71.0	14.1	51.5	16.3	.9	14.8	15.1	0	.8	12.2	7.4	20.9	25.1
March	36.8	0	.....	46.9	62.5	12.0	31.0	13.6	1.0	10.1	10.3	0	2.9	12.9	6.3	23.4	21.8
June	33.1	0	.....	60.9	63.8	12.0	42.1	12.3	1.1	11.5	11.7	0	.6	11.0	5.2	20.2	19.8
September	35.5	0	.....	73.2	69.1	13.4	34.6	14.5	1.1	12.9	13.1	3.8	.....	8.7	2.8	19.8	21.0
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1929	52.1	1.7	.....	34.8	40.2	13.2	69.8	12.9	1.7	6.8	7.0	0	.1	6.2	2.2	9.8	15.7
March	45.3	0	.....	34.1	24.7	6.3	26.3	6.7	1.5	6.1	6.2	0	.1	3.5	1.5	5.3	11.6
June	35.8	0	.....	25.4	21.3	4.2	40.7	3.8	1.0	7.2	7.4	0	.1	4.0	1.2	6.5	9.1
September	13.3	6.8	.....	35.6	30.3	10.0	34.1	10.5	3.9	6.3	6.5	0	0	4.4	4.2	4.6	11.4
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1930	0	.3	0	.5	6.5	.4	1.0	.4	.0	1.1	1.2	0	0	.4	.0	.7	.9
March	0	0	0	0	.9	.3	1.2	.4	.0	1.5	1.6	0	0	.2	.0	.5	.3
June	0	0	0	0	.7	.3	3.1	.3	.0	1.9	2.0	.8	0	.3	.0	.5	.3
September	0	0	0	3.6	2.8	.5	2.7	.5	.1	.5	.6	0	1.3	.4	.0	.7	.6
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1931	0	1.8	0	20.4	3.1	2.0	4.3	2.4	.1	.3	.3	0	5.0	.7	.1	1.4	1.9
March	0	0	0	0	.8	1.5	6.5	1.6	.2	1.4	1.6	0	.0	.4	.1	.7	1.3
June	7.8	0	1.8	4.5	.8	.8	6.7	6.5	.5	.2	.6	0	.0	.3	.1	.5	1.0
September	2.0	0	2.2	1	2.6	1.4	10.7	1.3	.3	.9	1.0	0	.5	.6	.3	.9	1.5
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1932	1.7	0	2.9	6.3	8.1	1.6	27.3	1.0	.3	.1	.1	0	1.3	.8	.3	1.5	3.1
March	1	0	2.7	0	1.5	1.2	6.7	1.3	.0	.1	1.1	0	.6	.4	.0	.7	1.3
June	0	1.9	1.7	0	0	.5	5.0	1.5	.5	.1	.1	0	.3	.6	.4	1.3	1.3
September	0	.1	3.4	4.6	7.9	1.4	6.8	1.5	.5	.1	.2	0	.5	1.5	1.7	1.3	3.0
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1933	3.6	.7	1.4	3.1	11.4	1.4	1.9	1.9	.1	.5	.7	0	1.6	1.3	2.0	.6	3.2
March	3.2	0	1.3	4.3	4.6	1.0	1.3	1.3	.2	.1	.2	0	.6	.4	.0	.8	1.8
June	1.0	.1	1.9	1.6	4.3	.9	2.7	1.1	.2	.2	.3	0	1.0	1.3	2.0	.7	2.2
September	4.4	2.4	6.4	2.7	15.0	2.2	4.7	2.8	.4	.7	.9	0	1.3	2.3	2.1	2.3	4.8
December	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

D—Employment Service Statistics

TABLE D-1.—UNFILLED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS AS AT FIRST OF MONTH

(Source: Form UIC 757).

Month	Unfilled Vacancies			Unplaced Applicants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
February 1945.....	84,761	39,464	124,225	54,424	33,159	87,584
February 1946.....	54,136	30,078	84,214	188,140	45,563	233,703
February 1947.....	39,908	32,793	72,701	155,965	37,140	193,105
February 1948.....	18,171	16,007	34,178	142,783	43,951	186,734
January 1949.....	11,996	13,063	25,059	150,474	36,185	186,659
February 1949.....	10,026	12,990	23,016	204,897	51,909	256,806
March 1949.....	10,187	13,544	23,731	209,866	51,898	261,764
April 1949.....	14,444	16,816	31,260	195,559	50,961	246,520
May 1949.....	21,673	21,840	43,513	158,794	44,932	203,726
June 1949.....	23,539	24,035	47,574	113,489	41,359	154,848
July 1949.....	20,679	21,775	42,454	103,275	44,216	147,491
August 1949.....	18,043	19,313	37,356	97,154	42,090	139,244
September 1949.....	19,940	22,620	42,560	97,684	39,667	137,351
October 1949.....	20,837	20,629	41,466	101,504	41,543	143,047
November 1949.....	14,535	15,200	29,735	122,604	49,702	172,366
December 1949.....	10,400	12,085	22,485	164,345	56,439	220,784
January 1950.....	7,071	9,748	17,719	218,769	55,188	273,957
February 1950 ⁽¹⁾	8,315	10,076	18,391	301,039	74,557	375,596

(¹) Latest figures subject to revision.

TABLE D-2.—UNFILLED VACANCIES BY INDUSTRY AND BY SEX AS AT DECEMBER 29, 1949

(Source: Form UIC 751)

Industry	Male	Female	Total	Change from December 1, 1949	
				Absolute	Percentage
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping.....	253	241	494	- 127	- 20.5
Logging.....	522	8	530	+ 100	+ 23.3
Pulpwood.....	242	1	243	- 4	- 1.6
Lumber.....	246	7	253	+ 109	+ 75.7
Other logging.....	34	.....	34	- 5	- 12.8
Mining.....	275	13	288	- 74	- 20.5
Coal.....	139	1	140	- 15	- 9.7
Metallic ores—					
Iron.....	6	1	7	- 6	- 46.2
Gold.....	63	3	66	- 17	- 20.5
Nickel.....	22	.....	22	- 31	- 58.5
Other metallic ores and non-metallic minerals.....	34	1	35	- 12	- 25.5
Prospecting and oil producing.....	11	7	18	+ 7	+ 63.6
Manufacturing.....	2,003	1,912	3,915	- 602	- 13.3
Food and kindred products.....	173	129	302	- 199	- 39.7
Textiles, apparel, etc.....	236	1,132	1,368	- 26	- 1.9
Lumber and finished lumber products.....	269	49	318	- 118	- 27.1
Pulp and paper products and printing.....	231	129	360	- 124	- 25.6
Chemicals and allied products.....	90	44	134	- 33	- 19.8
Products of petroleum and coal.....	10	3	13	- 5	- 27.8
Rubber products.....	49	19	68	+ 17	+ 33.3
Leather and products.....	43	127	170	- 15	- 8.1
Stone, clay and glass products.....	70	20	90	+ 7	+ 8.4
Iron and steel and products.....	226	49	275	+ 43	+ 18.5
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	127	24	151	- 14	- 8.5
Machinery.....	140	40	180	- 12	- 6.3
Electrical equipment and products.....	96	60	156	- 23	- 12.9
Transportation equipment and other manufacturing.....	243	87	330	- 100	- 23.3
Construction.....	896	53	949	- 324	- 25.5
Transportation and Storage.....	469	50	519	+ 143	+ 38.0
Communications and Other Public Utilities.....	158	167	325	- 91	- 21.9
Trade.....	1,184	985	2,169	-2,215	- 50.5
Wholesale.....	429	235	664	- 124	- 15.7
Retail.....	755	750	1,505	-2,091	- 58.2
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate.....	725	628	1,353	- 143	- 9.6
Service.....	1,497	5,692	7,189	-1,418	- 16.5
Public.....	549	396	945	- 889	- 48.5
Domestic.....	36	3,492	3,528	- 224	- 6.0
Personal.....	475	1,581	2,056	- 115	- 5.3
Other service.....	437	223	660	- 190	- 22.4
All Industries.....	7,982	9,749	17,731	-4,751	- 21.1

TABLE D-3.—UNFILED VACANCIES AND UNPLACED APPLICANTS, BY OCCUPATION AND BY SEX, AS AT DECEMBER 29, 1949

(SOURCE: Form UIC 757)

Occupational Group	Unfiled Vacancies			Unplaced Applicants		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Professional and Managerial Workers.....	795	233	1,028	3,940	811	4,751
Clerical Workers.....	779	2,217	2,996	7,622	12,753	20,375
Sales Workers.....	1,366	411	1,777	4,288	6,047	10,335
Personal and Domestic Service Workers.....	461	5,127	5,588	14,867	9,769	24,636
Seamen.....	3	.....	3	4,161	41	4,202
Agriculture and Fishing.....	253	3	256	2,701	953	3,654
Skilled and Semiskilled Workers.....	3,038	1,307	4,345	59,995	13,197	103,192
Food and kindred products.....	36	15	51	1,597	800	2,397
Textiles, clothing, etc.....	131	1,011	1,142	2,469	7,923	10,392
Lumber and wood products.....	574	2	576	7,704	149	7,853
Pulp, paper and printing.....	115	47	162	584	295	879
Leather and products.....	32	90	122	1,427	728	2,155
Stone, clay and glass products.....	23	1	24	341	34	375
Metalworking.....	348	27	375	10,720	450	11,170
Electrical.....	58	4	62	1,329	268	1,597
Transportation equipment, n.e.c.....	2	5	7	606	111	717
Mining.....	157	.....	157	1,054	.....	1,054
Construction.....	428	.....	428	27,845	2	27,847
Transportation (except seamen).....	264	5	269	14,310	44	14,354
Communications and public utility.....	29	.....	29	487	2	489
Trade and service.....	90	75	165	1,715	949	2,664
Other skilled and semiskilled.....	637	17	654	11,931	1,204	13,135
Foremen.....	32	4	36	1,927	157	2,084
Apprentices.....	82	4	86	3,949	81	4,030
Unskilled Workers.....	1,276	450	1,726	91,195	11,617	102,812
Food and tobacco.....	25	82	107	2,388	2,594	4,982
Lumber and lumber products.....	150	11	161	4,801	318	5,119
Metalworking.....	21	10	31	3,778	232	4,010
Construction.....	233	.....	233	17,130	2	17,132
Other unskilled workers.....	847	347	1,194	63,098	8,471	71,569
Total.....	7,971	9,748	17,719	218,769	55,188	273,957

TABLE D-4.—AVERAGE WEEKLY VACANCIES NOTIFIED, REFERRALS, AND PLACEMENTS FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1949

(SOURCE: Form UIC 751)

Industry	Weekly Average		
	Vacancies Notified	Referrals	Place-ments
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping.....	213	201	169
Logging.....	384	350	244
Mining.....	117	127	85
Manufacturing.....	2,421	2,521	1,704
Food and kindred products.....	371	398	276
Textiles, apparel, etc.....	529	475	326
Lumber and finished lumber products.....	267	253	204
Pulp and paper products and printing.....	217	226	147
Chemicals and allied products.....	76	86	52
Products of petroleum and coal.....	13	16	10
Rubber products.....	48	48	29
Leather and products.....	98	97	69
Stone, clay and glass products.....	77	88	64
Iron and steel and products.....	137	153	88
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	86	84	58
Machinery.....	123	134	91
Electrical equipment and products.....	121	143	61
Transportation equipment and other manufacturing.....	263	290	209
Construction.....	1,090	1,094	868
Transportation and Storage.....	518	536	414
Communications and Other Public Utilities.....	73	85	40
Trade.....	1,817	2,068	1,510
Finance, Insurance, Real Estate.....	222	248	122
Service.....	7,098	8,452	7,373
All industries.....	13,953	15,712	12,529

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR
FOUR WEEKS DECEMBER 2 TO DECEMBER 29, 1949**

Office	Vacancies		Applicants					
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements		Unplaced end of period	Unplaced as at Jan. 26 1950
					Regular	Casual		
Newfoundland.....	191	14	3,075	175	133	23	9,081	13,485
Corner Brook.....	39	5	431	20	10	9	1,407	2,352
Grand Falls.....			381				1,386	1,558
St. John's.....	152	9	2,263	155	123	14	6,288	9,575
Prince Edward Island.....	249	94	1,043	285	150	114	1,851	2,533
Charlottetown.....	130	78	591	172	134	24	1,137	1,551
Summerside.....	119	16	452	113	16	90	714	982
Nova Scotia.....	1,569	551	7,535	1,869	1,181	477	14,979	19,675
Amherst.....	87		267	99	29	58	582	698
Bridgewater.....	27	22	347	26	17		712	949
Halifax.....	804	398	2,119	917	656	281	4,020	5,317
Inverness.....	7		160	10	9		376	559
Kentville.....	32	30	671	38	21	4	1,177	1,711
Liverpool.....	25	4	105	17	7		356	450
New Glasgow.....	190	17	1,317	234	146	41	2,221	2,662
Springhill.....	8		115	10	10		254	325
Sydney.....	293	47	1,298	389	197	89	2,548	3,917
Truro.....	76	32	537	100	59	4	853	1,029
Yarmouth-Shelburne.....	20	1	599	31	30		1,580	2,058
New Brunswick.....	1,323	415	6,500	1,482	898	383	14,125	17,051
Bathurst.....	14	1	576	19	2	12	1,233	1,605
Campbellton.....	57	15	479	94	49	27	920	1,070
Edmundston.....	77	1	326	78	65	11	950	983
Fredericton.....	155	51	400	175	49	119	871	1,066
Minto.....	57	19	86	71	65	3	287	519
Moncton.....	422	146	1,992	507	261	153	3,432	4,546
Newcastle.....	65	7	411	57	42		1,208	1,367
Saint John.....	409	139	1,477	400	313	49	3,227	3,476
St. Stephen.....	16	18	307	27	14	4	1,029	1,287
Sussex.....	31	16	120	30	20	2	273	288
Woodstock.....	20	2	326	24	18	3	695	844
Quebec.....	8,991	3,820	46,205	9,044	5,291	847	88,255	106,640
Asbestos.....	37	21	197	35	5	13	410	414
Beauharnois.....	31	26	229	15	10	1	467	685
Buckingham.....	56	2	232	59	46	9	503	627
Causapscal.....	2	4	274	4	1		656	812
Chandler.....	6	10	762	17	16		1,044	1,568
Chicoutimi.....	130	42	652	155	94	3	1,577	1,846
Dolbeau.....	2		199	2	1		444	470
Drummondville.....	276	45	597	249	215	2	1,367	1,489
Farnham.....	23	53	203	11	4		511	565
Granby.....	55	19	438	81	49	3	921	1,142
Hull.....	155	40	1,090	170	87	39	2,160	2,872
Joliette.....	127	100	621	335	109	8	1,110	1,685
Jonquiere.....	78	3	468	71	50		1,748	1,516
Lachute.....	33	12	200	39	29	1	438	487
La Malbaie.....			479	1	1		968	1,146
La Tuque.....	254	43	366	169	185		618	735
Levis.....	47	31	1,340	54	39		2,830	3,303
Matane.....	46	14	379	36	31		772	1,131
Megantic.....	14		463	49	15		603	664
Mont-Laurier.....	13	9	140	7	4		246	334
Montmagny.....	23	17	755	17	18		1,207	958
Montreal.....	4,853	2,388	17,161	4,259	2,566	535	29,381	36,381
Port Alfred.....	1	1	237	1			767	894
Quebec.....	724	277	6,102	1,004	465	50	10,668	11,907
Rimouski.....	12	4	614	13	11		1,141	1,572
Riviere du Loup.....	50	6	605	20	21		1,302	1,756
Rouyn.....	190	52	571	190	84	36	826	996
St. Agathe.....	91	29	260	118	70	3	386	606
St. Anne de Bellevue.....	21	6	309	22	9		459	650
St. Therese.....	29	9	468	31	24		920	1,171
St. Georges de Beauce.....	242	135	526	264	181	5	974	1,094
St. Hyacinthe.....	53	66	825	41	15	14	1,531	1,898
St. Jean.....	144	52	407	116	69		749	1,014
St. Jerome.....	127	29	562	133	93	5	911	1,326
St. Joseph d'Alma.....	7	7	363	6	4		774	813
Shawinigan Falls.....	70	5	984	168	52		3,030	3,233
Sherbrooke.....	443	86	1,758	488	277	79	3,574	4,303
Sorel.....	15	8	843	16	9	1	2,189	2,069
Thetford Mines.....	83	18	540	108	57	9	956	1,127
Three Rivers.....	184	72	1,434	257	123	13	4,116	4,753
Val d'Or.....	101	37	415	61	46	6	587	801
Valleyfield.....	54	15	560	66	40	8	1,234	1,543
Victoriaville.....	89	27	577	86	66	4	1,190	1,401

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR
FOUR WEEKS DECEMBER 2 TO DECEMBER 29, 1949**

Office	Vacancies		Applicants					
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Regis- tered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements		Unplaced end of period	Unplaced as at Jan. 26 1950
					Regular	Casual		
Ontario.....	27,139	8,721	56,763	28,655	18,503	4,887	70,258	92,457
Arnprior.....	20	2	140	26	26	.....	206	262
Barrie.....	157	41	361	184	121	4	425	728
Belleville.....	171	14	604	159	39	42	843	1,325
Bracebridge.....	53	3	301	61	51	2	394	557
Brampton.....	94	20	183	109	58	27	189	299
Brantford.....	259	81	956	302	109	142	1,776	1,836
Brockville.....	75	.....	249	82	39	36	306	402
Carleton Place.....	31	66	148	40	36	.....	366	355
Chatham.....	273	51	822	304	147	95	823	992
Cobourg.....	103	10	226	146	82	33	309	399
Collingwood.....	111	2	253	117	111	.....	588	768
Cornwall.....	230	12	832	269	197	11	1,579	2,064
Fort Erie.....	110	20	152	114	101	3	256	457
Fort Frances.....	45	27	190	57	43	8	295	295
Fort William.....	204	36	1,039	330	69	120	1,813	2,039
Galt.....	198	93	304	123	46	58	425	685
Gananoque.....	42	.....	75	64	34	3	192	232
Goderich.....	62	89	161	37	25	6	250	303
Guelph.....	186	58	509	190	79	77	701	1,043
Hamilton.....	1,894	615	4,617	2,169	555	1,052	5,969	7,536
Hawkesbury.....	45	24	296	39	26	2	720	840
Ingersoll.....	267	49	364	300	264	27	123	196
Kapuskasing.....	36	6	69	41	34	.....	116	151
Kenora.....	105	17	130	95	91	.....	299	370
Kingston.....	444	84	832	497	369	18	910	1,159
Kirkland Lake.....	128	29	362	140	80	14	575	733
Kitchener-Waterloo.....	292	187	677	283	166	40	851	1,102
Leamington.....	86	16	323	126	76	11	397	609
Lindsay.....	132	14	265	161	91	35	320	454
Listowel.....	14	14	95	20	7	3	173	339
London.....	1,023	648	2,242	1,514	1,013	178	1,711	2,349
Miand.....	72	37	614	68	28	15	994	1,318
Napanee.....	18	1	110	24	11	7	247	419
New Toronto.....	317	123	666	477	166	9	839	1,206
Niagara Falls.....	195	19	600	198	63	105	1,085	1,283
North Bay.....	166	42	541	136	74	41	741	1,018
Orillia.....	134	6	393	138	73	41	869	950
Oshawa.....	330	94	1,089	485	338	13	1,609	1,876
Ottawa.....	1,722	446	3,035	1,674	1,192	344	3,375	4,616
Owen Sound.....	139	31	714	154	69	44	1,324	1,734
Parry Sound.....	17	3	183	17	10	5	310	416
Pembroke.....	124	27	419	107	71	.....	621	864
Perth.....	43	16	168	53	31	4	241	320
Peterborough.....	151	34	578	189	136	2	1,195	1,526
Pictou.....	15	5	155	25	22	3	340	553
Port Arthur.....	153	34	1,032	184	84	75	1,928	2,122
Port Colborne.....	37	8	214	49	26	23	587	705
Prescott.....	40	17	184	53	29	.....	267	389
Renfrew.....	46	13	185	47	38	2	317	363
St. Catharines.....	335	131	951	289	193	48	1,934	2,393
St. Thomas.....	237	56	352	247	189	12	406	532
Sarnia.....	225	91	464	198	146	3	822	1,063
Sault Ste. Marie.....	149	21	623	195	176	.....	821	1,170
Simcoe.....	52	28	262	46	24	5	393	623
Sioux-Lookout.....	60	16	94	56	45	4	98	113
Smiths' Falls.....	84	19	241	103	69	6	396	525
Stratford.....	163	38	357	201	100	27	402	587
Sturgeon Falls.....	60	21	177	39	33	6	383	431
Sudbury.....	357	114	1,190	299	185	138	1,343	1,951
Timmins.....	371	92	687	469	233	62	1,083	1,226
Toronto.....	12,922	4,580	17,932	12,535	9,740	1,093	13,135	19,395
Trenton.....	82	3	343	105	74	.....	555	693
Walkerton.....	21	29	119	30	15	.....	282	398
Wallaceburg.....	55	3	333	55	46	5	435	494
Welland.....	177	46	546	177	61	79	1,694	1,952
Weston.....	187	55	504	262	59	88	364	526
Windsor.....	906	46	2,706	1,003	346	529	4,673	5,688
Woodstock.....	137	51	225	169	118	2	245	338
Manitoba.....	3,509	1,195	10,496	4,353	2,011	2,110	13,307	17,969
Brandon.....	236	135	646	234	145	44	797	1,116
Dauphin.....	56	21	239	62	25	7	383	539
Flin Flon.....	76	15	136	67	42	19	117	198
Portage La Prairie.....	81	26	345	70	24	29	510	743
The Pas.....	21	30	65	22	25	2	97	115
Winnipeg.....	3,039	968	9,065	3,898	1,750	2,009	11,403	15,258

**TABLE D-5.—ACTIVITIES OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES FOR
FOUR WEEKS DECEMBER 2 TO DECEMBER 29, 1949**

Office	Vacancies		Applicants					
	Reported during period	Unfilled end of period	Registered during period	Referred to vacancies	Placements		Unplaced end of period	Unplaced as at Jan. 26 1950
					Regular	Casual		
Saskatchewan.....	1,713	747	6,670	1,964	796	572	9,265	12,403
Estevan.....	93	50	168	112	46	2	202	244
Moose Jaw.....	106	70	834	158	102	17	1,305	1,576
North Battleford.....	59	32	361	77	48	10	596	877
Prince Albert.....	113	76	541	165	72	10	841	1,285
Regina.....	650	154	1,926	720	288	216	2,254	3,054
Saskatoon.....	540	250	1,839	568	152	276	2,406	2,980
Swift Current.....	29	31	295	44	13	19	619	823
Weyburn.....	53	33	167	41	27	4	249	339
Yorkton.....	70	51	539	79	48	18	793	1,225
Alberta.....	4,825	1,234	10,285	5,473	3,259	743	10,285	15,711
Blairmore.....	110	48	82	44	54	.....	101	188
Calgary.....	1,714	303	3,925	2,259	1,188	331	3,680	5,593
Drumheller.....	27	3	124	27	39	.....	188	237
Edmonton.....	2,331	605	4,600	2,559	1,523	347	4,122	6,262
Edson.....	186	38	109	144	150	.....	87	103
Lethbridge.....	281	120	891	241	120	63	1,256	2,016
Medicine Hat.....	101	57	298	120	127	.....	517	756
Red Deer.....	75	60	256	79	58	2	334	556
British Columbia.....	6,252	1,226	27,632	9,548	5,883	1,855	42,620	64,229
Chilliwack.....	105	3	986	115	98	13	1,521	2,234
Courtenay.....	17	8	517	8	7	.....	954	1,334
Cranbrook.....	19	7	261	28	15	2	384	784
Dawson Creek.....	64	11	119	66	68	.....	106	191
Duncan.....	47	9	500	75	35	1	796	1,575
Kamloops.....	96	34	311	59	60	.....	456	703
Kelowna.....	61	17	628	76	12	43	1,184	1,530
Nanaimo.....	117	11	1,040	158	47	60	1,646	3,206
Nelson.....	48	12	517	62	33	17	678	1,123
New Westminster.....	577	126	2,721	808	225	401	5,289	9,016
North Vancouver.....	471	14	1,032	483	42	411	1,479	2,129
Pentiction.....	63	2	658	81	46	12	935	1,348
Port Alberni.....	109	18	442	140	103	.....	558	1,213
Prince George.....	387	51	596	448	280	58	743	977
Prince Rupert.....	56	33	309	47	37	.....	524	764
Princeton.....	32	2	85	37	24	10	125	192
Trail.....	77	20	330	107	18	42	468	721
Vancouver.....	2,914	650	14,028	5,702	3,968	688	21,044	29,338
Vernon.....	55	7	645	50	48	.....	1,093	1,667
Victoria.....	884	170	1,726	950	677	96	2,431	3,959
Whitehorse.....	53	21	181	48	40	1	206	225
Canada.....	55,811	18,017	176,204	62,848	35,105	12,011	274,026	362,153
Males.....	33,155	8,194	137,630	39,502	25,501	7,292	218,838	289,903
Females.....	22,656	9,823	38,574	23,346	12,604	4,719	55,188	72,250

**TABLE D-6.—APPLICATIONS RECEIVED AND PLACEMENTS EFFECTED BY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES 1939-1949**

Year	Applications			Placements		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1939.....	579,645	208,327	787,972	270,020	114,862	384,882
1940.....	653,445	235,150	888,595	336,507	138,599	475,106
1941.....	568,695	262,767	831,462	331,997	175,766	507,763
1942.....	1,044,610	499,519	1,544,129	597,161	298,460	895,621
1943.....	1,681,411	1,008,211	2,689,622	1,239,900	704,126	1,944,026
1944.....	1,583,010	902,273	2,485,283	1,101,854	638,063	1,739,917
1945.....	1,855,036	661,948	2,516,984	1,095,641	397,940	1,493,581
1946.....	1,464,533	494,164	1,958,697	624,052	235,360	859,412
1947.....	1,189,646	439,577	1,629,223	549,376	220,473	769,849
1948.....	1,197,295	459,332	1,656,627	497,916	214,424	712,340
1949 (52 weeks).....	1,295,690	494,956	1,790,646	464,363	219,816	684,179

Industry	Newfoundland				Prince Edward Island				Nova Scotia				New Brunswick				Quebec				Ontario			
	Placements		Va- can- cies	Casual	Placements		Va- can- cies	Casual	Placements		Va- can- cies	Casual	Placements		Va- can- cies	Casual	Placements		Va- can- cies	Casual				
	Regular				Regular				Regular				Regular				Regular							
Agriculture, Fishing, Trapping and Hunting, Logging			980	1,215	164	161	1	187	237	18	233	9	161	233	2,420	1,940	115							
Pulpwood				4	57	28		124	85		2,087	2	884		2,111	1,258	35							
Lumber					38	12		54	22		1,835		46		1,835	836	16							
Other Logging					7	16		30	22		241				1,254	939	19							
Mining	1				59	52		40	35		11	2	121	127	447	314	6							
Coal					26	49		32	52															
Iron																								
Nickel																								
Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals	1				32	2					43		45	4	176	137	7							
Prospecting and Oil Producing																								
Manufacturing	15	4	34	27	822	677	1	57	287	23	12,354	7,724	192	24,029	15,647	2,272	2							
Food and Kindred Products	10	1	6	4	176	107		23	109	102	1	4,445	897	71	3,490	2,324	171							
Textiles and Apparel					98	89		8	2	52	3	824	552	14	512	959	143							
Lumber and Finished Lumber Products	3	1			55	47		46	39	47	8	858	536	29	2,509	1,482	278							
Pulp, Paper Products and Printing			23	19	22	14		2	71	4														
Chemicals and Allied Products			2	1	4	4		6	4	1														
Petroleum and Coal Products	1	1			1	1		1	1	1														
Rubber Products																								
Leather and Leather Products																								
Stone, Clay and Glass Products					2			2	3	2	265	255	7	396	198	9								
Iron and Steel and Products					8			1	6	6	848	549		550	362	5								
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products					95	93		2	33	22	279	153	31	963	473	38								
Machinery					8	7				1	451	314		1,093	1,417	22								
Electrical Equipment and Products					122	121		3			468	338	14	1,773	1,160	68								
Transportation Equipment and Other Manufacturing	1	1	31	20	200	169		25	14	10	372	214		1,630	1,077	60								
Construction	32	19	147	111	818	568		76	1,310	888	248	5,982	4,450	167	12,492	8,882	943							
Buildings and structures					449	293		33	715	553	48	3,720	2,796	123	6,832	5,273	566							
Highways, Bridges and Streets	28	15	137	103	42	38		2	133	14	48	106	88		659	433	23							
Railway and Maintenance					81	81		16	252	121	118	61	61		257	184	13							
Other General Construction					87	60		10		5														
Special Trade Contractors	4				159	96		200	145	24	1,401	959	31	999	689	13								
Public Utilities Operation	18	11	129	31	173	79		278	198	41	1,642	1,064	115	5,481	2,852	328								
Transportation and Storage	17	11	125	28	150	65		246	180	35	1,962	1,064	108	4,341	2,354	1,048								
Communications and Other Public Utilities					23	14		3	32	18	6	180	100	7	1,140	498	44							
Trade	91	45	141	99	1,256	721		221	960	644	107	4,945	3,092	137	15,936	8,153	1,506							
Wholesale	39	16	46	27	125	95		183	86	61	1,520	993	26	3,829	2,050	784								
Retail	16	6	9	6	91	44		5	26	26	6	763	406	10	2,064	1,127	67							
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	207	255	21	423	2,648	1,204		1,893	1,018	1,018	552	11,878	5,694	2,503	35,282	19,148	9,284							
Public	307	196	19	52	735	536		64	454	454	64	1,081	832	64	1,081	9,915	2,127							
Domestic	30	15	2	194	2,065	207		773	835	203	439	5,862	1,891	2,154	10,961	2,855	6,008							
Personal	35	19	126	72	714	404		119	444	308	44	3,816	2,325	195	4,941	2,925	1,437							
Other Services	6	5	21	9	134	57		46	71	53	5	1,119	646	86	2,747	1,437	397							
Totals	486	320	1,867	1,716	180	6,078	3,534	1,442	5,236	3,441	995	40,011	23,596	3,135	100,271	59,119	14,320							
Men	379	276	1,450	1,479	127	3,643	2,234	875	3,381	2,371	671	23,735	15,745	2,778	36,975	19,706	14,320							
Women	101	44	417	237	53	2,435	1,300	567	1,855	1,070	324	16,276	7,851	2,278	36,975	19,706	14,320							

TABLE D-7.—VACANCIES AND PLACEMENTS OF NATIONAL EMPLOYMENT SERVICE OFFICES—SEPTEMBER 30, 1949 TO DECEMBER 29, 1949

Industry	Manitoba				Saskatchewan				Alberta				British Columbia				Canada			
	Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies		Placements		Vacancies	
	Regular	Casual			Regular	Casual			Regular	Casual			Regular	Casual			Regular	Casual		
Agriculture	470	372	5		822	599	11		1,432	1,095	183		190	25	6,999	5,970	367			
Logging	10	6			3	3			2	2			36		36	27				
Fishing, Trapping and Hunting	421	267	1		30	16	1		627	445			569	4	6,453	3,552	43			
Pulpwood	354	237													2,957	1,429				
Lumber	41	24			30	16			600	428			857	2	3,091	1,864	19			
Other Logging	26	6	1						17				470	3	2					
Mining	151	147			40	21			787	602	5		370	1	2,060	1,632	24			
Coal	12	4			29	17			467	371	1		7		576	500				
Iron									42	30			31		88	91				
Nickel	57	57							77	42			205		590	486				
Other Metallic Ores and Non-Metallic Minerals	80	84			6	5			67	40	4		138	1	119	73				
Prospecting and Oil Producing	1	1							134	99			159	114	523	418	9			
Manufacturing	2,674	1,495	426		488	257	116		1,333	133	153		4,349	2,933	47,020	30,384	2,786			
Food and Kindred Products	845	430	182		319	171	91		1,878	382	79		580	307	7,589	4,745	680			
Textiles and Apparel	681	412	190		10	7	1		105	78			139	108	8,843	5,317	158			
Lumber and Finished Lumber Products	224	117	51		25	25	12		430	301	16		2,081	1,646	57	3,687	295			
Pulp, Paper Products and Printing	106	103	34		21	15			116	77	16		176	11	4,254	2,472	378			
Chemicals and Allied Products	80	58	13		4	1			12	7	2		68	43	3	1,742	1,099	140		
Petroleum and Coal Products	30	22	7		10	9			11	8			37	26	9	320	229	19		
Rubber Products	6	4							1				5	3	2	675	462	18		
Leather and Leather Products	37	21	7						2				34	24	1	1,480	959	20		
Stone, Clay and Glass Products	66	36	25		6	3			288	253			57	36	12	1,373	965	118		
Iron and Steel and Products	100	70	13		4	2			105	82	2		150	94	14	2,992	2,112	105		
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	76	45	22		26	14	3		54	39			250	241	2	2,079	1,406	60		
Machinery	56	25	23		20	5			32	15	7		55	41	4	2,539	1,706	125		
Electrical Equipment and Products	80	49	16						3				60	41	2	2,176	1,403	78		
Transportation Equipment and Other Manufacturing	154	99	14		7	5			119	87	5		57	37	378	5,732	3,732	592		
Construction	1,633	1,192	218		803	514	128		2,830	2,184	470		1,974	1,503	139	28,041	20,311	2,414		
Buildings and Structures	995	730	123		580	308	108		1,328	1,001	253		1,084	842	92	15,838	11,914	1,361		
Highways, Bridges and Streets	75	43			67	56	1		333	281	48		240	209	4	1,655	1,215	125		
Railway and Maintenance	105	122			46	57			464	467			138	118		1,404	1,211	131		
Other General Construction	41	46			27	18			102	79			134	99		2,094	1,543	45		
Special Trade Contractors	417	251	95		113	71	19		623	356	167		378	235	62	7,050	4,428	751		
Public Utilities Operation	1,261	842	116		502	271	89		768	518	133		1,109	821	98	11,361	6,657	1,850		
Transportation and Storage	1,192	809	110		441	243	81		599	413	92		989	741	97	9,562	5,808	1,734		
Communications and Other Public Utilities	60	33	6		28	8			109	105	41		130	80	1	1,799	879	116		
Trade	3,230	1,726	999		1,615	815	552		2,623	1,519	675		4,046	2,072	779	34,843	18,856	4,996		
Wholesale	1,222	434	617		505	208	298		1,174	552	509		1,013	601	180	9,858	5,092	2,553		
Retail	2,008	1,292	382		1,030	607	284		1,447	907	166		3,033	1,471	599	24,985	13,794	2,443		
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	256	137	14		115	61	11		333	189	9		332	188	20	4,066	1,985	1,151		
Service	6,595	1,955	3,265		1,293	1,292			3,633	1,746	62		10,697	6,149	2,675	79,647	40,552	22,405		
Public	2,041	604	650		583	295	293		1,995	1,704	62		5,016	4,110	716	25,416	18,327	4,382		
Domestic	2,654	285	2,032		1,153	276	603		2,514	1,471	476		9,161	4,884	1,777	28,184	16,763	15,374		
Personal	1,411	743	294		1,298	621	358		1,706	1,084	117		2,216	1,297	126	20,206	11,764	1,893		
Other Service	1,419	213	79		261	131	35		514	300	46		328	56	581	3,188	736			
Totals	16,631	8,139	5,124		7,713	3,856	2,110		18,070	11,520	3,374		24,169	14,795	4,308	220,526	130,036	35,024		
Men	9,938	5,069	2,922		4,533	2,282	1,413		11,985	8,398	1,956		16,007	11,043	2,631	138,447	88,310	20,710		
Women	6,693	3,070	2,202		3,080	1,574	697		6,085	3,122	1,418		8,162	3,752	1,677	82,079	41,726	14,314		

E—Unemployment Insurance

**TABLE E-1. REGISTRATIONS OF EMPLOYERS AND EMPLOYEES BY REGIONS,
FROM APRIL 1, 1948, TO DECEMBER 31, 1948 AND FROM APRIL 1, 1949, TO
DECEMBER 31, 1949**

Region	1948		1949	
	Employers Registered	Insured Persons Registered	Employers Registered	Insured Persons Registered
Maritimes.....	15,775	259,552	18,817	322,148
Quebec.....	55,307	995,003	57,589	1,015,019
Ontario.....	76,433	1,386,421	80,860	1,456,473
Prairie.....	39,705	536,392	42,277	548,064
Pacific.....	24,073	373,064	25,356	377,539
Total for Canada.....	211,293	3,550,432	224,899	3,719,243

**TABLE E-2.—PERSONS ON THE LIVE UNEMPLOYMENT REGISTER, BY NUMBER
OF DAYS CONTINUOUSLY ON THE REGISTER, SEX AND PROVINCE, AS OF
DECEMBER 31, 1949**

Province and Sex	TOTAL	6 days and under	7-12 days	13-24 days	25-48 days	49-72 days	73 days and over
Newfoundland.....	103	33	5	12	25	14	14
Male.....	92	31	5	12	23	9	12
Female.....	11	2			2	5	2
(Male).....	(5,983)	(1,522)	(432)	(631)	(1,297)	(910)	(1,191)
(Female).....	(162)	(18)	(9)	(24)	(37)	(24)	(50)
Prince Edward Island.....	1,366	359	194	317	266	77	153
Male.....	1,189	337	178	284	213	62	115
Female.....	177	22	16	33	53	15	38
Nova Scotia.....	13,434	3,469	1,711	2,499	2,620	1,270	1,865
Male.....	11,999	3,211	1,564	2,260	2,357	1,079	1,528
Female.....	1,435	258	147	239	263	191	337
New Brunswick.....	12,528	3,009	1,376	2,225	2,649	1,255	2,014
Male.....	10,838	2,678	1,222	2,014	2,309	1,008	1,607
Female.....	1,690	331	154	211	340	247	407
Quebec.....	81,856	19,514	11,498	15,183	15,927	7,872	11,862
Male.....	65,374	15,845	9,510	12,678	13,005	6,074	8,262
Female.....	16,482	3,669	1,988	2,505	2,922	1,798	3,600
Ontario.....	69,039	21,159	10,861	12,145	11,786	4,040	8,148
Male.....	55,722	18,234	9,369	10,056	9,079	3,494	5,490
Female.....	13,317	2,925	1,492	2,089	2,707	1,446	2,658
Manitoba.....	11,374	3,153	1,370	2,241	2,456	908	1,246
Male.....	8,449	2,169	1,120	1,873	1,978	592	717
Female.....	2,925	984	250	368	478	316	529
Saskatchewan.....	7,618	2,011	1,119	1,613	1,693	547	635
Male.....	6,373	1,709	1,003	1,452	1,427	405	377
Female.....	1,245	302	116	161	266	142	258
Alberta.....	8,550	2,985	1,194	1,641	1,514	552	694
Male.....	7,300	2,722	1,101	1,418	1,184	364	511
Female.....	1,250	263	93	223	330	188	183
British Columbia.....	37,012	9,687	4,511	6,607	7,488	3,446	5,273
Male.....	30,572	8,365	3,837	5,573	6,088	2,581	4,128
Female.....	6,440	1,322	674	1,034	1,400	865	1,145
TOTAL.....	242,910	65,379	33,839	44,483	46,424	20,881	31,904
MALE.....	197,908	55,301	28,909	37,620	37,663	15,668	22,747
FEMALE.....	45,002	10,078	4,930	6,863	8,761	5,213	9,157

TABLE E-3.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT, FEBRUARY, 1942, TO DECEMBER, 1949

	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948 (1)	1949 (1)
January.....		4,637	11,751	20,412	71,932	63,681	109,311	140,305
February.....	663	4,822	12,284	14,990	59,098	47,141	88,016	108,759
March.....	4,124	5,046	10,667	13,307	50,706	43,675	76,248	103,402
April.....	2,925	3,953	6,463	8,430	35,781	35,859	59,265	68,979
May.....	2,799	2,027	4,654	8,825	34,777	27,603	42,257	63,692
June.....	4,629	1,772	3,226	10,857	30,646	21,365	39,644	53,114
July.....	2,668	1,087	3,106	10,886	27,576	20,034	38,790	49,586
August.....	1,855	1,370	3,241	20,557	25,115	17,281	32,182	57,750
September.....	1,118	1,013	3,715	40,473	28,555	25,847	33,036	59,080
October.....	1,058	1,475	6,222	36,717	34,891	34,743	43,620	77,091
November.....	1,748	2,896	11,798	53,325	37,111	47,372	73,119	124,889
December.....	3,337	6,562	13,770	57,612	52,479	79,849	114,506	150,480
Total.....	26,924	36,660	90,897	296,391	488,667	464,450	749,994	1,057,127

(1) Revised claims included. See Table E-4 for analysis of claims filed at local offices.

TABLE E-4.—CLAIMS FOR BENEFIT BY PROVINCES, DECEMBER, 1949

Province	Claims filed at Local Offices				Disposal of Claims (including claims pending from previous months)			
	Total	Initial	Renewal	Revised	Entitled to Benefit	Not Entitled to Benefit	Referred to Appeal	Pending
Newfoundland.....	122 (2,225)	101 (1,941)	10 (88)	11 (196)	52 (1,707)	39 (382)	..... (3)	81 (1,418)
Prince Edward Island.....	964	627	282	55	672	161	2	289
Nova Scotia.....	8,159	4,651	3,024	484	5,614	1,208	31	2,681
New Brunswick.....	6,779	4,231	2,111	437	4,987	998	15	1,967
Quebec.....	50,494	31,414	15,617	3,463	36,711	7,069	254	16,875
Ontario.....	41,453	24,309	13,378	3,766	33,396	6,883	329	11,425
Manitoba.....	7,581	4,823	2,055	703	5,316	1,296	103	2,214
Saskatchewan.....	5,303	3,574	1,886	343	3,690	772	36	1,749
Alberta.....	6,390	4,243	1,760	387	4,091	904	47	2,409
British Columbia.....	22,235	13,984	7,826	1,425	15,363	3,074	107	9,682
Total, Canada, December, 1949.....	150,480	91,957	47,449	11,074	109,892	22,404 ⁽¹⁾	924	49,370
Total, Canada, November, 1949.....	124,889	72,180	42,708	10,001	89,725	18,816 ⁽²⁾	982	32,995
Total, Canada, December, 1948.....	114,506	72,701	33,238	8,567	80,266	19,192 ⁽³⁾	953	35,224

⁽¹⁾ In addition, there were 885 special requests not granted.

⁽²⁾ In addition, there were 693 special requests not granted.

⁽³⁾ In addition, there were 605 special requests not granted.

N.B.—Figures in parenthesis are for unemployment assistance in Newfoundland. They are not included in the totals.

TABLE E-5.—CLAIMANTS NOT ENTITLED TO BENEFIT

Chief Reasons for Non-Entitlement	Month of December, 1948	Month of December, 1949	Cumulative Total for Current Fiscal Year
Insufficient contributions while in insurable employment.....	10,152	12,781	57,350
Not unemployed.....	477	1,316	5,511
Not capable of and not available for work.....	582	757	7,485
Loss of work due to a labour dispute.....	150	54	2,081
Refused offer of work and neglected opportunity to work.....	894	679	11,188
Discharged for misconduct.....	708	815	6,119
Voluntarily left employment without just cause.....	4,261	3,915	32,592
Other reasons ⁽¹⁾	1,968	2,087	11,062
Total.....	19,192	22,404	133,388

⁽¹⁾ These include: Claims not made in prescribed manner; failure to carry out written directions; claimants being in class "O" contributions; claimants being inmates of prisons, etc.

TABLE E-6.—NUMBER OF PERSONS RECEIVING BENEFIT, AMOUNT OF BENEFIT PAID, DECEMBER, 1949

Province	Number Receiving Benefit During Week December 10 to 16 inclusive	Number Commencing Benefit During Month	Number of Days Benefit Paid	Amount of Benefit Paid (in dollars)
Newfoundland.....	48 (2,802)	40 (1,474)	1,655 (80,242)	4,284 (205,149)
Prince Edward Island.....	691	507	13,071	28,047
Nova Scotia.....	6,557	4,688	164,197	385,560
New Brunswick.....	7,297	4,368	161,193	382,756
Quebec.....	45,609	30,119	1,098,160	2,540,226
Ontario.....	34,157	27,010	853,045	1,991,881
Manitoba.....	5,996	4,312	145,492	331,800
Saskatchewan.....	3,483	2,998	88,831	205,683
Alberta.....	3,706	3,158	90,072	212,147
British Columbia.....	17,681	12,623	451,172	1,098,617
Total, Canada, December, 1949.....	125,225	89,823	3,066,888	7,181,001
Total, Canada, November, 1949.....	.....	63,702	2,178,130	5,048,373
Total, Canada, December, 1948.....	.....	55,940	1,687,804	3,592,155

TABLE E-7.-UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE FUND

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD JULY 1, 1941, TO DECEMBER 31, 1949

Fiscal Year Ended March 31	RECEIPTS						DISBURSEMENTS		Balance in Fund	
	CONTRIBUTIONS (Gross less refunds)						Interest on Investments and Profit on sale of Securities	Total Revenue		Benefit Payments
	Stamps	Meter	Bulk	Total Employer and Employee	Government	Fines				
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1942.....	22,436,001.56	7,209,058.48	6,790,549.01	36,435,609.05	7,287,121.81	.....	269,268.74	43,991,999.60	43,964,246.68
1943.....	30,408,651.15	13,645,258.63	13,380,741.65	57,434,651.43	11,487,057.90	638.11	1,840,448.56	70,762,796.00	114,011,029.93	
1944.....	31,565,232.54	13,205,897.37	16,949,655.09	61,720,785.00	12,344,421.74	1,323.67	3,972,047.14	78,038,577.55	190,327,941.19	
1945.....	32,784,177.12	11,926,369.85	19,018,308.47	63,728,855.44	12,746,179.30	2,041.02	6,195,926.42	82,673,002.18	268,034,459.86	
1946.....	34,964,786.96	10,816,365.63	16,785,437.07	62,566,589.66	12,513,778.66	2,303.66	6,116,768.84	81,199,440.82	317,240,660.34	
1947.....	41,042,425.28	11,500,028.37	23,472,577.26	76,015,030.91	15,203,457.58	3,820.43	7,529,985.56	98,752,294.48	372,878,625.64	
1948.....	38,768,926.38	11,508,638.62	33,593,269.47	83,870,894.47	16,366,400.70	5,322.60	9,560,776.12	109,803,333.89	447,734,939.21	
1949.....	46,686,689.27	14,363,308.41	37,531,562.30	98,581,559.98	20,924,013.71	8,359.08	12,113,317.56	131,627,260.33	529,535,437.38	
April.....	4,659,575.10	1,397,731.77	2,729,335.56	8,786,642.43	959,568.37	1,190.00	1,078,855.51	10,826,256.31	532,417,627.65	
May.....	3,882,190.78	1,083,371.36	2,911,585.00	7,877,147.14	1,574,182.43	1,250.00	1,103,618.19	10,556,197.76	537,464,962.40	
June.....	4,142,564.77	1,172,772.22	3,044,609.46	8,359,946.45	1,671,443.95	1,454.00	1,119,134.83	11,151,979.23	544,507,233.51	
July.....	4,122,196.18	1,284,065.53	3,226,412.12	8,632,673.83	1,726,653.38	1,157.10	1,137,124.22	11,497,608.53	552,623,750.46	
August.....	4,208,807.86	1,104,055.98	3,252,116.82	8,564,980.66	1,713,434.31	1,113.55	1,156,187.96	11,435,686.48	560,345,551.82	
September.....	4,815,552.07	1,215,256.28	3,132,075.17	9,162,883.52	1,814,427.80	1,637.00	1,192,952.86	12,171,901.18	568,847,737.92	
October.....	4,489,023.31	1,176,699.41	3,207,662.10	8,873,394.82	1,794,089.38	2,021.50	1,265,270.78	11,934,766.48	576,940,692.92	
November.....	4,576,901.29	1,203,865.64	3,360,446.27	9,141,213.20	1,721,995.05	1,565.00	1,279,433.72	12,144,206.97	584,039,715.90	
December.....	4,812,356.69	1,194,796.11	3,270,038.26	9,277,187.06	1,962,148.98	1,471.00	1,292,933.04	12,533,740.08	589,395,696.24	
SUB TOTAL.....	39,709,168.05	10,832,614.30	28,134,280.76	78,676,059.11	14,937,943.65	12,559.15	10,625,481.11	104,252,343.02	589,395,696.24	
GRAND TOTAL.....	318,366,068.31	105,007,539.66	195,656,381.08	619,029,975.05	123,810,375.05	36,667.72	58,224,020.05	801,101,037.87	589,395,696.24	

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR ARMED SERVICE (included in "Bulk" column)

To March 31, 1949.....	\$42,962,104.41
April 1, 1949, to date.....	3,586,086.56
Total.....	\$46,548,190.97

F—Prices

TABLE F-1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA

Prices as at the beginning of each Month
(Calculated by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics)

	Percent- age Increase since August 1, 1933	On base of average prices in 1935-39 as 100*							Retail Prices Index (Com- modities only)†
		Total	Food	Rent	Fuel and Light	Clothing	Home Furnish- ings and Services	Miscel- laneous	
1914.....		79.7	92.2	72.1	75.1	88.3		69.6	
1915.....		80.7	93.7	69.8	73.8	96.4		70.0	
1916.....		87.0	103.9	70.6	75.4	109.8		74.1	
1917.....		102.4	134.3	75.8	83.8	129.1		80.7	
1918.....		115.6	154.2	80.0	92.6	151.0		90.3	
1919.....		126.5	164.8	87.3	100.7	173.6		100.0	
1920.....		145.4	189.5	100.1	120.2	211.9		109.3	
1921.....		129.9	145.5	109.4	128.1	172.0		111.4	
1922.....		120.4	123.3	114.0	122.7	145.7		111.4	
1923.....		120.7	124.1	116.9	122.5	143.8		110.7	
1924.....		118.8	121.6	117.4	118.9	140.8		108.6	
1925.....		119.8	127.2	117.4	116.8	140.3		106.5	
1926.....		121.8	133.3	115.9	116.8	139.1		106.1	
1927.....		119.9	130.8	114.5	114.4	135.6		105.1	
1928.....		120.5	131.5	117.3	113.2	135.5		104.8	
1929.....		121.7	134.7	119.7	112.6	134.8		105.0	
1930.....		120.8	131.5	122.7	111.8	130.6		105.4	
1931.....		109.1	103.1	119.4	110.0	114.3		103.3	
1932.....		99.0	85.7	109.7	106.8	100.6		100.4	
1933.....		94.4	84.0	98.6	102.5	93.3		98.2	
1934.....		95.6	92.7	93.1	102.1	97.1		97.8	
1935.....		96.2	94.6	94.0	100.9	97.6	95.4	98.7	95.9
1936.....		98.1	97.8	96.1	101.5	99.3	97.2	99.1	98.1
1937.....		101.2	103.2	99.7	98.9	101.4	101.5	100.1	102.0
1938.....		102.2	103.8	103.1	97.7	100.9	102.4	101.2	102.8
1939.....		101.5	100.6	103.8	101.2	100.7	101.4	101.4	101.0
1940.....	4.8	105.6	105.6	106.3	107.1	109.2	107.2	102.3	106.6
1941.....	10.8	111.7	116.1	109.4	110.3	116.1	113.8	105.1	114.9
1942.....	16.1	117.0	127.2	111.3	112.8	120.0	117.9	107.1	122.4
1943.....	17.5	118.4	130.7	111.5	112.9	120.5	118.0	108.0	124.5
1944.....	18.0	118.9	131.3	111.9	110.6	121.5	118.4	108.9	125.2
1945.....	18.6	119.5	135.0	112.1	107.0	122.1	119.0	109.4	126.2
1946.....	22.6	123.6	140.4	112.7	107.4	126.3	124.5	112.6	132.1
1947.....	34.4	135.5	159.5	116.7	115.9	143.9	141.6	117.0	148.8
1948.....	68.8	155.0	195.5	120.7	124.8	174.4	162.6	123.4	177.4
1949.....	69.6	160.8	203.0	123.0	131.1	183.1	167.6	128.8	184.8
1946									
January.....	18.9	119.9	132.8	112.3	107.1	122.6	119.5	110.9	126.3
April.....	19.8	120.8	135.1	112.3	107.2	123.2	120.7	111.0	127.8
July.....	24.1	125.1	144.2	112.6	107.2	126.4	125.1	113.7	134.4
October.....	25.8	126.8	146.5	113.4	107.3	130.2	128.8	113.9	136.9
1947									
January.....	26.0	127.0	145.5	113.4	109.0	131.5	129.8	114.7	136.9
April.....	29.6	130.6	151.6	113.4	109.1	136.9	137.2	116.3	142.3
July.....	34.8	135.9	159.8	117.8	117.3	143.2	142.5	117.2	149.1
October.....	41.1	142.2	171.3	119.9	121.9	154.2	149.9	117.6	158.5
1948									
January.....	47.1	148.3	182.2	119.9	120.4	161.2	158.4	122.6	167.1
April.....	60.4	151.6	186.8	119.9	121.3	172.9	161.9	122.9	172.2
July.....	66.7	156.9	201.3	120.9	124.5	175.4	162.8	123.1	180.4
October.....	68.3	159.6	205.4	121.0	128.8	181.0	165.1	124.4	184.6
1949									
January.....	68.3	159.6	202.2	121.7	130.0	181.9	167.0	126.6	183.5
February.....	68.2	159.5	200.4	121.7	130.8	181.8	167.8	128.1	183.3
March.....	67.9	159.2	199.1	121.7	131.0	182.7	167.9	128.1	182.8
April.....	68.0	159.3	198.5	122.4	131.0	183.2	168.0	128.4	182.6
May.....	68.2	159.5	199.5	122.4	129.1	183.3	168.1	128.4	183.0
June.....	69.2	160.5	202.9	122.4	128.7	183.3	167.7	128.4	184.6
July.....	60.8	162.1	207.2	123.4	129.1	183.3	167.5	128.5	186.8
August.....	61.6	162.8	209.2	123.4	129.5	183.2	167.4	128.9	187.9
September.....	61.0	162.3	207.0	123.9	130.1	183.5	167.4	128.9	186.9
October.....	60.9	162.2	205.0	123.9	134.1	184.1	167.2	130.2	185.7
November.....	60.4	161.7	203.3	123.9	135.1	183.7	167.4	130.5	185.0
December.....	60.2	161.5	201.9	125.0	135.2	183.7	167.1	130.5	185.0
1950									
January.....	59.7	161.0	199.4	125.0	135.6	183.3	167.0	131.6	183.8
February.....	60.3	161.6	201.3	125.0	135.9	183.0	166.4	132.1	183.8

* For the period 1914 to 1934 the former series on the bases 1926=100 was converted to the bases 1935-1939=100.

† Commodities in the cost-of-living index excluding rents and services.

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Beef					Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb.
	Sirloin steak, per lb.	Round steak, per lb.	Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast, per lb.	Stewing, boneless, per lb.			Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb.	Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
P.E.I.—										
1—Charlottetown.....	70.7	65.8	60.6	48.0	46.5	.....	65.0	59.7	45.8	65.9
Nova Scotia—			b							
2—Halifax.....	69.7	64.3	60.9	45.0	43.7	.....	69.5	60.7	44.7	67.0
3—New Glasgow.....	75.7	70.6	67.1	49.5	49.2	.....	69.0	64.9	52.9	73.9
4—Sydney.....	78.5	69.9	.....	54.7	48.7	.....	67.7	63.5	48.5	69.7
5—Truro.....	69.2	63.6	.....	44.6	45.4	.....	.....	64.0	.....	71.3
New Brunswick—										
6—Fredericton.....	72.1	64.3	62.3	43.5	41.7	53.0	65.5	59.7	44.5	71.0
7—Moncton.....	72.1	67.7	67.1	47.1	43.1	.....	65.0	63.7	44.6	72.1
8—Saint John.....	72.2	66.7	60.9	44.2	42.5	51.7	68.7	62.4	41.3	70.0
Quebec—										
9—Chicoutimi.....	75.4	69.7	62.7	47.6	40.0	.....	.....	57.4	50.0	80.8
10—Hull.....	66.7	65.0	60.6	47.7	43.5	50.3	70.7	57.4	42.4	65.0
11—Montreal.....	75.5	71.2	67.5	44.6	41.5	50.8	73.0	56.3	44.1	69.5
12—Quebec.....	73.5	69.0	66.1	42.2	39.7	57.6	69.7	49.8	41.5	62.3
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	67.3	62.6	61.7	40.4	34.0	53.7	.....	58.0	44.3	71.8
14—St. Johns.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15—Sherbrooke.....	78.9	71.7	64.9	46.3	38.0	58.3	.....	58.7	47.6	70.0
16—Sorel.....	67.5	63.8	62.5	40.0	39.7	.....	.....	59.4	45.0	69.0
17—Thetford Mines.....	63.7	62.5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	53.5	41.7	.....
18—Three Rivers.....	77.7	70.0	62.1	43.6	38.5	.....	.....	55.8	44.3	71.3
Ontario—										
19—Belleville.....	67.5	67.0	65.5	48.7	47.0	.....	.....	59.4	42.8	66.5
20—Brantford.....	70.7	67.7	65.7	51.1	46.4	52.7	72.5	64.3	41.3	69.6
21—Brockville.....	74.2	71.7	68.2	48.7	49.5	.....	71.3	67.3	53.0	75.1
22—Chatham.....	71.3	69.5	69.9	50.6	47.0	.....	74.0	69.3	51.2	70.3
23—Cornwall.....	70.0	69.2	66.3	47.2	49.4	.....	.....	64.6	46.2	74.0
24—Fort William.....	65.5	61.7	65.3	47.7	45.5	.....	73.3	65.0	50.3	72.8
25—Galt.....	71.5	67.3	64.3	50.0	46.7	.....	.....	63.5	45.0	70.3
26—Guelph.....	71.1	68.6	68.0	52.0	50.1	54.6	71.2	64.7	40.4	68.4
27—Hamilton.....	71.5	69.3	68.3	50.0	48.2	59.1	75.1	64.5	39.7	69.5
28—Kingston.....	67.4	65.6	62.7	48.2	45.0	.....	69.0	62.7	39.9	67.6
29—Kitchener.....	71.2	68.9	65.4	49.7	47.9	56.0	70.5	62.8	41.7	68.7
30—London.....	70.3	68.9	64.8	49.0	46.2	52.4	70.4	62.8	39.8	69.1
31—Niagara Falls.....	69.5	67.4	65.2	49.5	49.2	57.7	75.7	62.5	43.7	70.6
32—North Bay.....	69.4	68.0	65.5	48.8	47.5	.....	.....	62.7	40.0	69.6
33—Oshawa.....	69.1	68.6	66.4	49.7	47.0	.....	.....	62.4	39.8	66.3

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1950

Locality	Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen	Milk, per quart	Butter, creamery, prints per lb.	Cheese, plain, mild, per ½ lb. package	Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb.	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, package, per lb.	Corn flakes 8 oz. package
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
P.E.I.—										
1—Charlottetown.....	23.4	30.8	42.3	16.0	68.5	33.2	10.7	7.7	9.8	16.3
Nova Scotia—										
2—Halifax.....	25.1	30.3	47.6	19.0	68.9	31.1	11.2	7.7	11.8	15.8
3—New Glasgow.....	23.8	30.4	50.8	19.0	68.8	32.1	12.0	.....	11.3	16.4
4—Sydney.....	22.8	29.4	53.6	20.0	69.9	32.1	10.0	7.3	10.2	16.4
5—Truro.....	24.3	30.3	48.8	18.0	69.0	33.1	12.0	7.7	9.9	15.5
New Brunswick—										
6—Fredericton.....	24.5	30.9	47.0	17.0	68.7	31.8	11.3	7.6	8.8	15.3
7—Moncton.....	25.1	30.8	49.4	17.0	68.2	31.0	11.3	7.8	10.6	15.5
8—Saint John.....	23.9	30.9	49.2	18.0	68.9	32.0	11.3	7.8	10.2	15.0
Quebec—										
9—Chicoutimi.....	24.8	33.0	51.7	17.0	64.4	32.0	9.3	7.9	.....	17.7
10—Hull.....	19.7	30.6	43.3	18.0	64.2	29.7	10.7	7.0	10.7	14.3
11—Montreal.....	22.0	31.0	44.9	17.5	64.6	29.6	10.0	7.1	10.7	14.7
12—Quebec.....	21.4	30.5	45.9	17.0	64.6	30.9	9.0	7.0	10.8	15.1
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	21.9	30.2	42.9	16.0	64.6	29.7	8.7	7.2	10.8	15.1
14—St. Johns.....	23.0	30.8	45.7	16.0	65.4	30.6	8.7	7.6	10.5	15.0
15—Sherbrooke.....	23.1	29.5	46.4	17.0	64.5	30.6	10.2	7.5	10.6	15.3
16—Sorel.....	22.2	29.8	44.2	16.0	64.7	29.7	8.7	7.4	10.7	14.9
17—Thetford Mines.....	24.8	30.3	45.6	16.0	64.6	30.7	9.3	7.9	10.3	15.5
18—Three Rivers.....	21.4	29.4	43.7	17.0	62.6	30.5	8.7	7.2	10.5	15.0
Ontario—										
19—Belleville.....	23.5	30.7	39.9	18.0	65.7	29.4	10.0	7.3	9.7	14.7
20—Brantford.....	20.9	29.8	42.7	18.0	64.9	28.7	10.0	7.2	10.2	14.5
21—Brockville.....	23.0	30.6	42.8	18.0	64.9	29.0	10.0	7.2	10.6	14.5
22—Chatham.....	21.4	31.4	38.5	18.0	66.3	29.4	10.0	7.1	11.3	14.7
23—Cornwall.....	22.5	29.8	41.9	18.0	65.6	29.0	10.0	7.1	9.5	13.9
24—Fort William.....	22.3	30.0	48.0	20.0	65.2	31.1	10.7	7.2	9.7	15.2
25—Galt.....	20.8	31.0	42.9	18.0	65.4	29.4	10.0	7.3	10.2	14.6
26—Guelph.....	21.4	30.6	42.9	18.0	65.1	28.5	10.0	7.0	10.8	14.5
27—Hamilton.....	22.7	30.7	44.3	19.0	66.1	29.0	10.0	7.2	10.7	14.7
28—Kingston.....	21.4	30.5	41.1	18.0	64.3	29.4	9.3	7.1	10.3	14.5
29—Kitchener.....	22.2	31.4	40.5	18.0	65.7	29.1	10.0	7.3	10.3	14.3
30—London.....	22.0	30.8	41.1	18.0	65.5	29.5	10.0	7.2	10.7	14.4
31—Niagara Falls.....	23.2	30.5	46.3	19.0	66.3	29.3	9.3	7.1	10.1	14.8
32—North Bay.....	24.5	31.5	47.8	18.0	68.0	30.3	10.3	7.5	11.2	15.6
33—Oshawa.....	21.3	30.1	43.1	18.0	64.8	28.8	10.0	7.2	10.0	15.0

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Beef					Veal, front roll (boneless), per lb.	Lamb, leg roast, per lb.	Pork		Bacon, side, fancy, sliced, rind-on, per lb.
	Sirloin steak per lb.	Round steak per lb.	Rib, roast, prime, rolled, per lb.	Blade roast per lb.	Stewing, boneless, per lb.			Fresh loins, centre cut, (chops or roast) per lb.	Fresh shoulders, hock-off, per lb.	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
34—Ottawa.....	69.8	67.3	66.6	48.3	45.9	.....	71.8	61.8	47.3	72.5
35—Owen Sound.....	70.4	67.4	67.4	50.9	45.7	.....	69.7	59.7	44.5	66.8
36—Peterborough.....	71.6	70.6	67.6	51.7	48.7	.....	73.0	65.3	42.0	72.6
37—Port Arthur.....	62.8	59.3	60.3	47.3	45.1	.....	.....	59.7	46.0	71.4
38—St. Catharines.....	71.0	69.0	65.2	49.4	49.0	.....	.....	63.4	44.3	66.1
39—St. Thomas.....	69.1	68.5	65.3	50.4	46.1	51.0	70.3	63.1	43.8	70.5
40—Sarnia.....	69.3	68.4	63.7	50.0	47.0	.....	.....	63.7	44.7	68.3
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	68.9	67.2	61.9	48.9	49.4	.....	.....	64.1	47.4	70.6
42—Stratford.....	67.4	67.4	65.2	48.4	45.2	.....	.....	63.6	40.3	70.1
43—Sudbury.....	69.6	68.9	63.7	49.9	45.9	50.0	69.5	63.3	47.1	68.0
44—Timmins.....	69.5	67.7	64.5	48.7	48.3	53.0	73.6	61.9	45.3	66.1
45—Toronto.....	72.7	67.6	70.1 b	52.5	47.9	57.6	75.0	63.4	39.0	67.8
46—Welland.....	68.4	65.1	59.4	47.3	43.4	.....	.....	63.9	47.9	67.7
47—Windsor.....	67.9	65.2	62.3	47.6	48.4	.....	71.0	62.7	43.0	67.1
48—Woodstock.....	70.8	67.8	65.0	48.4	46.3	.....	.....	63.4	40.6	71.6
Manitoba—										
49—Brandon.....	62.7	57.7	..... b	44.0	46.3	.....	71.7	65.3	.....	74.1
50—Winnipeg.....	64.9	57.9	55.5	43.5	43.5	47.0	67.0	58.9	45.0	68.4
Saskatchewan—										
51—Moose Jaw.....	65.3	61.4	63.5	45.9	47.1	50.0	68.5	59.6	44.3	70.3
52—Prince Albert.....	60.2	55.5	57.4	41.7	43.0	49.0	68.7	59.2	44.2	73.5
53—Regina.....	63.3	60.3	60.6	44.0	45.4	53.0	67.8	60.7	46.2	79.0
54—Saskatoon.....	61.5	59.5	60.5	43.4	45.9	55.7	64.0	57.8	44.5	74.7
Alberta—										
55—Calgary.....	67.5	63.1	64.8 b	45.8	46.6	50.3	72.5	61.0	49.1	80.9
56—Drumheller.....	65.7	63.7	63.5	46.7	45.3	46.0	.....	66.0	49.6	83.8
57—Edmonton.....	64.2	59.9	61.0	43.1	43.7	52.5	64.2	56.3	40.9	77.5
58—Lethbridge.....	68.5	63.0	65.0	45.7	46.5	56.0	71.3	60.3	47.3	84.6
British Columbia—										
59—Nanaimo.....	78.6	74.0	78.2	53.4	53.5	.....	80.2	65.0	55.0	87.9
60—New Westminster.....	71.7	66.4	67.1	48.8	50.0	52.3	72.7	63.7	48.8	80.5
61—Prince Rupert.....	81.3	74.5	81.5	51.7	52.5	.....	82.5	65.7	53.0	87.9
62—Trail.....	76.8	73.3	74.0	53.1	53.0	.....	75.7	67.0	58.4	86.3
63—Vancouver.....	77.6	70.7	72.9	51.3	52.0	61.1	74.8	64.0	51.6	81.6
64—Victoria.....	77.3	70.3	71.1	52.1	52.9	60.3	78.7	63.6	48.6	81.8

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1950

Locality	Lard, pure, per lb. package	Shortening, vegetable, per lb. package	Eggs, grade "A" large, per dozen	Milk, per quart	Butter, creamery, prints, per lb.	Cheese, plain, mild, per $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. package	Bread, plain, white, wrapped, per lb.	Flour, first grade, per lb.	Rolled oats, package, per lb.	Corn flakes, 8 oz. package
34—Ottawa.....	21-3	30-3	43-9	18-0	65-9	30-0	10-0	7-3	10-3	14-5
35—Owen Sound.....	22-9	30-6	39-4	18-0	65-6	28-9	10-0	7-4	9-7	14-9
36—Peterborough.....	20-3	29-7	42-6	18-0	65-0	29-5	10-0	7-2	10-5	14-1
37—Port Arthur.....	22-5	30-1	50-2	20-0	63-4	30-6	10-7	7-2	9-7	15-1
38—St. Catharines.....	22-3	29-7	46-3	19-0	66-1	29-2	9-3	7-0	10-1	14-3
39—St. Thomas.....	22-3	30-1	41-4	18-0	66-3	30-2	10-0	7-4	10-3	14-5
40—Sarnia.....	22-2	31-5	40-7	18-0	66-9	29-8	10-0	7-3	10-8	14-8
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	23-2	30-0	47-6	20-0	65-4	30-3	10-7	7-4	10-5	14-9
42—Stratford.....	22-5	31-6	40-3	18-0	64-8	29-8	10-0	6-8	10-5	14-9
43—Sudbury.....	22-5	30-2	48-1	20-0	67-0	29-8	10-7	7-6	10-7	15-1
44—Timmins.....	24-3	30-3	44-9	20-0	65-3	29-9	11-3	7-6	10-6	15-0
45—Toronto.....	22-5	30-2	44-0	19-0	65-5	28-4	10-0	7-1	10-3	14-1
46—Welland.....	23-1	30-9	44-8	19-0	65-6	29-2	10-7	7-0	9-7	14-1
47—Windsor.....	21-8	30-2	42-5	19-0	66-4	29-3	10-0	7-3	10-6	14-6
48—Woodstock.....	21-5	30-5	39-6	18-0	65-6	29-6	10-0	6-7	9-5	14-9
Manitoba—										
49—Brandon.....	22-6	32-2	43-2	16-0	63-5	31-0	10-7	7-3	8-4	15-6
50—Winnipeg.....	21-4	30-1	44-3	17-0	63-6	30-0	11-0	7-0	9-7	14-9
Saskatchewan—										
51—Moose Jaw.....	20-3	32-1	.....	18-0	62-7	29-9	11-2	7-1	9-1	15-1
52—Prince Albert.....	22-0	31-7	44-0	17-0	63-6	29-5	9-6	7-3	9-0	14-7
53—Regina.....	21-5	32-8	41-0	18-0	62-3	29-9	11-2	7-3	8-8	15-1
54—Saskatoon.....	21-0	32-3	43-7	17-0	63-0	29-3	10-4	7-1	9-0	14-5
Alberta—										
55—Calgary.....	22-5	32-9	44-1	19-0	63-9	29-5	10-4	7-2	8-9	15-1
56—Drumheller.....	25-3	34-3	.....	20-0	65-7	30-2	11-2	7-6	10-7	15-4
57—Edmonton.....	23-4	33-4	41-8	18-0	63-7	29-8	10-4	7-1	9-3	14-5
58—Lethbridge.....	23-1	33-6	44-7	18-0	63-7	30-2	11-2	7-5	9-5	14-7
British Columbia—										
59—Nanaimo.....	25-5	31-7	45-6	20-0	66-6	31-3	12-5	7-4	10-2	15-3
60—New Westminster.....	23-1	29-0	43-8	17-0	65-1	29-9	11-7	7-3	9-9	14-7
61—Prince Rupert.....	27-0	32-1	53-4	25-0	67-3	33-4	14-0	7-9	11-0	16-1
62—Trail.....	25-9	33-8	50-3	20-0	66-0	31-0	13-0	7-6	9-4	15-6
63—Vancouver.....	23-9	29-4	45-2	17-0	64-9	30-3	12-8	7-2	9-8	14-7
64—Victoria.....	25-1	29-2	48-5	19-0	65-3	30-3	12-8	7-6	10-0	15-1

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Canned Vegetables			Beans, common, dry white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.	Potatoes, per 10 lbs.	Prunes, bulk, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb.	Oranges, per dozen	Lemons, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar
	Tomatoes, choice 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin	Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin								
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
P.E.I.—											
1—Charlottetown.....	23-3	18-6	21-8	12-3	9-1	21-9	20-6	19-9	39-0	71-7	49-8
Nova Scotia—											
2—Halifax.....	22-4	18-6	20-7	12-8	8-0	25-9	22-7	18-5	35-0	52-7	47-9
3—New Glasgow.....	23-3	16-6	21-4	11-6	8-3	26-4	23-0	.....	42-0	60-0	50-0
4—Sydney.....	20-6	18-5	21-8	12-0	8-7	28-7	24-8	19-9	36-4	58-6	47-7
5—Truro.....	20-5	17-0	19-9	12-0	8-7	23-9	23-4	19-9	29-5	60-4	50-4
New Brunswick—											
6—Fredericton.....	20-0	19-6	20-7	12-7	8-3	24-6	21-5	19-1	40-0	55-4	49-4
7—Moncton.....	20-4	19-5	20-0	11-6	9-0	24-9	21-2	20-2	40-8	55-0	50-1
8—Saint John.....	19-2	17-6	19-9	12-4	8-4	22-2	22-7	20-1	37-8	53-6	48-3
Quebec—											
9—Chicoutimi.....	17-0	19-3	20-7	13-0	9-9	33-3	.....	23-8	.....	.....	36-0
10—Hull.....	16-3	17-1	18-8	11-9	8-7	30-2	22-8	19-9	39-0	47-3	45-3
11—Montreal.....	16-0	16-5	18-0	12-3	8-2	27-1	22-7	20-3	41-6	44-1	45-2
12—Quebec.....	15-8	17-8	18-9	11-5	8-5	25-1	22-6	20-0	39-1	46-9	49-2
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	15-3	18-1	19-4	10-8	8-5	27-4	20-8	18-0	32-1	47-7	46-9
14—St. Johns.....	16-7	18-6	19-5	11-5	8-4	26-2	21-3	17-2	31-5	47-4	45-0
15—Sherbrooke.....	15-9	17-2	19-1	11-5	8-5	25-7	24-3	19-8	37-0	49-1	47-3
16—Sorel.....	17-3	18-2	19-6	11-4	9-8	28-0	22-3	19-8	36-0	45-8	45-6
17—Thetford Mines.....	16-8	17-4	20-1	11-9	8-4	26-0	22-6	18-8	.....	59-0	48-9
18—Three Rivers.....	16-3	17-3	19-1	10-5	8-3	26-2	20-7	19-5	37-8	47-0	46-6
Ontario—											
19—Belleville.....	16-9	17-4	19-5	12-1	8-3	29-4	21-6	18-1	32-5	46-1	46-4
20—Brantford.....	19-4	17-0	19-7	11-4	7-8	30-4	22-2	18-0	38-5	50-2	44-3
21—Brockville.....	18-4	17-3	20-0	13-2	8-4	33-0	23-5	17-3	34-0	46-9	48-3
22—Chatham.....	19-3	17-0	18-3	11-0	7-7	27-2	23-0	19-0	35-5	49-5	46-7
23—Cornwall.....	17-2	16-7	18-9	12-1	8-3	29-7	21-7	19-4	39-0	49-8	48-0
24—Fort William.....	17-8	16-7	19-8	12-6	8-0	35-5	21-3	21-7	35-7	52-7	48-0
25—Galt.....	18-5	17-3	18-6	12-8	8-4	31-9	24-2	18-2	38-3	48-4	44-7
26—Guelph.....	19-7	16-5	19-2	12-5	7-8	28-5	22-9	18-0	38-0	48-8	45-0
27—Hamilton.....	18-8	16-1	18-6	13-2	8-1	31-9	25-3	19-2	40-3	50-3	44-8
28—Kingston.....	16-7	16-7	19-3	12-9	7-8	30-4	22-5	17-9	34-0	46-7	46-1
29—Kitchener.....	19-1	18-4	19-7	12-5	7-8	30-8	22-9	18-5	36-0	51-2	45-5
30—London.....	18-4	17-5	19-0	12-3	7-7	28-9	22-6	17-6	36-8	49-9	44-2
31—Niagara Falls.....	18-4	17-7	18-6	12-1	7-9	30-8	22-0	18-3	.....	49-3	46-7
32—North Bay.....	19-4	15-7	20-2	12-6	8-7	33-3	21-3	22-7	38-5	48-8	47-0
33—Oshawa.....	17-1	17-7	19-1	12-1	7-8	26-9	.....	19-6	.....	47-7	45-0

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1950

Locality	Peaches, choice, per 20 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar	Corn syrup, per 2 lb. tin	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package	Coal		Rent (a)
				Granulated per lb.	Yellow per lb.			Anthracite per ton	Bituminous per ton	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
P.E.I.—										
1—Charlottetown.....	27.7	39.0	35.4	9.9	9.8	87.4	50.2	.....	15.50	.....
Nova Scotia—										
2—Halifax.....	29.6	39.9	32.0	9.8	9.9	89.4	50.1	.....	16.75	29.00-33.00
3—New Glasgow.....	29.2	44.1	34.0	10.3	10.3	91.4	50.4	.....	.....	16.00-20.00
4—Sydney.....	29.1	42.5	31.9	10.6	10.3	90.0	50.9	.....	11.85	21.00-25.00
5—Truro.....	29.0	40.8	32.9	9.8	9.9	90.8	52.3	.....	15.65	.....
New Brunswick—										
6—Fredericton.....	28.4	43.3	32.6	9.9	9.8	86.4	50.0	.....	16.75	21.50-25.50
7—Moncton.....	29.0	42.6	31.9	10.4	10.4	86.6	50.1	.....	16.30	.....
8—Saint John.....	27.4	38.4	31.0	10.2	10.0	82.5	50.9	.....	17.25	22.50-26.50
Quebec—										
9—Chicoutimi.....	32.4	41.3	36.0	10.1	9.9	99.0	55.9	25.00	.....	.....
10—Hull.....	26.4	37.8	29.3	9.7	9.6	81.6	53.7	24.25	.....	.....
11—Montreal.....	27.1	38.4	28.3	9.6	9.8	89.6	52.8	25.25	.....	25.50-29.50
12—Quebec.....	28.2	41.6	30.5	9.9	9.8	90.8	53.5	23.00	.....	29.50-33.50
13—St. Hyacinthe.....	28.3	37.7	30.0	9.6	9.5	80.4	53.4	24.75	.....	.....
14—St. Johns.....	29.4	39.4	30.6	9.6	9.6	98.0	52.8	23.00	.....	.....
15—Sherbrooke.....	27.9	40.0	29.3	9.8	9.7	91.3	53.4	24.50	.....	22.50-26.50
16—Sorel.....	29.3	41.0	30.2	9.4	9.2	85.6	52.6	23.75	.....	.....
17—Thetford Mines.....	29.3	38.1	30.9	9.6	9.5	88.2	52.9	25.50	.....	.....
18—Three Rivers.....	26.2	39.0	30.2	9.7	9.5	88.4	53.4	24.00	.....	.....
Ontario—										
19—Belleville.....	.....	35.0	28.4	10.0	9.9	86.2	53.1	23.50	.....	.....
20—Brantford.....	27.0	35.1	27.8	9.9	9.9	82.9	52.5	23.50	.....	23.50-27.50
21—Brockville.....	28.3	36.9	28.9	9.8	9.7	88.7	51.9	24.00	.....	.....
22—Chatbam.....	28.2	37.0	28.6	10.4	10.5	84.7	53.5	24.00	.....	.....
23—Cornwall.....	28.1	39.3	28.7	9.8	9.8	89.4	51.7	25.25	.....	.....
24—Fort William.....	26.2	40.6	30.6	10.5	10.5	77.5	51.3	26.85	.....	29.50-33.50
25—Galt.....	24.3	32.2	27.8	10.5	10.5	84.4	53.7	24.00	.....	.....
26—Guelph.....	26.7	34.8	27.7	9.8	9.8	82.9	53.7	23.60	.....	.....
27—Hamilton.....	25.8	32.5	28.3	9.7	9.9	86.2	53.2	23.00	.....	30.50-34.50
28—Kingston.....	29.3	36.3	28.5	10.0	10.0	85.7	52.7	24.00	.....	34.00-38.00
29—Kitchener.....	27.1	35.0	27.1	10.2	10.1	77.3	54.1	23.50	.....	31.50-35.50
30—London.....	27.4	33.1	27.9	10.4	10.2	86.8	52.6	24.00	.....	29.00-33.00
31—Niagara Falls.....	.....	36.2	27.9	9.8	9.7	82.8	53.1	23.00	.....	.....
32—North Bay.....	27.7	35.4	31.0	10.7	10.7	86.0	53.4	26.00	.....	.....
33—Oshawa.....	26.7	33.8	26.9	9.9	9.7	84.5	54.4	23.75	.....	.....

TABLE F-4.—RETAIL PRICES OF STAPLE FOODS,

Locality	Canned Vegetables			Beans, common, dry white, per lb.	Onions, cooking, per lb.	Potatoes, per 10 lbs.	Prunes, bulk, per lb.	Raisins, seedless, bulk, per lb.	Oranges, per dozen	Lemons, per dozen	Jam, strawberry, per 32 oz. jar
	Tomatoes, choice 2½ s (28 oz.) per tin	Peas, choice, per 20 oz. tin	Corn, choice, per 20 oz. tin								
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
34—Ottawa.....	16.1	17.5	19.3	11.9	8.9	30.3	24.2	19.9	36.8	49.3	45.3
35—Owen Sound.....	19.7	16.4	19.0	13.1	7.0	30.3	19.0	17.8	34.0	49.3	45.9
36—Peterborough.....	17.3	16.3	18.1	12.6	8.0	29.4	23.2	18.2	38.0	48.8	47.4
37—Port Arthur.....	18.0	17.8	19.6	12.9	7.9	35.8	23.3	22.9	38.3	54.3	48.3
38—St. Catharines.....	18.7	16.5	18.6	12.3	7.9	28.6	25.8	18.8	37.3	52.1	45.4
39—St. Thomas.....	18.9	18.9	19.9	10.9	7.7	29.0	22.8	18.3	37.0	45.9	46.2
40—Sarnia.....	19.7	18.7	19.8	12.6	7.8	28.3	22.0	18.1	39.0	48.4	46.6
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	19.0	16.9	19.6	12.1	7.7	33.0	23.2	19.8	38.5	52.3	47.1
42—Stratford.....	20.5	17.7	19.7	11.6	8.0	28.8	21.5	17.8	34.4	47.1	46.0
43—Sudbury.....	16.9	16.2	18.6	11.7	8.3	35.5	20.9	20.1	37.3	56.7	48.3
44—Timmins.....	17.8	15.8	18.4	12.7	8.5	35.8	22.0	20.7	38.2	50.0	47.8
45—Toronto.....	17.0	16.0	18.1	13.2	7.8	32.2	23.1	18.8	35.4	45.6	43.5
46—Welland.....	18.1	16.0	19.3	12.8	7.5	30.3	21.7	16.9	37.7	49.4	45.0
47—Windsor.....	18.6	18.0	19.9	12.1	7.3	28.8	25.0	18.6	35.3	52.9	45.6
48—Woodstock.....	18.9	17.1	18.4	11.3	8.0	28.7	22.5	17.1	35.0	49.7	44.0
Manitoba—											
49—Brandon.....	21.0	19.9	19.2	15.4	8.7	40.3	21.9	20.4	43.0	59.1	.....
50—Winnipeg.....	19.5	18.5	19.1	14.1	6.7	39.9	22.0	20.0	40.7	62.3	56.8
Saskatchewan—											
51—Moose Jaw.....	21.3	19.1	20.0	14.0	8.6	47.0	22.1	19.6	45.0	69.0	.....
52—Prince Albert.....	23.2	19.5	21.3	14.6	9.2	41.3	22.6	20.0	46.7	74.3	.....
53—Regina.....	22.0	19.8	20.8	13.3	8.3	44.7	22.6	21.1	41.5	59.6	58.9
54—Saskatoon.....	21.7	17.7	20.1	13.2	8.8	44.9	23.5	20.2	41.9	70.3	.....
Alberta—											
55—Calgary.....	22.1	17.1	21.2	13.8	8.6	50.2	21.3	20.3	38.3	69.6	53.7
56—Drumheller.....	.....	17.7	22.0	14.3	8.5	48.6	21.5	20.9	39.5	75.5	56.2
57—Edmonton.....	22.6	18.3	21.6	13.6	8.8	48.9	21.6	19.7	38.8	68.9	55.1
58—Lethbridge.....	23.4	17.4	20.2	12.7	8.1	39.6	23.2	19.8	40.0	83.3	53.7
British Columbia—											
59—Nanaimo.....	23.1	18.0	22.5	15.6	8.8	45.1	23.1	18.4	37.3	62.2	.....
60—New Westminster.....	20.5	18.0	21.7	14.4	8.0	41.7	21.1	18.7	33.4	56.0	49.7
61—Prince Rupert.....	25.1	22.0	24.8	16.3	8.7	47.3	23.6	20.1	44.0	75.7	52.7
62—Trail.....	25.9	20.7	22.2	16.7	9.0	46.1	23.5	21.3	38.0	86.7	57.0
63—Vancouver.....	20.8	17.2	20.6	14.4	7.7	45.1	21.8	20.1	34.0	58.0	49.9
64—Victoria.....	23.3	19.2	22.6	14.5	8.4	46.9	23.0	19.6	39.0	55.6	49.0

COAL AND RENTALS BY CITIES, JANUARY, 1950

Locality	Peaches choice per 20 oz. tin	Marmalade, orange, per 32 oz. jar	Corn syrup, per 2 lb. int	Sugar		Coffee, medium, per lb.	Tea, black, medium, per ½ lb. package	Coal		Rent (a)
				Granulated per lb.	Yellow per lb.			Anthracite, per ton	Bituminous, per ton	
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$
34—Ottawa.....	26.0	37.7	28.4	9.6	9.6	81.6	52.8	24.25	.....	35.00-39.00
35—Owen Sound.....	28.1	33.3	28.8	10.3	10.3	90.5	52.9	24.00	.....	.....
36—Peterborough.....	.....	35.0	27.2	10.1	10.1	83.7	52.2	24.25	.....	.....
37—Port Arthur.....	26.6	42.6	29.9	10.3	10.1	74.8	51.5	26.85	.....	25.00-29.00
38—St. Catharines.....	24.0	32.4	26.8	10.1	9.6	83.0	52.7	23.75	.....	29.50-33.50
39—St. Thomas.....	27.5	38.3	28.8	10.5	10.5	83.3	53.6	24.00	.....	.....
40—Sarnia.....	27.7	37.3	29.1	10.3	10.3	87.0	53.0	23.50	.....	.....
41—Sault Ste. Marie.....	26.9	37.6	30.8	10.3	10.2	81.2	52.7	24.00	.....	.....
42—Stratford.....	28.8	35.7	29.1	10.2	10.1	86.5	52.3	23.50	.....	.....
43—Sudbury.....	28.4	37.9	30.7	10.7	10.3	79.6	53.0	24.75	.....	32.50-36.50
44—Timmins.....	27.5	39.7	30.5	10.8	10.6	77.6	52.6	26.50	.....	31.50-35.50
45—Toronto.....	26.1	35.8	26.6	9.9	9.9	85.9	52.0	22.65	.....	36.50-40.50
46—Welland.....	24.9	33.0	.....	9.6	9.6	78.8	52.4	22.50	.....	.....
47—Windsor.....	26.0	34.6	28.9	10.1	10.2	83.1	52.4	23.50	.....	28.50-32.50
48—Woodstock.....	27.5	36.4	27.6	10.4	10.3	83.7	52.0	24.00	.....	.....
Manitoba—										
49—Brandon.....	29.4	41.7	32.7	11.7	11.5	79.3	51.0	.....	16.35	.....
50—Winnipeg.....	27.0	40.0	29.7	11.3	11.4	75.7	49.6	.....	17.55	30.50-34.50
Saskatchewan—										
51—Moose Jaw.....	29.3	41.3	34.0	11.5	11.4	76.0	50.0	.....	14.60	.....
52—Prince Albert.....	28.7	44.0	33.0	11.7	11.6	85.7	51.3	.....	14.75	.....
53—Regina.....	27.9	41.3	32.5	11.8	12.3	88.3	54.6	.....	15.40	31.50-35.50
54—Saskatoon.....	27.4	43.4	33.0	11.6	12.1	84.3	50.9	.....	14.90	24.50-28.50
Alberta—										
55—Calgary.....	27.1	38.8	32.7	11.2	11.5	83.9	49.9	.....	12.50	28.50-32.50
56—Drumheller.....	30.7	45.5	35.4	11.0	11.6	88.5	49.8	.....	.....	23.50-27.50
57—Edmonton.....	27.2	39.1	31.5	11.1	11.4	86.5	50.3	.....	8.20	27.50-31.50
58—Lethbridge.....	27.8	42.3	32.4	10.6	11.1	75.8	51.0	.....	8.35	.....
British Columbia—										
59—Nanaimo.....	28.0	37.0	29.9	10.0	10.9	87.0	49.9	.....	.....	.....
60—New Westminster.....	26.5	32.9	29.9	9.4	9.5	78.4	50.2	.....	16.65	22.00-26.00
61—Prince Rupert.....	30.0	38.1	33.9	10.5	10.6	86.7	51.1	.....	18.00	21.00-25.00
62—Trail.....	28.8	40.2	33.6	10.3	10.5	88.4	51.1	.....	16.25	.....
63—Vancouver.....	26.6	32.4	28.9	9.6	9.6	81.1	49.5	.....	17.04	27.50-31.50
64—Victoria.....	28.1	35.7	30.0	10.2	10.2	78.0	50.9	.....	18.25	23.50-27.50

Above food prices are simple averages of prices reported. They are not perfectly comparable in all cases with price averages for earlier years. Changes in grading, trade practices, etc., occur from time to time.

(a) Rental ranges shown above are indicative of prevailing rents being paid. They should not be used as a measure of change in rents paid for the same quality of living accommodation over long periods of time.

(b) Averages include prices for cuts with bone-in.

TABLE F-2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING FOR EIGHT CITIES OF CANADA AT THE BEGINNING OF JANUARY, 1950

(BASE:—August 1939 = 100)

	Total			Food	Rent	Fuel	Clothing	Home Furnishings and Services	Miscellaneous
	Jan. 3, 1949	Dec. 1, 1949	Jan. 3, 1950						
Halifax.....	152.3	153.6	152.7	196.3	111.0	132.6	193.3	156.1	122.6
St. John.....	156.2	158.0	157.1	190.8	118.0	134.4	192.8	159.9	130.0
Montreal.....	162.3	164.1	163.8	207.0	120.5	133.2	176.8	172.0	130.0
Toronto.....	155.0	157.4	156.9	192.3	124.6	153.2	182.0	162.5	129.7
Winnipeg.....	153.4	155.7	155.0	197.3	119.5	121.5	176.6	170.3	125.2
Saskatoon.....	162.0	162.7	162.2	207.6	125.3	140.4	188.7	172.2	122.3
Edmonton.....	154.5	156.4	156.9	206.3	113.1	114.6	187.6	162.0	128.4
Vancouver.....	160.8	161.9	161.9	205.6	115.6	139.8	191.9	160.5	134.2

N.B.—Indexes above measure percentage changes in living costs for each city, but should not be used to compare actual levels of living costs as between cities.

TABLE F-3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF STAPLE FOOD ITEMS

(BASE: August 1939=100)

(Dominion Average Retail Price Relatives with Dominion Averages of Actual Retail Prices for Latest Month)

Commodities*	Per	Dec. 1941	Aug. 1945	Dec. 1945	Nov. 1949	Dec. 1949	Jan. 1950	Price Jan. 1950
Beef, sirloin steak.....	lb.	120.7	154.8	154.8	250.5	249.5	251.6	70.2
Beef, round steak.....	lb.	125.7	167.0	167.9	270.3	278.5	281.0	66.6
Beef, rib roast.....	lb.	125.5	174.3	174.3	282.2	281.3	283.5	65.2
Beef, blade.....	lb.	132.7	161.6	162.3	297.5	296.2	300.6	47.8
Beef, stewing, boneless.....	lb.	136.7	168.3	168.3	335.3	334.6	338.3	46.2
Veal, front roll, boneless.....	lb.	139.3	174.0	174.0	312.4	310.7	316.6	53.5
Lamb, leg roast.....	lb.	109.9	164.4	152.8	240.5	245.1	251.1	71.3
Pork, fresh loins, centre cut.....	lb.	125.3	143.8	143.8	238.0	235.1	227.7	61.9
Pork, fresh shoulder, hock off.....	lb.	127.0	143.4	143.4	254.6	246.7	238.3	45.4
Bacon, side, fancy sliced, rind-on.....	lb.	132.3	141.5	142.5	233.3	233.3	227.0	72.4
Lard, pure.....	lb.	151.3	157.9	159.6	220.2	207.9	200.0	22.8
Shortening, vegetable.....	lb.	134.7	137.5	137.5	222.9	216.7	214.6	30.9
Eggs, grade "A", large.....	doz.	156.4	155.3	181.3	223.6	196.6	143.9	44.8
Milk.....	qt.	111.0	95.4	95.4	165.1	165.1	166.1	18.1
Butter, creamery, prints.....	lb.	140.5	144.3	148.0	233.3	239.6	229.9	65.5
Cheese, plain, mild, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	pkg.	174.6	164.4	165.4	226.0	226.0	226.0	30.2
Bread, plain, white, wrapped.....	lb.	106.5	106.3	106.3	165.1	165.1	165.1	10.4
Flour, first grade.....	lb.	127.3	124.2	124.2	221.2	221.2	221.2	7.3
Rolled Oats, package.....	lb.	112.0	114.0	114.0	156.7	159.9	161.5	10.2
Corn flakes, 8 oz.....	pkg.	101.1	100.0	100.0	163.0	163.0	163.0	15.0
Tomatoes, canned, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.....	tin	129.9	137.7	137.7	186.8	184.0	182.1	19.3
Peas, canned, 2's.....	tin	117.5	121.7	121.7	147.5	147.5	147.5	17.7
Corn, canned 2's.....	tin	128.3	132.7	132.7	180.5	178.8	176.1	19.9
Beans, dry.....	lb.	129.4	133.3	133.3	256.9	252.9	249.0	12.7
Onions.....	lb.	108.2	142.9	126.5	163.3	165.3	169.4	8.3
Potatoes.....	10 lbs.	89.9	218.3	149.4	150.5	159.5	150.9	33.0
Prunes, bulk.....	lb.	115.8	120.2	120.2	193.9	196.5	197.4	22.5
Raisins, seedless, bulk.....	lb.	104.0	107.9	108.6	127.8	128.5	128.5	19.4
Oranges.....	doz.	132.5	154.6	154.3	137.3	135.8	137.7	38.0
Lemons.....	doz.	111.3	147.7	148.6	162.2	166.8	169.8	55.2
Jam, strawberry, 16 oz.....	jar	111.3	115.1	115.1	146.7	146.1	145.5	23.9
Peaches, 20 oz.....	tin	101.5	105.1	106.1	141.6	141.1	140.6	27.7
Marmalade, orange, 16 oz.....	jar	118.3	128.9	128.9	140.7	140.7	140.7	19.1
Corn syrup, 2 lb.....	tin	138.0	158.2	157.7	177.5	176.9	176.9	30.3
Sugar, granulated.....	lb.	132.3	132.3	132.3	150.8	150.8	158.5	10.3
Sugar, yellow.....	lb.	131.3	134.9	134.9	157.1	157.1	163.5	10.3
Coffee.....	lb.	141.6	131.4	131.7	208.9	234.9	250.9	84.8
Tea, black $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.....	pkg.	145.2	131.6	131.6	176.9	177.2	177.2	52.1

* Descriptions and units of sale apply to January, 1950 prices.

TABLE F-5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN CANADA, CALCULATED BY THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

(1926=100)

	1913	1918	1920	1922	1929	1933	1939	1941	1945	1947	1948	Dec. 1948	Oct. 1949	Nov. 1949	Dec. 1949
All commodities.....	64.0	127.4	155.9	97.3	95.6	67.1	75.4	90.0	103.6	129.1	153.4	159.6	157.1	157.0	156.8
Classified According to Chief Component Material—															
I. Vegetable Products.....	58.1	127.9	167.0	86.2	91.6	59.3	63.7	77.0	97.0	115.1	135.4	139.3	142.6	143.0	142.5
II. Animals and Their Products.....	70.9	127.1	145.1	96.0	106.0	59.4	74.6	92.1	107.9	131.8	168.7	176.0	164.5	164.0	163.0
III. Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	58.2	157.1	176.5	101.7	91.3	69.7	70.0	91.0	91.8	128.8	157.0	162.0	158.9	159.3	159.7
IV. Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	63.9	89.1	154.4	106.3	83.9	62.8	79.2	96.0	120.0	162.4	186.2	191.9	188.1	188.1	188.6
V. Iron and Its Products.....	68.9	156.9	168.4	104.6	83.7	85.4	98.5	111.3	117.1	137.9	159.2	167.1	173.5	173.7	173.9
VI. Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products.....	98.4	141.9	135.7	97.3	94.2	64.3	71.3	77.7	70.8	124.4	149.6	165.9	141.2	141.4	139.8
VII. Non-Metallic Minerals and Their Products.....	56.8	82.3	112.2	107.0	92.9	84.4	85.3	95.2	102.0	114.5	133.5	137.8	138.9	138.1	139.0
VIII. Chemicals and Allied Products.....	63.4	118.7	141.5	105.4	95.4	81.3	79.8	98.9	99.4	107.9	120.1	129.2	122.0	119.2	119.3
Classified According to Purpose—															
I. Consumers' Goods.....	62.0	102.7	136.1	96.9	94.7	71.1	75.9	91.1	98.1	117.3	140.8	144.3	143.1	142.4	142.4
Food, Beverages and Tobacco.....	61.8	119.0	150.8	90.2	100.0	63.8	73.9	89.5	103.4	122.4	152.3	155.7	153.3	152.8	151.7
Other Consumers' Goods.....	62.2	91.9	126.3	101.4	91.1	76.0	77.2	92.2	94.6	113.9	133.2	136.7	136.3	135.5	136.2
II. Producers' Goods.....	67.7	133.3	164.8	98.8	96.1	63.1	70.4	83.6	100.7	129.3	153.9	162.8	159.2	159.8	159.8
Producers' Equipment.....	55.1	81.0	108.6	104.1	94.6	86.0	95.4	105.7	119.1	133.1	155.7	163.4	182.2	161.9	163.5
Producers' Materials.....	69.1	139.0	171.0	98.2	96.3	60.5	67.6	81.1	98.7	128.9	153.7	162.7	158.9	159.3	159.4
Building and Construction.....	67.0	100.7	144.0	108.7	99.0	78.3	89.7	107.3	127.3	166.4	195.1	203.5	199.3	199.6	200.3
Manufacturers'.....	69.5	148.1	177.3	95.8	95.9	57.5	63.9	76.6	93.8	122.5	146.6	155.8	152.0	152.5	152.5
Classified According to Degree of Manufacture—															
I. All Raw (or partly manufactured).....	63.8	120.8	154.1	94.7	97.5	56.6	67.5	81.8	105.6	130.7	156.2	163.8	160.5	160.5	160.2
II. All Manufactured (fully or chiefly).....	64.8	127.7	156.5	100.4	93.0	70.2	75.3	88.8	94.0	117.4	140.3	143.9	142.9	142.8	142.6
Canadian Farm Products—															
Field.....	56.4	132.0	166.5	81.4	93.8	45.8	54.2	59.0	110.1	126.4	133.0	126.6	123.0	122.6	122.7
Animal.....	77.0	133.6	150.8	99.0	112.5	59.7	81.2	95.9	123.0	143.9	177.6	186.3	181.7	182.5	180.7
Total.....	64.1	132.6	160.6	88.0	100.8	51.0	64.3	72.8	114.9	132.9	149.7	148.9	145.0	145.0	144.4

The indexes for 1949 are subject to revision.

TABLE F-6.—INDEX NUMBERS OF THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA AND OTHER COUNTRIES

(Base figure 100 except where noted)

Country	Canada	United States	Mexico	United Kingdom	Ireland	France	Italy	Sweden	Switzerland	Egypt	South Africa	Australia	New Zealand
Description of index:	Cost of Living, Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Consumers' Price Index, Bureau of Statistics	Cost of Living	Interim Index of Retail Prices, Ministry of Labour	Interim Index of Retail Prices	Retail Price Index, Statistique Générale	Cost of Living	Cost of Living	Cost of Federal Labour Department	Cost of Living	Cost of Living, Census and Statistics Office	Cost of Living, Commonwealth Statistician	Retail Price Index, Government Statistician
Localities:			Mexico City	630	105	Paris			34 Towns	Cairo	9 Towns	6 Capital Cities	25 Towns
Base period:	1935-39	1935-39	1939	June, 1947	Aug., 1947	1938	1938	1935	June, 1914	June—Aug. 1939	1938	1936-39—1900	Dec. 1942—1900
1913.....	(a) 79.1	(b) 70.7		(g) 100	(i) 123				100		81.4		(e) 628
1914.....	79.1	71.8		(g) 123	71.8						85.5		676
1915.....	80.7	72.5		(g) 123	72.5						90.8		724
1916.....	87.0	77.9		(g) 146	77.9						99.6		786
1917.....	102.4	91.6		(g) 176	91.6						106.4		850
1918.....	115.6	107.5		(g) 203	107.5				204		117.7		912
1919.....	126.5	123.8		(g) 215	123.8				222		145.8		1019
1920.....	145.4	143.0		(g) 249	143.0				224		132.0		1084
1921.....	129.9	137.7		(g) 226	137.7				200		110.1		952
1922.....	120.4	119.7		(g) 183	119.7				164		106.3	(f) 1150	1010
1923.....	121.8	126.4		(g) 172	126.4				162	125	106.6		1004
1924.....	121.7	122.5		(g) 164	122.5				161	118	93.2		795
1925.....	94.4	92.4		(g) 140	92.4			(k) 107.5	131	103	99.9		990
1926.....	101.5	99.4	100.0	(g) 158	178	108		122.5	138	103	103.4		1051
1927.....	105.6	100.2	100.7	(g) 184	205	129		141.7	151	113	108.2		1035
1928.....	111.7	105.2	104.4	(g) 199	226	150		154.7	174	138	117.3		1073
1929.....	117.0	116.5	121.0	(g) 200	260	175		158.5	203	184	124.4		1002
1930.....	118.4	123.6	158.5	(g) 199	282	224		158.2	207	279	128.8		1003
1931.....	118.9	125.5	190.1	(g) 201	295	285		157.5	209	263	132.2		1004
1932.....	119.5	128.4	213.5	(g) 203	295	393		160.3	208	287	134.1		1008
1933.....	123.6	139.3	266.7	(g) 203	291	645		162.1	217	279	137.7		1039
1934.....	135.5	159.2	300.3	(g) 203	108	1030	4575	172.4	224	281	147.8		1105
1935.....	155.0	171.2	318.9	(g) 109	99	1632	4847	175.2	225	282	150.2		1107
1936.....	158.9	171.4	325.7	(g) 109		1928	4917	175.3	224	281	151.2		
1937.....	159.5	169.0	325.9	(g) 109		1857	4958	175.3	223	280	152.0		
1938.....	159.5	169.0	327.9	(g) 109	99	1781	4980	175.3	222	280	152.9		
1939.....	159.3	169.7	329.6	(g) 109		1757	5052	175.7	221	279	154.2		
1940.....	159.5	169.2	333.3	(g) 111	99	1738	5047	175.5	221	276	154.7		
1941.....	160.5	169.6	333.3	(g) 111		1728	4950	175.8	222		153.2		
1942.....	162.1	168.5	341.0	(g) 111		1715	4851	175.8	221		153.7		1002
1943.....	162.8	168.6	341.3	(g) 111		1757	4910	176.2	223		153.3		
1944.....	162.3	168.6	342.0	(g) 112	100	1827	4886	176.2	222		153.6		
1945.....	162.2	168.6	341.8	(g) 112		1885		176.8	221		153.3		
1946.....	161.7	168.6		(g) 112					221		153.3		
1947.....	161.5	167.5		(g) 112					221		153.3		

(a) First week of month. (b) Middle of month. (c) Last week of month.

(d) Quarterly. (e) Years 1914-42 on base 1926-30 = 1000.

(f) Yearly averages are for period from Jul

(g) July. (h) June.

(i) Years 1914-47 on base July, 1914 = 100.

(j) Revised index.

(k) Annual averages are on base July, 1914 = 100.

(l) Average June-December.

(m) New index, base 1st quarter, 1949 = 1000.

(n) New series on June, 1947 bas

(o) Yearly averages are for period from Jul

(p) Yearly average is for first half of year.

(q) New series on June, 1947 bas

(r) Yearly averages are for period from Jul

(s) Yearly average is for first half of year.

(t) New series on June, 1947 bas

(u) Yearly averages are for period from Jul

(v) Yearly average is for first half of year.

(w) New series on June, 1947 bas

(x) Yearly averages are for period from Jul

(y) Yearly average is for first half of year.

(z) New series on June, 1947 bas

G—Strikes and Lockouts

TABLE G-1.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1950, JANUARY AND DECEMBER, 1949†

Date	Number of Strikes and Lockouts		Number of Workers Involved		Time Loss	
	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	Com-mencing During Month	In Existence	In Man-Working Days	Per Cent of Estimated Working Time
January, 1950*	9†	9	2,456†	2,456	39,488	0.05
December, 1949*	5	13	611	3,041	23,667	0.03
January, 1949*	10†	10	1,811†	1,811	9,700	0.01

* Preliminary figures.

† Strikes un-terminated at the end of the previous year are included in these totals.

‡ The record of the Department includes lockouts as well as strikes but a lockout, or an industrial condition which is undoubtedly a lockout, is not often encountered. In the statistical table, therefore, strikes and lockouts are recorded together. A strike or lockout included as such in the records of the Department is a cessation of work involving six or more employees and lasting at least one working day. Strikes of less than one day's duration and strikes involving less than six employees are not included in the published record unless ten days or more time loss is caused but a separate record of such strikes is maintained in the Department and these figures are given in the annual review. The records include all strikes and lockouts which come to the knowledge of the Department and the methods taken to obtain information preclude the probability of omissions of strikes of importance. Information as to a strike involving a small number of employees or for a short period of time is frequently not received until some time after its commencement.

TABLE G-2.—STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN CANADA, JANUARY, 1950 ⁽¹⁾

Industry, Occupation and Locality	Number Involved		Time Loss in Man- Working Days	Particulars ⁽²⁾
	Establish- ments	Workers		
Strikes and Lockouts in Progress Prior to January, 1950				
FISHING AND TRAPPING— Fishermen, Burin, Nfld.	4	⁽³⁾ 70	1,540	Commenced December 27, 1949; for increased prices for fish; terminated January 21; return of workers; in favour of employer.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Worsted textile factory workers, Trenton, Ont.	1	117	2,450	Commenced December 28, 1949; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours; unterminated.
TRADE— Department store clerks, New Westminster, B.C.	1	50	1,000	Commenced August 27, 1949; for a union agreement providing for increased wages and other changes, as recommended by majority report of conciliation board; un- terminated.
Strikes and Lockouts Commencing During January, 1950				
MINING— Iron ore miners, Bell Island, Nfld.	4	1,450	24,650	Commenced January 3; dispute over duration of new agreement; termi- nated January 21; conciliation, provincial; indefinite, work re- sumed for 30 days pending further negotiations.
Firebosses Bellevue, Blairmore, Cadomin, Canmore, Coleman, Gregg River, Luscar, Alta.	10	180	2,160	Commenced January 16; for imple- mentation of majority report of arbitration board for welfare fund and continuance of monthly wage rates, instead of welfare fund and daily rates proposed by operators; unterminated.
MANUFACTURING— <i>Textiles, Clothing, etc.</i> — Ladies' dress factory work- ers, Montreal, P.Q.	1	17	30	Commenced January 12; for in- creased wages, piece rates, for cutters, terminated January 13; return of workers pending further negotiations; indefinite.
Men's work clothing factory workers, Bedford, P.Q.	1	36	18	Commenced January 30; for dis- missal of foreman for disciplining two female workers; terminated January 30; return of workers and replacement; in favour of em- ployer.
CONSTRUCTION— <i>Buildings and Structures</i> — Plumbers, steamfitters and helpers, Ottawa, Ont.	37	375	7,000	Commenced January 3; for a new agreement providing for increased wages, two weeks' vacations with pay, double time on Saturdays, check-off, etc.; unterminated.
TRADE— Grocery store employees, Montreal, P.Q.	17	161	640	Commenced January 27; for a new agreement providing for increased wages and reduced hours from 47 to 40 per week, following reference to arbitration board; untermi- nated.

(1) Preliminary data, based where possible on reports from parties concerned, in some cases incom-
plete; subject to revision for the annual review.

(2) In this table the date of commencement is that on which time loss first occurred and the date
of termination is the last day on which time was lost to an appreciable extent.

(3) 170 indirectly affected.

H—Industrial Accidents

TABLE H-1.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS IN CANADA DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1949, BY GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND CAUSES

CAUSE	Agriculture	Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying	Manufacturing	Construction	Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply	Transportation and Public Utilities	Trade	Finance	Service	Unclassified	Total
Prime movers (engines, shaftings, belts, etc.).....		1			3	1							5
Working machines.....				1	2						1		4
Hoisting apparatus (elevators, conveyors, etc.).....				3	1	1		1					6
Dangerous substances (steam, electricity, flames, explosives, etc.).....	3	4	3	2	10	5	2	4			8		41
Striking against or being struck by objects.....	1	11			5	2	1	2			1		23
Falling objects.....	2	13		2	5	1	2	2	2				29
Handling of objects.....		6			2								8
Tools.....		1											1
Moving trains, vehicles, watercraft, etc.....	9	6	7	8	12	9	2	7	5		16		111
Animals.....	8												8
Falls of persons.....	2		1	5	14	8	1	8			4	1	44
Other causes (industrial diseases, infections, lightning, cave-ins, etc.)..	3	1		20	13	8		16	2		14		77
Total, fourth quarter—1949.....	28	43	11	41	67	35	8	70	9		44	1	357
Total, fourth quarter—1948.....	23	47	4	51	64	34	10	63	20		19		335

TABLE H-2.—FATAL INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS BY PROVINCES AND GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES DURING THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1949

INDUSTRY	Nfld.	P.E.I.	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.	N.W.T.	Total
Agriculture.....				1	2	13	2	4	5	1		28
Logging.....			1	2	4	9		1	7	19		43
Fishing and Trapping.....					1					10		11
Mining, Non-ferrous Smelting and Quarrying.....	3		5	1	6	10	1		9	6		41
Manufacturing.....				1	26	33	2		1	4		67
Construction.....			4		5	16		2	4	4		35
Electricity, Gas, and Water Production and Supply.....					2	1			3	2		8
Transportation and Public Utilities.....			3	4	16	29	2	5	5	6		70
Trade.....						5	2		1	1		9
Finance.....												
Service.....				3	8	25	4	1	3			44
Unclassified.....					1							1
Total.....	3		13	12	71	141	13	13	38	53		357

PUBLICATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LABOUR

Obtainable from the Circulation Manager, Department of Labour, Ottawa

Annual Report of the Department of Labour
An outline of the Activities of the Department during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949.
PRICE, 25 cents.

Labour Organization in Canada—
Reports published annually, 1948 report, 25 cents.

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